Double Number.

The Daily Intelligencer.

Eight Pages.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 2 1895. NO. 254

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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The DAILY lectures, for an hou each morning, on financial and commercial subjects, and the higher branches of accountancy by J. W. Johnson, F. C. A., and the FORTNIGHTLY lectures on commercial law by W. N. Ponton, M.A. and W. S. Morden, B.A., LL.B., delivered at

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE

THROUGHOUT EACH YEAR.

are distinguishing features of this institution, famous wherever the graduates of O. B. C. are found.

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INVITATION.

Any citizen will be welcome at any of the lectures, and at any time to an inspection of the finest exhibit of pen art on the continent, displayed on the walls of the spacious and handsome class rooms, lecture room and office; as well as to examine the publishing department, from which the books, written by the principals of the College, are going out daily to all parts of the continent, and the West Indies.

STAMPED LINEN GOODS.

We have just put all our odd pieces on the counter at far below half price to clear them out.

PRICES ARE 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50c.

Be sure you come and make your choice at once before they are all gone.

THE BEEHIVE,

CHAS. N. SULMAN

THE

WARWICKS

Are here. See them at

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AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary or commission, to sell Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

Daily Intelligencer.

RECIPROCITY WITH JAMAICA

New Channel Opening Up For Canadian Trade.

THE WEST INDIES A GOOD MARKET.

General Herbert's Return Not Looked For—Hudson Bay Railway Contract Approved—Administration of the Fishery Laws—J. W. Tyrrell Expected to Go to Ellesmere Land for the United States

Ottawa, March 2.—According to advices which reached the Department of Trade and Commerce yesterday, there is a good opportunity for Canada available in opening up trade with Jamaica. The department has received an official copy of the speech with which the Legislature was opened on Feb. 15. It contained this reference to the trade question: "The withdrawal of the Government of the United States from the reciprocal arrangement with this colony, entered into in 1891, and the re-imposition of the duty on sugar leaves us free to restore to our tariff some of the sources of revenue abandoned under that arrangement. A bill will be submitted to you dealing with the subject."

In view of this position of fiscal affairs in Jamaica, it is felt here that the present is a most opportune time for negotiations looking to the conclusion of a reciprocal trade arrangement with the island. The action of the United States Government above referred to has taught Jamaicans a practical lesson as to the instability of United States legislation, a lesson which they are not likely soon to forget, and an experience under which they are smarting.

Another circumstance which enhances our prospects of success is the fact that very shortly the time will have arrived when it will be necessary to renew the Dominion subsidies to the steamship lines now running between Canada and the West Indies, in fact the matter is understood to be presently under consideration by the Government. While the United States is doing nothing to promote international trade, the Government of the Dominion is practically displaying its anxiety to build up commerce with Jamaica. Moreover, it has been suggested that in the event of Canada re-imposing a duty on sugars, reciprocal treatment by Jamaica would enable the Dominion to continue to admit sugars from that island free. In any event, Jamaica sugar is now admitted free into Canada, while it is taxed in the United States.

With the advent of March the Ottawa riflemen begin to think of the shooting season and the days when they will be able to follow their favorite pastime on the Rideau ranges. Just now the question as to who will be commandant of the Bisley team is being discussed in militia circles. It is generally conceded that the prize ought to fall to a Maritime Province man this year, and in this connection the name of Major Markham of the 8th Princess Louise Hussars of New Brunswick is prominently mentioned. It is about settled that Capt. Coulson Mitchell of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles will be the adjutant of this year's team, although Lieut. J. D. Taylor of the British Columbia Garrison Artillery is a Ihot favorite. Lieut. Taylor, besides being a capital shot and secretary of the provincial rifle association, is also a first-class newspaper man.

In this connection it may be stated that under its constitution the Dominion Rifle Association's annual meeting must take place on the third Wednesday after the opening of Parliament. As from present appearances Parliament will not meet for some time, it may be necessary to call a special meeting of the association to make arrangements for the departure of the Bisley team.

In addition to the extension of time until June next, granted to the International Fishery Commissioners for the preparation of their report, as applied to the waters from Lake of the Woods eastward, they have been given one year further in which to report on their work, extending from Lake of the Woods to the Pacific Coast.

A meeting of the Internal Economy Commission of the House of Commons was held to-day, Mr. Speaker White coming from Pembroke to attend it. It is understood that amongst the business transacted was the adoption of a recommendation for the superannuation of Richardson Harris of Annapolis, N.S., keeper of the door of the Commons Chamber, by which Black Rod usually enters to announce His Excellency's presence in the Upper House. Mr. Harris has been stationed at this door for some years, and has been 20 years in the employment of the House of Commons. During the last year or so his health has declined greatly. It is probable that he will be succeeded by Charles Stewart of Stellarton, N.S., one of the most competent and obliging of the present staff of doorkeepers.

A recent writer in The Toronto Globe pitches into the Department of Fisheries for its administration of the fishery laws on the great lakes. It is quite easy to claim a grievance on the part of the fishermen, but according to the records of the department the allegations made by The Globe writer are directly opposed to the testimony of the Canadian fishermen whose interests are involved. The best evidence that the Canadian regulations have served their purpose is shown by the fact that three times within the last six months formal applications from United States hatcheries have been sent to Ottawa asking for permission to obtain spawn on our side. The Sandusky, Ohio, hatchery, it is reported, was closed last year because this request was refused.

The contract which Hugh Sutherland, as president of the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway, recently entered into with the Government has been approved by order in council. It provides for the construction of the railway from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay at the rate of 200 miles per year. One hundred and eighty miles are to be built this year. The details of the arrangement will be made known when Parliament meets.

In this issue of The Canada Gazette the appointment of Hon. Theo. Davie as Chief Justice of British Columbia will be officially announced.

Since the departure of Major-General Herbert for England, his horses have been sold, which is taken to be a pretty good indication that he will not likely return to Canada. Mrs. Herbert expects to follow her husband in about two months. The General's time, it appears, expires in November next, he having been appointed in November, 1890. In militia circles, it is stated that in the event of the usual camps of exercise being held, General Herbert may return to inspect them. Col. Lake's name has been mentioned as General Herbert's successor, but it is said he is ineligible for the present, as he only holds Imperial rank as major, while the Canadian Act says the commanding officer must be a colonel.

The annual meeting of the Royal Military College Club was held here to-day. Several officers from distant points were present. Lieut. F. J. Dixon of Toronto was elected to the presidency; Capt. P. G. Twining, Kingston, and Lieut. H. A. Panet, Quebec, vice-presidents; Capt. E. F. Wurtele, Quebec, secretary-treasurer. The association wound up its reunion by a banquet at the Russell House, at which there were present Hon. Mr. Patterson, Minister of Militia; Col. Powell, Adjutant-General; Col. Panet, Deputy Minister, and other well-known officers connected with the force.

It is quite likely that J. W. Tyrrell, son of Reeve Tyrrell of Weston, will lead the United States exploratory expedition to Ellesmereland for the purpose of tracing the two Swedish naturalists. Prof. Stein of the State's Geological Survey, is pushing the matter, and, if satisfactory financial arrangements can be made, Tyrrell will undertake the long journey early in the summer.

INTERCOLONIAL TARIFFS.

The Commons Compel the Withdrawal of the Canada-Australian Bill From the Lords

Montreal, March 2.—The Star's special cable from London says: The promoters of the British Pacific Railway, which it is intended to run from Victoria, B.C., via Cariboo, the Yellow Head Pass, Edmonton, and through the Northwest, state that the money to float the scheme on the London market is all secured. And now, they say, they are waiting for the British Columbia Government to fulfil its promises to assist the scheme to the fullest extent of its power. Hon. L. H. Turner, the Minister of Finance of British Columbia, comes to England shortly to make a new British Columbia loan and the promoters expect he will give such pledges of his Government's aid as will enable the British Pacific Company to be put before the public here. The British Pacific Company will reach the seaboard, according to present arrangements through connecting with the much-talked-of and much-criticized Atlantic and Lake Superior route.

It is feared in colonial circles that the question of privilege, which yesterday compelled the Government to withdraw from the Lords the bill to enable Canada and Australia to enter into mutual treaty arrangements, will seriously retard this outcome of the Ottawa Intercolonial Conference. The officials of the House of Commons objected that the bill, which affected the customs duties should begin in the Upper House and declare it must be initiated in the Commons. The Government will introduce the bill into the Comjons, but the business there is very much congested and the prospects for the bill's passage are not bright.

FRANCE'S TRADE WITH CANADA.

French Government Seeking Information How to Increase It.

Paris, March 2.—The French Government has deputed ex-Consul Durand, who served in Quebec, and is now in London, to visit French ports and give information likely to develop France's trade with Canada.

The Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce has published M. Hanotaux's letter asserting that Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador, said he had not yet received powers to exchange ratifications of the Franco-Canadian treaty. M. Hanotaux expressed the opinion that despite this delay, the treaty would soon become operative.

Prince of Wales' Britannia Won

Cannes, France, March 1.—The Mediterranean Yachting Carnival opened here this morning with brilliant sunshine, a fine breeze and other yachting attributes. At 8.30 there was a blue and unclouded sky and the sun beamed upon as attractive an assemblage of people and yachts as has ever been seen in this part of Europe.

At 9 o'clock the Prince of Wales' cutter, Britannia, Mr. F. W. L. Popham's 40-rater Corsair and Count Florio's Valkyrie I., formerly the property of Lard Dunraven, started in the first event, the Prix d'Honneur. The rating was according to the rule of the Union des Yachts Francais. The courses for the two large classes of yachts were from a mark-boat off Cannes to and around the mark-boat off St. Tropez Promontory; from there to and around a mark-boat off St. Maxime and back; total distance about 50 miles.

At 11 o'clock the Britannia had a long lead. The American 10-rater Dakotah, belonging to Mr. Henry Allen, made a clever start, but she was closely followed by the crack French yacht St. Marcial, the property of Vicomte de Rochechouard. All the yachts in the harbor were dressed with flags, and promenaders mustered in strong force along the sea parade. Both ashore and afloat there was the greatest animation and it increased as the morning passed under influence of a glorious day.

The Dakotah won in her class after an exciting race, and the Britannia won in her class by 2 1-2 minutes. Valkyrie I. would have beaten Britannia on time allowance, but she was badly handled at the finish. The Corsair was disabled.

The course was from Cannes to St. Tropez, thence to St. Maxime and back to Cannes. The Britannia, which had the Prince of Wales on board, won the prize. Time, Brittania 9.36, Valkyrie 9.46, Corsair 10.38.

The race for ten-raters was won by H. Allan's Dakotah. The race for 20-raters was won by the Aranella. The sky was clear and there was a strong wind from the southwest.

SIXTY KILLED, FORTY INJURED.

Fearful Railroad Accident Near the City of Mexico.

City of Mexico, March 2.—A special train conveying pilgrims from Amecameca was derailed on a curve in a small cut. Ten cars were completely shattered and splintered. Sixty-five passengers were killed and terribly mutilated, heads and limbs being torn off the bodies in many instances. Forty others were seriously injured. Many of them will die. All of the passengers were Mexicans. The engineer and conductor escaped into the woods after the accident, fearing vengeance from the people.

No U.S. Vessel Sunk by Britain.

Washington, March 2.—The Nicaraguan minister, Dr. Guzman, saw Secretary Gresham just before the Cabinet meeting. He said that he placed no reliance on the Bluefields' story concerning the alleged sinking of an American vessel by a British warship about three weeks ago. The minister had received advices from Home in the meantime, some of them from Bluefields in the last few days and all were of a peaceful character.

The Ever-Busy Canadian Hen.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., March 2.—The shipment of Canadian eggs through this port from Toronto to New York has been so large during the last two days as to be very noticeable. On Wednesday and Thursday, Express Agent McEllven's force handled 425 cases, or 14,250 dozen.

Wholesale Suicide Through Fear.

London, March 2.—A Central News despatch from Che-Foo says that all is quiet there. The wells in the surrounding country are filled with the bodies of women and children, who have heard of the atrocities at Port Arthur, and threw themselves in through fear of the approaching Japanese.

GRIMSBY CHILD MURDER.

Luella Lacey Committed for Trial by the Magistrate.

Grimsby, March 2.—Luella Lacey, the 14-year-old girl charged with murdering by poisoning the 18-months-old son of Thomas Pearson, has been committed for trial it was proved that the girl was the only person with the child when it got the carbolic acid wh'ch caused its death, and it was established that the child could not have reached the poison and helped itself.

Military Appointments.

Montreal, March 1.—Lieut.-Col. Mattice has been appointed superintendent of stores in Montreal, and Lieut.-Col. Gray, formerly of Toronto, is inspector of stores of the Dominion.

GOVT. HOUSE ABOLISHED.

Manitoba Legislature Passes An Important Motion.

VICE-REGAL SUPPLIES TO CEASE

The Legislature Passes a Resolution That With This Year the Appropriation for the Maintenance of the Lieut Governor's House Will Cease—The $10,000 Salary Must Suffice for Everything.

Winnipeg, March 2.—The Manitoba Legislature yesterday discussed a resolution to appeal to the Dominion Government to abolish the Government House here. For this resolution, however, the following amendment was substituted and carried, with only two dissenting votes: "This House is of opinion that no expenditure should be made on account of the maintenance of Government House, after the incumbency of His Honor the present Lieutenant-Governor, shall be determined by the making of a new appointment to the office, and that in no case should any expenditure be made on the said account after the termination of the year 1895."

This means that the Manitoba Government will contribute nothing in future for the maintenance of Government House. As it costs $5000 nearly to heat and light the place, and as the Governor cannot entertain on less than another $5000, it will be seen that the next Manitoba Governor, on a salary of $10,000, is likely to be out of pocket.

The possible outcome will be that the Governor will abandon the big Government house and take up his abode in a more modest and less expensive private residence.

REFORM MEETING AT LISTOWEL.

Sir R. Cartwright, J. McMullen and Dr McDonald Address Perth Electors.

Listowel, Ont., March 2.—The Liberals of Listowel and surrounding townships held the first meeting of the campaign yesterday in the Town Hall. The afternoon meeting was attended principally by the yeomanry of the adjoining townships of Wallace, Elma, Grey and Mornington. They were first addressed by Mr. James Grieve, M.P. for North Perth, who talked to them from the standpoint of a farmer. Mr. Grieve though a comparatively inexperienced parliamentarian, having been elected to the riding in 1891, made a very excellent speech, of course denying the efficacy of the National Policy. He will undoubtedly receive the nomination at the Reform convention to be held at Stratford to-morrow. Dr. McDonald, M.P. for East Huron, followed and spoke for over an hour on the questions of the day on the usual Opposition lines. The doctor is one of the Liberal heavyweights, and was well received by the audience. James McMullen, M.P. for North Wellington, made one of his characteristic speeches, censuring the Government at every point and decrying more particularly the National Policy.

The afternoon meeting was adjourned till 8.30 p.m., pending the arrival of Sir Richard Cartwright, who was due to arrive by the evening train from Sarnia. The townspeople with a good sprinkling of farmers, who remained over, filled the hall to overflowing. Mr. Grieve again addressed the audience and was followed by Dr. McDonald. Sir Richard had in the meantime arrived, accompanied by Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, George McPherson and W. M. O'Brien, Stratford. The Knight was received every cordially and delivered a very elaborate address, pointing out ad seriatim the many evils from which the country is suffering, as viewed from a Liberal standpoint. Mr. McMullen, M.P. for North Wellington, closed the meeting with a short speech, dealing with the tariff. The usual cheers for the Queen and Mr. Laurier were given and the preliminary battle in North Perth was over.

TARTE WILL NOT OPPOSE OUIMET.

Rumored Reform Opposition to Sir Donald Smith.

Montreal, Mrach 2.—J. Israel Tarte, the Quebec Liberal organizer, has returned from New Brunswick, where he went to see Premier Blair about funds, it is whispered.

It is announced on his behalf that he will not oppose Hon. J. A. Ouimet in Laval, as his health is not such as to permit of undertaking such an arduous campaign.

The Young Liberal Club is getting its war-paint on and threatens to oppose Sir Donald Smith in St. Antoine division where requisitions are being signed by all parties asking him to stand as a candidate. George Washington Stephens jr., is mentioned as the Reform nominee.

FATHER PARADIS PERSEVERES.

A Definite Statement of His Wants Forwarded the Governments

Montreal, March 2.—Rev. Father Paradis returned to-day from Verner, Ontario, where he intends to plant his Michigan colony. He reports that one farmer near the C.P.R. depot refused $4000 for a 100 acre farm. He has forwarded to Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands, a long memorial asking for a grant of 75 acres for each settler, and outlining a plan of municipal forestry to be carried out on the waste or rough lands. He has also forwarded a lengthy petition to Sir Mackenzie Bowell from the intending settlers asking free transportation from the C.P.R., from the Ontario Government a free grant of land, the construction of roads and a bonus of $10 per head, aggregating $37,270, to be applied to the purchase of seed grain, provisions, etc., and from the Dominion Government free admission of effects and a similar grant per head, to be applied to building shanties.

A Manitoba Government Witness Discredited

Winnipeg, March 1.—John O'Donohue, a Catholic, was recently elected to the Winnipeg Public School Board. He opposes separate schools and has been sent to Ottawa by the Provincial Government to give evidence on the working of the present Manitoba school law. Last night a mass meeting of Winnipeg Catholics was held, when O'Donohue was repudiated and a resolution discrediting him passed. Resolutions were also passed declaring that the Catholics of Winnipeg were a unit on the question of having their own schools.

West Elgin Conservatives Apathetic

Dutton, Ont., March 2.—The Liberal-Conservatives of West Elgin met in convention yesterday. A motion was put that no Conservative candidate be put in the field. This was voted down by a two-third vote. Those who were against bringing out a candidate left the room and the meeting was brought to a sudden and unexpected termination. No other date was named for bringing out a man and it looks as though the fight would be left between the Liberal and the Patron candidates.

Controller Wood Re Nominated.

Brockville, Ont., March 1.—John F. Wood, Controller of Inland Revenue, was nominated by the Conservatives of Brockville riding yesterday to again be their candidate.

A. R. Dickey, M.P., Has Opposition.

Halifax, N.S., March 1.—At the Liberal convention at Amherst to-day, H. J. Logan, Q.C., was unanimously chosen as the Liberal candidate against A. R. Dickey, M.P., in Cumberland.

Brant Conservatives.

Brantford, March 1.—At a meeting of the South Brant Conservatives, Robert Henry was chosen the standard bearer.

THE WELLS-MURDER TRIAL.

Mrs. Hyams May Be Put On the Stand To-Day

Toronto, March 2.—That the Crown made no empty boast in stating that the strongest evidence in the Hyams murder case was being reserved until the last was proven before the conclusion of the third day's proceedings of the preliminary examination of Harry P. Hyams and Dallas T. Hyams at the Police Court yesterday. The faces of the prisoners brightened considerably when Dr. King stated, under cross-examination, that he believed the boy's death was accidental, and that it was caused by the weight. They fell again, however, when Samuel Rankin, who for five years prior to May, 1892, had used the hoist every day, swore that it would have been an impossibility for the weight to have slipped off the iron hook, which attached it to the rope.

Another point to which the Crown attaches much importance, which developed, was that a few weeks before the tragedy the Hyams Bros. borrowed $2200, giving a chattel mortgage on their household furniture. It was about this period that the insurance premium on the $30,000 policy on the life of Wells was paid by Harry Hyams.

While the evidence of the insurance agents who wrote up the policies on the life of young Wells was more favorable to the defence than was anticipated, indicating as it did that Wells was perfectly cognizant of the large sum which was being placed on his life, the third day's evidence was less favorable to the accused than that of the two preceding sessions of the court. The trial will be resumed this morning, when it is expected the wife of Harry P. Hyams will be called to testify. The skull of the dead boy will also be brought into court, when the surgeons who conducted the post-mortem will give expert testimony. That testimony, the Crown avers, will prove that young Wells was not killed by the weight falling upon his head.

COUNTY CONSTABLES ORGANIZE.

A Plan for Establishing a Provincial Force to Be Submitted to the Ontario Government

Hamiuton, Ont., March 2.—One hundred delegates attended the county constables' convention. Detective Wasson of Toronto, the chairman, explained the origin of the movement for the formation of a provincial association, with the object of securing better facilities for the arrest of criminals and the better remuneration of county constables.

High Constable Johnston of Belleville referred to the necessity of securing the constable protection from blackmailing suits by lawyers on behalf of persons arrested, and said he had himself paid out $300 in costs in such suits, only on of which ever came to trial.

Ex-Chief McKinnon of Hamilton spoke on the necessity of better police protection in the rural districts, where a population of 1,500,000 was virtually without protection against criminals. He proposed the appointment of one chief inspector for the province, one sub-inspector in each group of four or six counties, one high constable in each county, a thorough reorganization of constables, the appointment of inspectors to be made by the Gvoernment, high constables and county constables by the county judge, warden of the county and county crown attorney, the salaries to be paid by the Government and municipalities pro rata, high constables to be paid a salary by the county and also to be paid a stated sum for each day's work when engaged, together with expenses; the chief inspector's office would be the centre of information, where a complete list of names of criminals, their photographs, description and records would be kept.

A committee will submit this plan to the Government.

The associationss of York, Kent and Wentworth were organized into the Ontario Provincial Constabulary, with Thomas Wasson, Toronto, president; William Boyd, Toronto, secretary; D. T. Wilson, Toronto, treasurer.

A Legislative Committee of 15, representing the province from Cornwall west and north was appointed. The committee will be the delegation which will lay the plan of organization before Sir Oliver Mowat and his colleagues, and ask that a competent commissioner be appointed to visit each county, confer with the constables and county officials and make a report to the Government.

The convention was most successful, every county in the province being represented.

The Clyde Blocked With Ice

Glasgow, March 2.—Traffic in the Clyde is completely suspended owing to the vase quantity of moving ice. Eight river passenger steamers were torn from their moorings last night and one of them was sunk. Many landing stages are adrift, and a number of small craft have been crushed and sunk.

Rosebery's Condition Causes Anxiety.

London, March 2.—Lord Roseberry condition is unchanged this evening. The continuance of the insomnia has begun to cause his physicians considerable anxiety. A late despatch from Edinburgh says that Prof. Blackie is worse.

Toronto Markets.

Flour—Trade quiet and prices steady. Straight rollers are quoted at $2.55 to $2.80, according to quality.

Bran—Very scarce, with cars quoted at $15, Toronto freights.

Wheat—The market is firm; red sold at 58c west, and white is quoted at 59c to 59 1-2c north, spring nominal at 64c on Midland. Cars of Manitoba hard sold at 81c North Bay, and at 82c to 82 1-2c grinding in transit, Sarnia.

Barley—Trade remains inactive with prices irregular. No. 1 is quoted at 47c to 50c and No. 2 at 45c to 46c.

Oats—The demand is moderate with sales outside at 32 1-2c to 33c for cars of white west, and at 34c on Midland. Cars on track 36c to 36 1-2c.

Peas—The demand is good and prices unchanged, there being sales at 57c both east and west.

Rye—There is little or nothing offering and prices are nominal.

Buckwheat—Trade is quiet, with sales outside at 38c.

An Economical Woman.

One of the greatest specimens of economy that this age ever developed is the system of handling herdic fares invented by a woman in Washington. She was a familiar figure to the drivers some time ago, but she disppeared. She is said to be doing business now with all her original enthusiasm and success. The modus operandi is very simple. She gets the seat next the fare box and puts her ticket in. Then she waits for customers. When a passenger hands her a ticket she puts it in the box. When a nickel comes along as it does very frequently, she keeps it and puts a ticket in the box. This represents profit of five-sixths of a cent on each transaction and in the course of a trip is certain to pay the expenses of her ride, if it does not realize her quite a substantial gain considering the amount of capital invested and the entire absence of risk.—Kate Field's Washington.

USE

SURPRISE SOAP

ON WASH DAY;

AND EVERY DAY.

LICENSE LAW REFORM.

Temperance Workers Wait Upon Sir Oliver Mowat.

LESS HOTELS AND SHORTER HOURS

One License for Every 1200 With Bars Shut at Six Is the Request of the Temperance People—Important Recommendation Concerning Fairs—Writ for Haldimand Issued.

Toronto, March 2.—The temperance party have no intention to allow the Ontario Government to sleep in regard to the liquor question. Yesterday Sir Oliver Mowat and his cabinet received a large deputation representing the Methodist Young People's Society of Ontario and Quebec and the Royal Templars of Temperance.

Ald. Lees of Hamilton, in speaking for the latter body, explained that they had come in order to repeat the request made last year. They wanted a reduction in the number of licenses, reduction in the hours of sale and a better enforcement of the existing license law. In the latter connection he pointed out that, whilst in Toronto there was only one saloon for every 1208 of the population, in Hamilton there was one for 650. The present law allowed one license to be issued for every 400 of the population; they asked that the law be so amended as to permit of only one license for every 1200. It had been found that there had been a proportionate reduction in the amount of drunkenness with the reduction in the number of licenses. If the law was amended as suggested they believed the Government would find it much easier to enforce prohibition should they be given the power.

With regard to the reduction in the hours, and they suggested that hotels greatest harm was done in the evening hours, and they suggested that they should be closed at 6 p.m., and not opened until 7 in the morning. If such a law were passed it would do away with half the amount of drinking.

In reference to the enforcement of law, their complaint was that in the courts and elsewhere everything seemed to be on the side of the liquor dealers. Everything was considered from the point of view as to whether it would hurt the liquor dealer or interfere with his business.

They requested that the Government give some attention to these matters, not at all doing away with the promise of prohibition should they have the power, but as an earnest of their intentions.

Dr. Galbraith spoke for the Methodist Society and Rev. Mr. Kettlewell also addressed the Ministers.

Sir Oliver in reply made a long speech, the tenor of which was that, while the question of license legislation at this session had not yet been considered by the Government, he hoped their temperance friends would not think them unreasonable if the Government from their standpoint should consider it advisable to wait for the decision of the Privy Council as to prohibition. The Government was glad that it had been able to do so much for temperance in the past and hoped to do more in the future.

H. Maxey, president of the License Holders Association, Robert Davies, A. Bolte and James Haverson were present during the hearing with a watching brief for the liquor dealers,

It was private members' day at the Legislature, the further debate on the budget being postponed until Tuesday next. As a consequence the session was short and unimportant.

The report of the Striking Committee appointing members to these standing committees: Privileges and elections, railways, public accounts, private bills, and municipal was received and adopted.

Of the bills which were read a first time that of Mr. Richardson, East York, was the most interesting. It is an act taking away from municipalities a right to levy market fees.

A writ for Haldimand was on the motion of the Attorney-General ordered to be issued.

The Government also received yesterday a deputation from the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, headed by President C. R. Smith of Hamilton, who asked that the distribution of grants to Agricultural, Arts and to Horticultural Societies should be so arranged as to bear a more accurate relation to the necessities of the several localities; that an inspector of fairs be appointed to report upon the union and abolition of all fairs that had outgrown their usefulness; and that wherever an electoral district agricultural society required a Government grant the County Council in whose jurisdiction such society is located should supplement such grant by a sum of not less than $150 annually. The Government promised to consider the matter.

Notes.

A grant of $1150 has been made by the Government to the widow of J. S. Monahan, the court stenographer who died from injuries sustained in the Weston railway wreck.

Mr. Whitney will on Monday next move for a return of copies of all letters received by the Minister of Education and by other members of the Government since Jan. 1, 1891, recommending persons for positions on the staff of University College and of the School of Practical Science.

Mr. Barr will, on Monday, ask whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce, during the present session, legislation amending the Ontario Game Protection Act, by changing and shortening the open season for deer, and by restricting the use of dogs in deer hunting.

Mr. Howland will ask whether it is the intention of the Government to provide for the temporary renewal of licenses in townships under the Local Option Act, pending the final decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the validity of that Act.

Learn to Say No.

Mrs. Nuborder—That's a very pretty motto you are working, Mrs. Browne-Haash—"Learn to say no." Is it for your son?

Mrs. Browne-Haash—No; it's for the dining-room.—Puck.

EMILE ZOLA.

The Prince of Realistic Fiction.

Thus looks the master of realism. This is the man who has produced more work, excited more comment, probed more moral anatomies, than any living author. Needing a strengthening stimulant, Zola drinks "Vin Mariani," of which he says that "it is the elixir of life, combating human debility, and giving vigor, health and energy." This is high praise, but it is consonant with what has been said about this great tonic-stimulant, by all the celebrities of the day. "Vin Mariani" is the great nourisher. It strengthens the enfeebled constitution, makes the convalescent strong and well; is very palatable, never produces constipation, but rather aids digestion and assimilation. If you send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, you will receive a little album of portraits of celebrated people, and you will thus learn something, not merely of the celebrated coca stimulant, but of the great people who drink it.

BRANDOLATRY AND LOVERS OF LABELS A THING OF THE PAST.

Judges, lawyers, bankers and merchants of Montreal have visited the Bordeaux Claret Company's cellars, and have pronounced their $3.00 and $4.00 wines, excellent and wonderful value. The cellars contain over twenty thousand dozens of Claret, Burgundy, Sauterne, Ports and Sherries all guaranteed pure and direct from the vineyards of France. Address for price list to the Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Charged With Plagiarizing.

The Duke of Argyll is the latest defendant against the charge of wholesale plagiarism. F. W. Bain, head of the college at Poona, a few months ago published a work on economics entitled "The Principles of Wealth Creation." Six months afterwards the Duke of Argyll published "The Unseen Foundations of Society." Bain has now issued a pamphlet in which he declares the Duke's book is "nothing but a rambling amplification of mine. Every feature is borrowed, but spoiled in the borrowing by the necessities of attempting to ineffectually disguise it." The pamphlet contains ten pages of parallel extracts and references in support of the charge. A number of them, if not plagiarisms, are coincidents of a remarkable character. Bain clinches his argument by a challenge. Both books, he says, are incomplete as they stand. He has yet a second volume to write. "How is it," he asks, "that the Duke's mind is so phenomenally like mine that he agrees to a hair with everything I have said? How is it that he has not the faintest suspicion of an agreement, much less a coincidence, with that part of my work which remains unpublished? If the Duke is able let him now produce the second part by himself."—New York Sun.

Imperial Travelling.

The journeys of the Emperor of Germany cost him a great deal of money. According to an article recently published in a German paper over 800,000 marks, or $200,000, were spent on the trip to Italy and Austria undertaken soon after he had ascended the throne. A heavy trunk in charge of a privy councillor on that occasion contained 80 diamond rings, heavy decorations, many of them jewelled; 50 scarfpins, 30 necklaces, with diamond pendants; six handsome sabres, three large photographs of the Emperor and his family, framed in gold, 30 gold watches, and 100 gold cigar-holders with diamond ornaments. The Emperor pays his own expenses when traveling on German railways.

John's got the Rheumatism and Muscular Pains again eh
Why not try the D&L Menthol Plaster.
my wife got me one, it cured like magic

For a long time I suffered with Rheumatism in the Back so severely that I could not even sit straight. My wife advised a D. & L. Menthol Plaster. I tried it and was soon going about all right. S. C. HUNTER, Sweet's Corners. Price 25c.

TENDERS.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 9th April, 1895, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1896, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars, may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Assistant Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted.

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Superintendent-Genera of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, February, 1895. 2526t2aw

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, SATURDAY, MAR. 2.

A DIVIDED PARTY.

Cold chills will probably creep up and down Mr. Laurier's backbone, remarks the Independent Toronto Star, when he reads what his colleague of the rueful countenance said in his speech at Amherstburg, and he will feel like crying "save me from my friends."

Sir Richard declines to follow his leader in the latter's latest declaration for a policy of free trade as they have it in England, and clings obstinately to the reciprocity idea. The knight still believes that the United States would grant a reciprocity treaty to a Liberal Administration, and he seems quite willing to discriminate against Britain.

So to-day the position is that the Liberal leader and his colleague who would be Finance Minister, and dictator of the commercial policy if the Reformers were given control of Parliament, are not agreed on their policy. Of course it is rough on the Liberal party, but it is just as well that the people should know where the leaders stand. Canada can scarcely afford to trust its government to a party whose chief men do not agree on the trade question,

Eminent chemists have set their seal of approval on Price's Cream Baking Powder, declaring it the most perfect made.

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

Lennox Liberals have withdrawn their candidate and will support the Patron nominee. Welland Patrons will not oppose the Liberal nominee.

The foregoing is from the Canadian Farmers' Sun, which is the official organ of the Patrons' organization, and its accuracy is therefore beyond doubt. And so it goes.

In East Hastings and in North Hastings the Grits and Patrons are in alliance, and the same is the case in North Ontario and other constituencies.

A short time since we charged that the Patron organization is simply a stalking horse to be used by the Grits in an effort to defeat by stratagem a Government which they could not hope to overcome in fair and manly combat and that there is an understanding between leaders Mallory and Laurier. All the facts available go to prove that such is the case, and we warn Conservatives against becoming the tools of such an unholy alliance.

A SHARP HIT.

That was a sharp hit which Mr. Ewart, Q.C., made at Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., when they, as counsel for the Roman Catholics and for the Provincial Government of Manitoba, respectively, were discussing the question of a postponement of the appeal in the school question before the Privy Council. Said Mr. Ewart:

> Nor can they urge that it is necessary for the proper presentation of the case that the Attorney-General should be here, since they have employed a gentleman who has been instructing the people of Canada what should be done in this matter for the last two years, and is therefore qualified to present such arguments as are desired.

That the shot struck home is evidenced by the fact that, clever and quick-witted as he is, Mr. McCarthy had no better reply to offer than this:

> What Mr. Sifton desires to do is to show that the Council ought not to interfere. To do that requires a more minute knowledge of the old system than it would be possible in the time I have at my disposal to acquire. I am not going to enter into personalities; I hope they will be kept out of this matter; I am here as counsel for the Government of the Province. What I feel I lack is not a knowledge of the legal questions, but the practical bearings of the old system, as contrasted with the working of the present system, because it is a matter affecting the province, and affecting the province only.

And yet, despite his self-confessed lack of knowledge, Mr. McCarthy has, as Mr. Ewart points out, been, for the past two years, instructing the people of Canada as to their duty in the premises.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE

CURES: Dyspepsia, low spirits, loss of appetite, painful digestion, malaria, and gives tone and vigour to the whole system.

Be sure you get CAMPBELL'S.

The Unseen.

Chambers' Journal.

When eyes are bright with hope, the skies are blue,
The seas are mother-o'-pearl, the world is fair;
Sunshine falls sweet on drops of diamond dew,
And fairies dwell in flower bells everywhere.

When eyes are dim with tears, the skies are grey,
The seas are foaming floods, the world is cold;
Sad mists creep down and shadow all the way,
And every face we meet seems strangely old.

But when the eyes are closed to outward sights
In sleeps dear dreamland, glories meet their gaze;
Visions of hope-filled noons and love-filled nights,
Of light eye radiant, made of rainbow rays.

Then, when they look within, the realms of thought
Lie all outspread—what has been, what shall be;
Mountain and plain into right focus brought,
"The unseen," say you? Nay, what we best see!

The inward sight is true, and clear, and strong;
Age dims it not; no blindness comes with tears;
For time is short, eternity is long,
And souls are made for aeons, not for years.

For household economy there is nothing like Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

SPECIAL MENTION.

—The bye-election to fill the vacancy in Haldimand caused by the unseating of Mr. Senn will be held March 19.

—Fire destroyed $80,000 worth of lumber in the piling grounds of Messrs. Gilmour & Co., at Ironsides, seven miles north of Ottawa.

—Mr. Hugh John Macdonald stated definitely yesterday, in Winnipeg, that he will not enter public life again.

WILL BE FOUND AN EXCELLENT remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

—The French line steamer La Gascogne, which sailed from New York on February 26, arrived at Havre yesterday, and was given an enthusiastic reception.

WILL POSITIVELY CURE SICK HEADACHE and prevent its return Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

—M. Percher, one of the editors of the Paris Journal des Debats, was killed yesterday morning in a sword duel by M. Lachatelier, an officer of marines.

THE WELL KNOWN STRENGTHENING properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

—News of the insurrection in Cuba has been confirmed in Madrid, and the Spanish Government has ordered the dispatch of seven battalions of troops to Havana.

People who suffer from loss of appetite, indigestion, sour stomach, and flatulence, find prompt relief in the use of Ayer's Pills. As an after-dinner pill they are unequalled, causing the digestive and excretory organs to perform their functions as nature requires.

—The wall of an old six-story building in New York, which was being pulled down yesterday, fell with a crash, killing and injuring many men who were at work.

INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Amongst these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for rheumatism, colds, or fresh wounds and bruises.—Christian Era.

—An inquest was held at London in the case of Mrs. Jeannette Barrett, whose death occurred on Tuesday in the hospital, as a result of poison which she took a week ago. The jury found that Mr. Barrett "came to her death from corrosive poison, taken in a fit of despair brought about by her husband's unkind treatment."

Nature has Provided

A remedy for every ache and pain, and science through ceaseless activity and experiment is constantly wresting the secrets of her domain. A new and wonderful discovery has recently been made by means of which tens of thousands will be freed from pain. Nerviline, or nerve pain cure, represents in most concentrated form the most potent pain relieving substitutes known to medical science, and strange to say it is composed of substances solely vegetable in origin. Polson's Nerviline is the most prompt, certain and pleasant pain remedy in the world. Try Nerviline for toothache, neuralgia, cramps, &c., always safe and efficient.

Saved His Life.

"I now weigh nearly 200 pounds," said a fine, robust looking man the other day; and yet this same man was given up to die of consumption less than two years ago. What cured him? Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil did. He took it when at a low ebb when his weight was less than 100 pounds. It created new blood for him and that combined with his will power raised him up to a life of usefulness and happiness. If you are threatened with consumption or any lung trouble try Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c and $1 at all Drug Stores.

Relief in six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages, male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passage almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Dec.8,9mos,wed&sat.

THE BELLE OF THE EVENING.

Her Lovely Pink Silk Dress.

A few weeks ago a ball was given in a flourishing Ontario town. Youth and beauty were fully represented and many of the ladies wore charming costumes. The belle of the evening was a young lady of twenty years; she was the personification of grace and beauty, and won the admiration of all who were present.

Her brother, an intimate friend of the writer, told the following secret: "My sister looked charmingly beautiful at Mrs. Y—'s ball last evening. From what I had heard about her ball dress at home., I fully expected chagrin and disappointment as far as I was concerned, because I understood she was to wear a dress that had been dyed with Diamond Dyes.

For some time she had worn a cream silk, but it had become somewhat soiled, so mother and sister determined to dye it a light shade of pink, and I fully expected a failure.

Before going to the ball I was called to see my sister in her new dress, and I could hardly believe it was the old dress re-dyed. The lovely light pink was a marvellously rich shade, and the whole costume so becoming that I was fairly delighted. Young and old at the ball were charmed with sister's good taste, but of course they had no idea that Diamond Dyes played so important a part in the success of the costume."

MORAL.—When you re-dye any valuable material always use the Diamond Dyes, if you wish success; they never fail to give good results.

MAY BE MILLIONS IN IT.

A SPOT WHERE PIRATES ARE SAID TO HAVE BURIED TREASURES.

A Pit on a Nova Scotia Islet That is Thought to Hold Treasures of Captain Kidd—A Company Has Secured a Lease of the Island to Explore.

Much fiction has been written concerning great sums of money and vast quantities of jewels buried by pirates some 200 years ago somewhere along the Atlantic coast. But the following account of buried treasure has to do only with facts as stated by men now living and who had a hand in them, or as told by men now dead: That a shaft about thirteen feet in diameter and 100 feet deep was sunk on Oak Island, in Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, before the memory of any now living; that this shaft was connected by an underground tunnel with the open ocean, about 365 feet distant; that at the bottom of this shaft were placed large wooden boxes, in which were precious metals and jewels; that many attempts have been made, without success, to obtain this treasure; that it is reasonably certain the treasure is large, because so great a trouble would never have been taken to conceal any small sum; that it is now entirely feasible to explore this shaft and recover the treasure still located therein.

Oak Island is situated near the head of Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia. A narrow channel separates it from the mainland at that point known as the Western Shore and four miles from the town of Chester. The island is about a mile in length and half a mile broad. The formation is a very hard rough clay. The eastern end was originally covered with oak timber, several grooves of which still remain. At the close of the last century this part of the country was very sparsely populated, and the island in question was without an inhabitant.

In 1785 three men—Smith, McGinnis and Vaughn—visited the island, and while rambling over the eastern part of it came to a spot of which the unusual and strange conditions at once engaged their attention. Mr. Vaughn himself, who was only a lad of 14 at this time, subsequently related these facts to Robert Creelman, who still lives at Upper Stewiacks, N.S., and who was afterward the manager of a company formed to recover the treasure. It had every appearance of having been cleared many years before. Red clover and other plants foreign to the soil where growing. Near the center stood a large oak tree with marks and figures on the trunk. One of the lower and larger branches of this had been sawed off, and projected directly over the center of a deep circular depression in the land about thirteen feet in diameter. These and other "signs" shortly after led the three men named to commence work. After digging a few feet they found that they were working in a well-defined shaft, the walls of which were so hard and solid that in some places old pick marks could be seen, and within these walls the earth was so loose that picks were not required. On reaching a depth of ten feet they came to a covering of oak plank. They kept on digging until a depth of thirty feet was reached, finding marks at each ten feet. Here the work proved too heavy for them, and owing to the fact that superstitious beliefs were in full force in that part of the country they were unable to get help and were forced to abandon it.

After seven years Dr. Gynds, of Truro, visited the island, interviewed the three men, and on his return to Truro organized a company. Among those interested at that time were Col. Robert Archibald, Sheriff Harris and Capt. David Archibald. They made an excavation to the depth of ninety-five feet, marks being found every ten feet. The ninety-foot mark was a flat stone about three feet long and sixteen inches wide. On it marks or characters had been cut. Afterward it was placed in the jamb of a fireplace in Mr. Smith's house, and while there was viewed by thousands of people. Many years afterward it was taken out of the chimney and taken to Halifax to have, if possible, the characters deciphered. One expert gave his reading of the inscription as follows: "Ten feet below are £2,000,000 buried."

It was Saturday night when they reached the depth of ninety-five feet, and when they returned Monday morning the shaft was found to be full of water within twenty-five or thirty feet from the top. They tried bailing it out, but the task proved utterly hopeless. They then sank a new shaft a few feet from the old or money pit and went to a depth of 110 feet, and then they began to tunnel under, when suddenly the water burst in upon them and they escaped with their lives and a fine drenching. This disaster practically ended the operation of this company.

In 1849 a second attempt was made, Dr. Gynds and Mr. Vaughn were still alive and gave much valuable information. They sunk a shaft on the site of the old money pit, which had been filled up, and struck water at eighty-six feet. They, also, tried bailing it out and were forced to abandon it. Shortly after men with boring apparatus of a very primitive description were sent to the island. J. B. McCully, of Truro, who is still living and tells these facts, was manager. A platform was rigged in the money pit thirty feet below the surface and just above the water. A platform was struck at ninety-nine feet. After going through five inches of spruce the auger dropped twelve inches, then through four inches of oak, then it went through twenty-two inches of metal in pieces, but the auger failed to take any of it in except three links resembling an ancient watch chain. It then went through eight inches of oak, supposed to be the bottom of one chest and the top of the next; then twenty-two inches of metal, as before; then four inches of oak and six inches of spruce; then into clay seven feet without striking anything else. In the next boring they struck the platform at ninety-eight feet; then a fall of eighteen inches, when the auger came in contact with, as supposed, the side of the cask, as the auger, revolving close to the side of the cask, gave a jerky and irregular motion. The auger brought up several splinters of oak and a brown, fibrous substance like the husk of a cocoanut.

Nothing more was done until 1850 when a new shaft was sunk ten feet from the money pit to a depth of 109 feet, and while tunnelling to the money pit the water burst in and they fled for their lives, and in twenty minutes there was forty-five feet of water in the new pit. At this time they made the discovery that the water was salt and rose and fell with the tides. The ideal of an artificial channel suggested itself and they searched the shore, and, building a coffer dam at a suspicious spot, they found the sand and beach gravel replaced by rocks, and on removing them they found five well-constructed drains converging into one main channel. A high tide carried the dam away, and they went in some distance from the shore to sink a shaft and strike the channel, as they could not afford to rebuild the dam. The first pit missed the channel, but on digging the second one they encountered a large boulder at the depth of thirty-five feet, which, when pried up, was followed by a rush of water which filled the pit to tide level. They tried driving spiles, but as the appliances at hand were very crude the effort was a failure. Shortly after another shaft was sunk on the south side of the money pit to the depth of 118 feet, and they tunnelled directly under the money pit, and while at dinner a tremendous crash was heard. Rushing back, they found that the bottom of the money pit had fallen into the new shaft, and thus another failure was added to the rest. A syndicate of Halifax capitalists, combined with the old company, and another attempt was made and another failure scored.

And now a Boston company has secured a lease of the island, and they intend to bring in the aid of scientific apparatus. A skilled engineer has surveyed it, and pronounces the task an easy one. It looks as if the buried treasure of Capt. Kidd or some other sea robber was soon to be brought to light to enrich the treasure seekers of this nineteenth century.—Chicago Times.

CANADIAN MUTTON.

The Supply in This City Large This Year and the Quality Fine.

This has been one of the best winters for game that the city has known a long time. The supply of everything in the game line, except, perhaps, venison and bear meat, from rabbits and pigeons up to canvasbacks and terrapin, has been overflowing and steady. It is a pleasure and a delight for the man who knows a good thing when he sees it and has the money to pay for it, to visit the market, shops and fish stalls. It is noticeable, too, that each year the dealers show improved taste in displaying their wares and the skill which makes the good liver's mouth water is amply repaid by increased sales.

But it is not alone in game that the city markets are attractive. There never was a year in which better beef and mutton were offered. As for mutton, there has come into the markets meat of a quality which need ask no favors from even the daintest or most highly prized of the game. This is known as the Canadian mutton—"lamb" it is usually called by butchers who knows that thereby they are able to sell good, nutritious meat to people who do not know that lamb, the genuine article, is, necessarily, innutritious and flavorless, and has only the one recommendation that it is tender This Canadian mutton has never been surpassed or even equalled in this country except by the mountain mutton from the Alleghanies in Maryland, West Virginia, and western Pennsylvania, the South Downs of Kentucky, and, most surprising of all, the sheep that grow so rich and fat on the alluvial lands of the lower Mississippi, where, maybe, the oranges help to give them flavor.

And it seems strange, too, that with all its superiority this Canadian mutton may be bought for a smaller price than is asked for the skinny, immature, tasteless native lamb which comes from regions near the city. It was partly through a very lively competition that the people up Harlem way have been revelling in Canadian mutton chops fit to grace the table of a king, at prices running from 14 to 18, at the very outside 20 cents a pound. At the same time those who were without understanding were paying 22 to 25 cents a pound for the skinny, soggy things they called lamb chops. The flavor of the Canadian mutton is something to dream over, and it would be interesting to know what the sheep have been fed and fattened on. The mountaineers say that the Maryland, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania mutton gets its delicious flavor from the shoots of spicy shrubs and the rich mast of the hills; the Louisianian will talk to you about the merits of oranges and sugar cane, and the Kentuckian sums it all up in the phrase, "Blue grass, sah!"

Still, while it is easy for almost any man to buy Canadian mutton, it is not everyone who is certain to get the best. It is not every man who knows that unless the sheep be very fat his mutton will be without flavor; still fewer know that flavor only comes with age—that it may not be expected in lamb. Then, it is worth knowing that mutton is not necessarily tough, or that if it should happen to be so, the increased flavor which comes with age more than compensates for the jaw power expended in chewing it. Nor will the buyer who really knows what he wants permit the super-serviceable dealer to "French" his chops, for he knows that the most delicious morsel after all is the thin strip of lean furthest from the point where the chop was joined to the backbone. So that if you get a Canadian mutton chop from a good, fat sheep which has been killed not less than ten days (and two weeks would be better, if the carcase has been carefully kept in a cool place), cut not less than an inch thick and fat to the end of the rib, you may be sure that, if broiled till in the centre a healthy red just shows—no more—your boiled Leghorn egg, your toast, and your cup of coffee will furnish you a breakfast which the richest man on earth could not improve upon.—New York Sun.

The Cigarette Vice.

The use of cigarettes is not merely the use of tobacco, it is a vice by itself. In reformatories where the cure of the opium, alcohol and cigarette habits is a business, cigarette patients are not restricted from smoking cigars or pipes, which are regarded as comparatively harmless. The cigarette works a special evil of its own which tobacco in other forms does not effect. This evil result may be due to drugs, or to the paper wrappers, or to the fact that the smoke of cigarettes is almost always inhaled into the lungs, while cigar smoke is not. As to that, let the experts decide; about the fact of the effect there is no doubt, and no dearth of evidence. No other form of tobacco eats into the will as cigarettes do. The adult man can carry off a good deal of poison of one kind or another without disaster, and his duties being fixed and his will formed, he is usually able to make his minor vices subservient to his more important obligations. And so it happens that it is a matter of constant observation in clubs, and wherever there are intelligent men who allow themselves all the creature indulgences that they dare, that these experienced persons are constantly "swearing off" cigarettes for longer or shorter periods, and smoking cigars instead. The cigarette fetter begins to gall, and they fling it off. But young boys do not do that. They have not discretion enough, for one thing, and, for another, cigars cost too much for them, and cannot be smoked surreptitiously in a spare moment. It is the infernal cheapness of the cigarette and its adaptability for concealment that tempt this schoolboy's callow intelligence.—Harper's Weekly.

Thackeray's Widow.

The insanity of Thackeray's widow, who died recently, was but a faint impression on the public mind. It must have surprised many to hear that the afflicted lady had lived so long. Hers was a very sad story. The great novelist loved her devotedly, and when a few short years after their marriage the clouds of insanity began to gather round her intellect he refused to believe that it was more than a passing affection. When their parting became necessary the husband almost gave way and this sadness ever afterwards remained upon him, although it must have been lightened by the children born of the union—Anne, Jane and Harriet. Two of them who are still living, Mrs. Richie and Mrs. Leslie Stephen, are foremost among the brilliant women of the day. But Thackeray never forgot his wife, he constantly visited her, and in his ballad of Bonillabaisse makes a sobbing reference to her:

"Ah me how quick the days are flitting,
I mind me of a time that's gone,
When here I'd sit as now I'm sitting
In this same place—but not alone.
A fair young form was nestled near me,
A dear, dear face looked fondly up
And sweetly spoke and smiled to cheer me—
There's no one now to share my cup."

SOME CURIOUS WAGERS.

Eccentric Bets Made and Won by Prominent Men in Old London.

So far as we can go back into the world's history, we find the rage for making wagers prevalent. The Romans had a great inclination for betting, and they had a conventional form of ratifying their contracts, which consisted in taking from their finger the ring, which the higher classes invariably wore, and giving it to the keeping of some third party. In the old days some very extraordinary bets were made. Thos. Hodgson and Samuel Whitehead wagered in the Castle yard, York, as to which should assume the most original character. Umpires were selected, whose duty it was to decide upon the comparative absurdity of the costumes in which the two gentlemen appeared. On the appointed day Hodgson came before the umpires decorated with bank notes of various value on his coat and waistcoat, a row of 5-guinea notes and a long netted purse of gold around his head, while a piece of paper bearing the words "John Bull" was attached to his back. Whitehead was dressed like a woman on one side, one-half of his face was painted and he wore a silk stocking and slipper on one leg. The other half of his face was blackened to resemble that of a negro; on the corresponding side of the body he wore a gaudy long-tailed linen coat, and his leg was cased with leather breeches, with a boot and spur. Much to the astonishment of the crowd, the stakes were awarded to "John Bull."

The Duke of Queensbury laid a singular wager with Sir Charles Bunbury about the end of the last century. The former was to produce a man who was to walk from his grace's house in Piccadilly (London) to the 10-mile stone, beyond Hounslow in the space of three hours, advancing four steps and at every fourth step retiring one step backward. The bet was for $1,000. Most probably the Duke of Queensbury had borrowed the hint from a circumstance recorded in the history of Catherine Medicis. This celebrated and beautiful queen made a vow that if an enterprise of consequence in which she would send a pilgrim to Jerusalem, traveling on foot in the manner described. Having succeeded in her first point, it remained to discover a man with vigor and patience enough to undertake the journey. A citizen of Veiberris, Picardy, presented himself and promised most scrupulously to accomplish the vow. He fulfilled his engagement with great precision, of which the queen was well assured by those whom she had appointed to travel by his side and watch his motions.

There was a notorious gambler at the end of the last century who ruined himself finally by a very extraordinary bet. He had been playing with Lord Lorne; their stakes had been very high, and luck had gone steadily against him. Exasperated at his losses, he jumped up from the card table, and, seizing a large punch bowl, said, "For once I'll have a bet when I've got a chance of winning! Odd or even for 15,000 guineas?" "Odd," replied the peer, calmly. The bowl was dashed against the wall and on the pieces being counted there proved to be an odd one.

The rash gambler paid his 15,000 guineas, but if tradition be correct, it was only by selling the last of his estates that he was enabled to do so.

Another curious wager was that of two gentlemen who were settling their account at a hotel. One of them drew out of his pocket a lot of bank notes, which induced a gentleman standing by to exclaim that he wished he had as many as he could carry in £10 notes—"as much as the national debt amounts to." Upon which the other gentleman offered to lay him a wager of £50 that he and nine more of the strongest men that he could get could not carry the amount of the national debt a distance of one mile without pitching. The wager was immediately accepted, and a calculation took place, when it was found that 512 bank notes weighed one pound. This divided among 100 people, each would have to carry 417 pounds 6 ounces. The money was paid without recourse to a trial.

Here is a record of another wager: A member of parliament bet a gentleman well known on the turf that a man should go from London to Edinburgh in any mode he chose while another made a million of dots with a pen and ink upon writing paper.

Eating and drinking have at all times been the subject of bets and we hear of a courier, by name Aristocratic Tom, of the Old Lion, London, for the trifling bet of one shilling undertook to drink three gills of lamp oil of the most rancid and nauseous quality that could be procured, which he performed with as much gusto and relish as if it had been the most delicious cordial. The money he had won was immediately converted into strong beer, which with a penny loaf soaked in another portion of oil, he likewise swallowed. About two hours after this repast for another wager he swallowed twenty eggs with the shells in twenty minutes, but the last having a young chicken in it he complained it spoiled his stomach. Feats of strength, too have been a fruitful source of wagering. In 1792 a wager for $50 was made between a Mr. Hopkins and a Mr. Dalton. that the latter could not carry 500 sacks of flour weighing twenty stone twenty yards in twelve hours. Mr. Dalton began the undertaking, but there not being a sufficient number of sacks in the town he used but one weighing twenty stone eight pounds, which he carried 250 times each way twenty-one yards, and notwithstanding he carried above the weight and the distance one yard more than agreed upon, the feat was performed with great ease in seven hours and twenty-five minutes, --Chicago Tribune.

He—If you loved me you would marry me while I am poor.

She—You do me injustice. I love you too much to have your precious health risked by my cooking. Wait until you can afford to keep servants.—Life,

Open as Day

It is given to every physician, the formula of Scott's Emulsion being no secret; but no successful imitation has ever been offered to the public. Only years of experience and study can produce the best.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

"From Strength to Strength."

"Peter the Rock."

Will be the subjects of the Rev. E. N. Baker, M.A., B.D.'s sermons in

BRIDGE STREET METHODIST CHURCH

To-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Sacrement in Bridge St. Church to-morrow morning.

Sunday School 2:30 p.m.

Strangers in the city, students at Albert College, the business colleges, the schools, and all other visitors invited to these services.

TABERNACLE METHODIST CHURCH,

Church St.

Rev. E. Roberts, Pastor.

Preaching Services To-morrow:

11 a.m.—"God's work in the soul perfected."

7 p.m.—"The weights God will use in weighing men."

Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.

Reader, you are cordially invited to be present at these services.

FOR SALE.

THE executors of the estate of the late Henry Grass will receive written tenders for the purchase of the cottage and premises on the corner of Hotel and William streets in the City of Belleville. Payment cash. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 15th day of March next.

CHARLES H. GRASS,
1aw242d5t) Belleville P.O.

- - LIMOGES - -

Another lot of the finest white French china for painting just opened and will be cleared out cheap. If you want your work to look well, and the colors to come out right in firing, you should buy good body ware.

We have now the best assortment of DINNER, TEA and BEDROOM sets you ever saw. In cheap bedroom ware you'll get as good or better set here for $2.00, as you pay $2.49 for at those small general stores.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,

CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL as Housemaid. Apply to MRS. DUNNET.
254 d6t

FOUND.

FOUND, in front of Docter's hotel, a purse containing a small sum of money. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this adv. 254d2t

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,

Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c. All work first-class.

254d1m E. J. BURTON.

NOTICE.

THE Members of Court Quinte, 7586, Ancient Order of Foresters are requested to meet at their hall, to-morrow (Sunday), at 1:30 o'clock p.m., to attend the funeral of their late Brother, Hy. McCarthy.

V. WENSLEY, C.R., W. RODBURN, Sec.

NOTICE.

THE Brethren of Moira Lodge, A.F.& A. M., are requested to meet at the Lodge Room on Sunday, March 3rd, at 2 p. m. sharp, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, H. McCarthy.

Brethren of Sister Lodges invited.

W. ROBERTSON, W.M.

SEWERAGE.

TENDERS are asked up to the 7th day of March, inst., for the construction of an 18 inch vitrified tile sewer to connect with the present sewer on Front St. at Hotel street, thence northerly along said Front street to the river through the revetment wall 30 ft. northeast of upper bridge, and also for the same work as far north as the tank opposite McMahon's livery. Plans and specifications can be seen at City Clerk's Office, and any information obtained from R. C. Hulme, City Surveyor. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned. And the Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHARLES GREEN,
254d6t Chairman of Public Works.
March 2nd, 1895.

RECEPTION TO THE HON. SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, K.C.M.G.

Premier of Canada.

Will be given on the occasion of his visit to Belleville, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, '95

On the arrival of the 12:45 train from the west the Premier will be met at the G.T.R. depot by the members of the City Council and other City Officials, Board of Trade, School Board and people of the City and surrounding country, under the direction of Police Magistrate, J. J. B. Flint, and headed by the I. O. O. F. Band, to form a procession through the City and to the residence of J. C. Jamieson, Esq.

At 3 o'clock the address of welcome by the Mayor and a public reception will be given.

J. E. WALMSLEY,
Mayor.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Belleville, Mar. 2nd, 1895.

NOTICE!

SUMMER CARNIVAL.

IN pursuance of a resolution of the City Council, I hereby call a public meeting of the citizens on

Tuesday Eve., the 5th Day of March

at 8 o'clock, in the CITY HALL, to consider the advisability of holding a summer carnival in the city.

J. E. WALMSLEY,
254d2t Mayor.
Mayor's Office, City Hall, 2nd March, '94.

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Geo. A. McIntyre, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold by public auction at the Court House in the City of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, A.D., 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Belleville in the County of Hastings, and being Lots eight and nine on the west side of Cedar Street, and north side of Henry Street, in the said City of Belleville.

On said premises is erected a frame dwelling house and good stable and shed.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance within thirty days thereafter without interest.

For further particulars apply to

C. E. LYONS, Vendor's Solicitor,
Belleville, Ont.
Dated 26th Feb., 1895. [mar.2d4t1aw

The Modern Invalid

Has tastes medicinally in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative Syrup of Figs.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of Patrick Fitzpatrick, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 110, Section 36, that all persons having claims upon or against the estate of Patrick Fitzpatrick, late of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, hotel-keeper, deceased, who died on or about the 3rd day of February, in the year of our Lord 1895, are on or before the 20th day of MARCH, A. D. 1895, to send by post, (prepaid), or deliver to W. P. McMahon, Barrister, &c., Front St., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for James Fitzpatrick, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, and Thomas Fitzpatrick of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, farmer, executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and the nature of all securities (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given, that after the said last mentioned date, the estate of the said deceased will be distributed among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required, and the executors of the said estate will not be responsible for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received as aforesaid at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Belleville, this 15th day of Feb., A. D. 1895.

W. P. McMAHON,
Barrister, &c.,
Front St., Belleville,
242d,sat&wed,8t Solicitor for Executors.

WANTED TO RENT.

A HOUSE within five or ten minutes walk of the market. Possession to be had April 1st. Address P. O. Box 622.

BELLEVILLE BOARD OF TRADE

BANQUET Tendered

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.,

Premier of Canada,

Will be held at the HOTEL QUINTE,

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, '95,

at 8:30 p. m.

Owing to the limited seating capacity of the dining hall, tickets will necessarily have to be alloted in order of application. Members of the Board of Trade will be given the preference up to Saturday evening, March 2nd. Applications to be made to the Treasurer, J. P. Thompson, up to Thursday noon, March 7th, until which date not more than two tickets will be given any one applicant.

THOMAS RITCHIE,
President.
J. PARKER THOMAS,
252d5t Secretary.

Patch Grief with Proverbs

but don't try to patch up a lingering cough or cold by trying experimental remedies. Take

PYNY-PECTORAL

and relief is certain to follow. Cures the most obstinate coughs, colds, sore throats, in fact every form of throat, lung or bronchial inflammation induced by cold.

Large Bottle, 25 Cents.

LENT TRADE! FISH!!

OUR stock of Fish and Canned Goods is now complete:—Finnan Haddies, Salt Water Herrings, Fresh Water Herrings, Salmon Trout, Boneless Cod Fish, Cod Steak. Also Lobsters, Mackerel, Sardines, Salmon, Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, Herrings in Tomato Sauce, of best known brands, quality guaranteed. See our prices before buying elsewhere. It will pay you.

= Louis Benmore, =

Telephone 90. Family Grocer

Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

THE GASPE BAY MINING COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Company will be held in the Office of the Secretary, 146 St. James Street, Montreal, at noon, on

FRIDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1895.

Business, election of Officers, etc., etc.

By order,
E. DESBARATS,
d4t, feb. 21, 23 mar. 2, 9 Sec'y-Treas.

How is this for . . . .

SOAP

Empire Electric, C. P. R. Electric and Mottled, 7 bars, 25c.; Large Golden Bar, 9cts.

Sunlight, Surprise, Queen's Laundry, Star and all other makes in stock.

J. A. Elliott's,

Telephone 237. Front St.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business.

249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

NEW DRESS GOODS !

NEW DRESS GOODS ! !

NEW DRESS GOODS ! ! !

We have just TAKEN OUT OF BOND, and placed in stock, ONE HUNDRED PIECES of Wool Dress Goods, including the following:—

20 pieces	all wool Serges,	40 in.	wide,	30c.
15 "	Coating "	44	"	35c.
15 "	Cashmere "	46	"	45c.
15 "	Satin Cloths,	44	"	50c.
10 "	Fancies,	44	"	55c.
10 "	Fancies,	44	"	60c.
6 "	All Wool Box Cloth,	45 in.	wde,	75c.
9 "	Colored Henriettas, Silk Finish,			60c.

BLACK ∴ GOODS

A SPECIALTY.

Also the most complete stock of Dress Linings in the city.

We are making this a very prominent department; ladies wanting anything in the dress line, will find our stock very complete both in Woollen and Cotton Fabrics.

MISS McCRUDDEN IN CHARGE.

Elevator to the Dressmaking rooms.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

Belleville, February 26, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, SATURDAY, MAR. 2.

CITY AND DISTRICT

Railway travel is very light at present.

There was a good market this morning.

Mr. O'Connor has shipped twenty horses from Napanee to South Norwalk, Connecticut.

The steamer Maud, now being rebuilt at Kingston, will henceforth be known as the America.

Mr. Burleigh Rowe, of Front of Sidney, whose buildings were destroyed by fire recently, is preparing to rebuild.

Dr. V. H. LYON'S TOOTH paste or powder is the best. Harmless yet thoroughly efficient. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c.

Every recent official examination has shown Dr. Price's Baking Powder to be highest in leavening strength and perfectly pure.

Leave your order at Riggs' Music store and have your piano tuned by W. U. Alston, (10 years with Nordheimer, Toronto).

See our Gents' window for latest styles in Boots. These goods are the latest toes and mostly hand made.—VERMILYEA & SON.

Division Court will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on Tuesday, instead of at the Court House, on account of the Spring Assizes.

When so many people are taking and deriving benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, why don't you try it yourself? It is highly recommended.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. d&w

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

Mr. H. T. Forward, a highly respected resident of Napanee, passed over the Great Divide on Wednesday, Feby. 27th, aged 74 years and 24 days.

The funeral of the late Mrs. John Hume took place at 2:30 this afternoon to the cemetery. Many prominent citizens followed the remains.

Five men tried to effect an entrance into Mrs. Irwin's house, on Pinnacle St., last night. The police were called, but the parties had decamped.

The directors of the Belleville Institute intend having a concert on Easter Monday evening, for which the best local and other talent will be secured.

The directors of the Institute and Library Association held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. No business of importance was transacted.

A robin was seen this morning near St. Thomas' church. The frost of to-day may make the little songster regret its premature return to its summer home.

Corporation advertisements in reference to the Bowell banquet meeting, with regard to the summer carnival and the Front St. sewer will be found in other columns.

J. A. Hawley, who drove the stage between the city and Ivanhoe, will start a route from here to Deseronto. T. Valliquet, of this city has been awarded the Ivanhoe route.

Mr. John F. Baird, clerk at Hotel Quinte, laid down a valuable ring in the wash room of the house on opening day and it was taken by someone. He is anxious to know who took it.

The funeral of the late John Farrell took place this forenoon from his late residence, corner of Geddes and Evans sts., to the R. C. cemetery. There was a very large attendance.

Of course you are going to ride a bicycle this year, nearly everybody will, and of course you'll take a look at "The Niagara," said to be the prettiest wheel ever brought to Belleville. Laurence Lockett is the agent.

In addition to the music they already have, the Philharmonic Society intend taking up two or three heavy choruses from German operas. The celebrated "Hail, Bright Abode," from Wagner's Tannhauser, being one of them.

Little drops of water, little grains of sand make the milkman happy and the grocer bland, says the soothsayer. This cannot refer to our business, as you know our standard is "Purity and Excellence."—JAKIE FINKLE.

The entering wedge of a fatal complaint is often a slight cold, which a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral might have cured at the commencement. Therefore, it is advisable to have this prompt and sure remedy always at hand to meet an emergency.

A considerable number of tickets for the Bowell banquet have been sold to members of the Board of Trade. On Monday the sale will be open to the general public, and early application will be necessary. Mr. J. P. Thompson has the sale of tickets in hand.

The usual spring colonist excursions to the North-West are commencing on Tuesday, March 5th. The C.P.R. are running these in addition to the Friday's tourist excursion to the Coast, and tickets for either of the above bought of S. Burrows are good to start from Belleville station.

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked, do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have tried it say it acts promptly and thoroughly, and subdues the pain and disease.

SPORTING TALK.

The Flower City $10,000 purse will be revived at the Rochester meeting this year. It will be for 2:23 trotters.

A hockey match will be played between the Mutes and Bellvilles this evening for the Corby trophy. Admission 10c. Game called at 7 o'clock.

The good race mare Pixley, 2:08¼, by Jay Gould—Lotto, brought only $3,000 at auction in New York Wednesday. John Macklin, of Philadelphia, was the purchaser. The stallion Monbars, only six years old, and with records of 2:11¾ at the trot and 2:16¾ pacing, was knocked down for $3,500, to P. Dwyer, of New York.

The final match for the Governor-General's curling trophy for iron-playing clubs was played on Thursday on the Rideau Hall rink between the Caledonia and Heather Clubs of Montreal. His Excellency invited the visiting curlers to lunch at 1:30, and asked the officers of the local curling club to be present. The Caledonians were the victors in the match.

The season of the National Basball League will open in New York on Thursday, April 18, with the Brooklyn club as the opposing team. On the same day Philadelphia plays Baltimore at Baltimore, Pittsburg plays Louisville at Louisville, Cleveland plays Cincinnati at Cincinnati, and Chicago plays St. Louis at St. Louis. The opening game at Boston will be against Washington, and it will take place on Friday, April 19.

Civil and Military Ambulance.

The City Battalion show their practical sympathy with a worthy object by the following resolution, passed at their annual meeting this week:

Moved by Major Ponton, seconded by Capt. Walmsley, and resolved—That the Officers of the 15th Battalion A.L.I. pledge their hearty support to the public-spirited movement organized by Miss Gordon, of the City Hospital, for the establishment of a City Ambulance, and they hereby tender to the city, in the event of a grant being made in aid of the object, the use of their ambulance equipment until the City Ambulance is obtained; and they acknowledge the courtesy of Miss Gordon in offering to lecture to the ambulance corps and officers of the Battalion upon field duties in emergencies.

We hope the citizens will deal liberally with this movement, as there is undoubtedly a need for an ambulance.

Y.M.C.A.

The members' monthly meeting is to be held on Tuesday evening next, to consider plans for the spring and summer seasons' work.

A pair of flying rings have arrived from Providence for the gymnasium, and will be put in place to-day.

Mr. H. C. Wrinch, of Albert College, will address the Young Men's meeting to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Bible study class meets with Mr. McArthur at 8 o'clock.

The Boys' meeting yesterday afternoon was full of life, and the boys are pushing their department along in grand style.

North Hastings Liberals.

STIRLING, Ont., Feb. 28.—The Liberal Association of Stirling and Rawdon met to-night. After routine business they proceeded to the election of officers. The following were elected: Hon. President, Dr. G. W. Faulkner; President, Mr. Byron Lott; 1st Vice-President, Mr. G. G. Thrasher; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. Graham Sharpe; Secretary, Mr. T. A. Milne; Treasurer, Mr. George Lagrow. Seventy-five delegates were appointed to attend the County Convention at Madoc. On motion they were delegated to act with full authority in reference to either supporting the Patron or bringing out a Liberal.

Chosen Out of 75.

The success of the graduates of Ontario Business College in securing positions against competitors in a wide field, has another illustration in the experience of Mr. H. A. B. Kennedy, now book-keeper and stenographer for the G. S. Blodgett Co., Burlington, Vermont. Mr. Kennedy writes this week to Messrs. Robinson & Johnson, that he was chosen out of 75 applicants, on account of the superior excellence of the penmanship in his letter of application, and the recommendation of Ontario Business College. He stepped directly from the College into this position. Similar reports of success are coming constantly from the graduates.

County Constables' Association.

At the County Constables' Association held at Hamilton yesterday, High Constable Johnson, of this city, referred especially to the necessity of securing the constables' protection from blackmailing suits by lawyers on behalf of persons arrested. "I have myself paid out $300 in costs," he said, "to meet suits brought in this way, which the plaintiffs never intended to go into court. The object of the lawyers is simply to enable the discharged prisoner to get square, and incidentally to make some costs themselves."

Help For the Farmers.

The Rev. Robert and Mrs. Wallace expect to arrive from England about the first week in April with a large party of boys of various ages suitable to assist farmers or to be adopted by those who have no little ones of their own to brighten their homes. They are healthy, bright boys and soon learn to make themselves useful. Some will be accompanied by their sisters, hoping to get homes in the same family. Applications are now being received at the Marchmont Home, Belleville.

Financiers are at sea on the money question. But women are safely anchored to the use of the best baking power, Dr. Price's.

Nervous People

And those who are all tired out and have that tired feeling or sick headache can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25c.

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open. 248ds&wly

Rough on the Globe.

(Toronto Star.)

It is really too bad of the iron founders of Britain to form a combine. They are destroying one of the Globe's chief arguments against the National Policy—that protection promotes combines, while free trade prevents them.

Much Discomfort Saved.

A great deal of discomfort may be saved if persons would use Swiss Cough Drops which are most agreeable to the taste and afford quick relief. Call at L. W. Yeomans & Co. and purchase 5cts worth as a trial.

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

Three Men Shot in the Montreal Cotton Company's Office at Valleyfield

TWO KILLED ON THE SPOT.

The Third is in a Very Critical Condition and May Die.

THE MURDERER ARRESTED

VALLEYFIELD, Que., March 2.—Paymaster Low, of the Montreal Cotton Co., with two assistants, J. Lay and Hugh Wilson, was making up the employes' pay last night, when Mr. Shortis, lately Private Secretary to the Manager of the mill, entered the office and picking up Mr. Lowe's revolver shot Wilson in the side, and then fired at Lay, killing him instantly.

Low, seeing the murderer's object, caught up the pay leaves and ran into the vault, pulling the door after him.

Maxime Leboeuf, the night watchman, coming in at this juncture, Shortis shot him dead.

The murderer attempted to enter the vault and while thus engaged a couple of the mill firemen rushed in and overpowered him.

Wilson is in a critical condition.

Low, who had been ill recently, is also in a weak state.

McNeil Retains his Seat.

TORONTO, Ont., March 2.—The case of Mr. McNeil, Patron member elect of the Ontario Legislature for South Perth, came up this morning in Osgoode Hall for final judgment. The case of the petitioners was dismissed with costs.

Food experts invariably pronounce Dr. Price's Baking Powder the acme of perfection.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Allan T. Petrie is ill.

Sheriff Hope returned from Toronto last night.

Mr. D. S. Austin, of Wooler, was in town yesterday.

Mr. S. A. Spangenberg was out yesterday after several days' illness.

Mr. J. J. B. Flint has been appointed Marshal for the occasion of the Premier's visit.

Mr. J. H. Mills takes up his new quarters with Messrs, Geo. Ritchie & Co. on Monday next.

Robt. Bond and Sam. D. Page, of Toronto, are in the city buying horses. They stopped at Hotel Quinte.

Mr. N. B. Falkiner returned last night from Toronto, where he has been on professional business.

Harry Vandervoort, who has been laid up for some weeks with a dislocated knee cap, is able to be out again.

Mrs. Thos. Walters, who has been ill for some time, is no better and slight hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Mrs. Adam Henry was taken ill last Sunday, and recovered somewhat, but she is worse again and in a critical condition.

Constable Johnston returned from Hamilton last night. He met Chief McKinnon yesterday and he sent his regards to the local force.

M. McLaughlin and W. Howard, Nova Scotia; J. D. Payne, Port Stanley; Geo. F. Gardiner and Clarence Pearce, Montreal, are guests at the Huffman.

Dr. J. Gibb Wishart, Geo. S. Sterling, R. R. Cameron and W. G. Brown, Toronto; C. M. Clark, Chicago; J. S. A. Shaw, Philadelphia; Jno. E. Halliwell, Stirling, were registered at Hotel Quinte to-day.

S. J. Cooley, Trenton; B. E. Silver, Montreal; J. C. Henderson, Port Hope; A. Rannie, Queen's College, Kingston; A. O. Maybee and wife, Smithfield, and Mrs. J.G. Williams, Trenton, were at the Anglo to-day.

Miss Georgie Young has returned home from Belleville, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Ormond. Mr. Ormond, who was severely injured in the railway accident, is rapidly recovering.—Deseronto Tribune.

T. Mills, representing D. Pitceathly & Co., Belleville, was in town the beginning of this week.—John Maguire, of Belleville, fur dealer, was in town the beginning of this week. He succeeded in securing a black fox skin of excellent quality, at Mattawachen.—Bancroft Times.

Mr. J. W. Walker, of Belleville, was in town yesterday.—Mr. F. E. O'Flynn, barrister, Belleville, is in town to-day.—E. Guss Porter, Esq., barrister, Belleville, is in town to-day.—His Honor, Judge Fraleck, is holding Division Court here to-day.—Sheriff Hope was in town yesterday looking as happy as though the parchment being filled out in Toronto for his appointment as Sheriff had already reached him.—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Larke, of Belleville, were in town on Monday. They came up specially to see and hear Rev. Mr. Manning on Monday last.—Trenton Advocate.

For nearly half a century Dr. Price's Baking Powder has ranked foremost among household helps.

Roll of Honor.

STATION SCHOOL.

Senior Part II.—Lily Hough, Arthur Collins, Harry Mawson, Oscar Cummings, Daisy Biscomb, Willie Acton.

Junior Part II.—Edith Hamlin, George Brown, Mabel Mawson, Florence Mawson, —Laura Phelps, teacher.

PINNACLE ST. SCHOOL.

Senior Part I.—Melissa Babcock, Eddie Foster, Harry Cordan, Willie Philps, Carrie Doval, Aggie Clarke.

Senior Part II.—Mary Ayers, Cora Moxam, Sarah Hutchison, Florence Burke, Ethel Ackerman, George Taylor.—M. Frost, teacher.

Junior Second.—Frank Smith, 314; Elizabeth Kiser, 303; Loral Gerow, 183.

Senior Second.—Mary Hunter, 408; Maggie Cousins, 315; Maggie Smith, 306.

Junior Third.—Minnie Talor, 234; George Moxam, 224; Walter Fanning, 180.

Senior Third.—Clara Frost, 447; Alfred Wallace, 367; Harry Clarke, 337.—A. McRae, teacher.

The Richelieu and Ontario Purchase.

The Kingston News says: It was stated to a reporter this morning by a man who knows whereof he speaks that the English syndicate which is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the business of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company may get the concern if they will put up money enough. The business is at present on a satisfactory financial footing, and it will require a large sum to purchase it.

Our $10 Suits.

You have probably noticed that the Oak Hall advertise $5, $6, $7 and $8 suits very often. Now we certainly have splendid value at these low prices, but our $10 suits are the beauties. The suits we have already received for spring are away ahead in value of anything we have ever shown. Don't lose sight of our $10 suits.

PHILANTHROPY AND ITS RESULTS.

"Withhold not Thine Hand From Showing Mercy to the Poor."

One of the most charming features of the human character is the willingness to help others. The daily denial of self, in the endeavor to render some benefit to those in need, is indeed a Christian-like act, which in addition to cheering the poor and destitute, at the same time adorns and beautifies the life of the person who so denies himself.

The old adage 'whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well' was amply proven by the large audience that gathered in the Belleville Business College auditorium last evening to listen to the concert given by the Literary Assembly of that institution for the benefit of the poor of the city.

Rev. Mr. Marshall was chairman, the duties of which he performed very acceptably and in a few very appropriate remarks pointed out how the college had prospered and grown in its six or seven years' career, and the harmony of its young men, who came from all over the continent, with those of the city and of their banding themselves to carry out their philanthropic motives.

The programme was paramount, it being composed of the Riggs' orchestra, Mr. J. McIntosh, Miss Kenyon, Mr. Leo Riggs, Mr. Milburn, Mrs. Eva Rose York, Mr. W. S. Lalonde, Mr. Moon, Misses Falconer and Graham, Mr. J. N. Doyle, Miss Mabel Millan, Miss Price, Miss Garratt, Misses Smith and Fretz, Mr. Lester, Prof. Canfield and Mr. Eaton.

The receipts at the door amounted to $95.10. Mr. W. C. Mikel, taking the place of the good Samaritan, said he would give the $4.90, making the receipts an even $100.

The object of this society is a commendable one, and the citizens at large appreciate their efforts by placing at their disposal their time and talent, and we may say, charity when rightly given has a tendency to benefit the donor himself. Charity, too, apart from the acceptance with which it meets, has its own special reward, for the thanks and gratitude which a man has bestowed upon him in return, more than repay the gift.

The assembly are to be congratulated on the high order of their programme, and our sincere wish is that they will always meet with the same encouragement that they were accorded last evening.

Even in this skeptical age the perfect purity of Dr. Price's Baking Powder has never been questioned.

LIST OF CAUSES.

The Docket For Next Week's Sitting is a Very Large One.

Twenty-eight cases have been entered for trial at the spring sittings of the High Court of Justice which opens on Tuesday next before Chancellor Boyd. Following is the list, with Counsel:

Bell Organ Company vs. Henry Bull, Flint & McCamon for plff.; C. E. Lyons for deft. Clement vs. Hagerman, Clute & Williams; P. J. M. Anderson. Cole vs. McWilliams, Mikel & Roberts; A. R. Dougall. Clark vs. Leonard, A. L. Colville; Havarson & St. John. McCullough vs. Anderson, C. E. Lyons; Clute & Williams. Andrews vs. Wilton, Lazier & Wright; Mikel & Roberts. Vanorman vs. Sills Bros., E. G. Porter; Clute & Williams. Dame vs. Chamberlain, E. G. Porter; Bell & Biggar. Pearson vs. Weese, W. B. Northrup; Clute & Williams. Swayze vs. Bogle, Clute & Williams; J. P. Thomas. Hull vs. Freeman, Clute & Williams; E. G. Porter. Gay vs. Caskey, Clute & Williams; D. E. K. Stewart. Foster vs. Foster, Clute & Williams; G. O. Alcorn. Cheese Co. vs. Vandervoort, E. G. Porter; C. D. Macaulay. Donoghue vs. Hinds, E. G. Porter; H. W. Delaney. Wims vs. Grant, C. D. Macaulay; Bruce, Burton & Bruce. Brady vs. City of Belleville, W. P. McMahon; L. H. Henderson. Pepper vs. City of Belleville, W. P. McMahon; L. H. Lenderson. Bulpit vs. City of Belleville, W. P. McMahon; L. H. Henderson. Clark vs. Vankleek, A. A. McDonald; D. E. K. Stewart. Lindsay vs Bellyou, A. Abbott; Bell & Biggar. Gillen vs. Corby, Lazier & Wright; Bell & Biggar, J. P. Thomas and W. B. Northrup. Simpson vs. Stephenson, E. G. Porter; T. A. O'Rourke. McCormick vs Garbutt, T. A. O'Rourke; A. Abbott. Roblin vs. Coolidge, C. E. Lyons; W. P. McMahon. Hubbs vs. Commercial Union Assurance Co., W. Carnew; Beatty, Blackstock & Co. Dixon vs. Leavens, W. Carnew; Clute & Williams. Coulson vs. Carman, Douglas & Murray; Clute & Williams.

Queen vs. Ronald is the only criminal case. Deft. is charged with attempting to bribe the Council of the village of Tweed to buy a fire engine for which he was agent.

An Unexpected Death.

Many of our readers were startled this morning by the news that Mrs. T. S. Clark was alarmingly ill, and now that we have to announce her death will scarce believe that the sad intelligence is true. She has been ill for some time, but the buoyancy of her nature and her cheerfulness when spoken to about it, led her friends to hope that she would outlive her ailment. The immediate cause of her death was] pleurisy. She had been unconscious since yesterday, and died at one o'clock this afternoon. The deceased's maiden name was Susan Chambers. She was the daughter of James Chambers, Esq., who was a merchant in Cork, Ireland, where Mrs. Clark was born, on the 8th of April, 1854. When she was a girl the family emigrated to Canada and settled in Montreal, and in that city she was married to Mr. Clark nineteen years ago. They shortly after moved to Toronto and have lived in Belleville nearly fifteen years. Mrs. Clark has been from girlhood a member of the Methodist Church, and was characterized by the practicalness of the religion. Was anyone sick, no hands were more ready than hers to tend them, and her heart beat response to every call of charity. She has been for years a member of Bridge St. Methodist Church choir, she was constantly seconding Mr. Clark's work for and with young men, and was ever ready to make welcome to her home and cater for the numerous young men who form his class in Bridge st. Sunday school. Three children to-day mourn the loss of a most affectionate mother, and they, with Mr. Clark, will have the sympathy of the community in a loss so great. The funeral is to take place on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Service at the house at 3:30.

She's a Bird.

The Boxer, one of Britain's torpedo boats, recently ran 100.6 miles in 3 hours. During part of the trip she ran at a speed of 30.35 knots (nearly 35 miles) an hour. The last six of these vessels built have been the fastest in the world.

A Sad Case.

David Bresnahan, Monteagle, aged 27 years, a strong and hardy young man, was found dead in his bed last Saturday. The circumstances of the case may never become fully known, as he was unmarried and alone. An examination by Dr. Green, of this place, shows that death may have resulted several days' previous, from a blow on the top of the head, caused a depression of the skull, evidently by a falling limb of a tree where he had been working.—Bancroft Times.

Correspondence.

Whilst correspondents will be accorded a nice for the expression of their ideas on topics of public interest, it must be in all cases understood that the views so expressed are simply those of the correspondents themselves.

A Clergyman's Complaint.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INTELLIGENCER.

124, St. Denis st.,
MONTREAL, Feb. 28th, '95.

SIR,—I am a clergyman of the Diocese of Ontario, having been incumbent of Parham up to the 31st of December last.

I wish the churchmen of the diocese to know something of the treatment which missionaries receive at the hands of their superiors in office.

This mission of Parham, with its several stations, has been occupied by clergymen at intervals for the past twenty years, yet there have been only two or three confirmations in all this time, and of these one was by another bishop. The Rural Dean, who should attend to these matters, utterly neglects them, nor is any provision whatever made for the raising of stipend by the people, though this also is part of the Rural Dean's duty.

I held the mission, first as a layman and after for one year as a Deacon. At my own request and according to the rules of the diocese, a priest, C. J. Hutton, of Sharbot Lake, now of Christ Church, Belleville, was appointed as my spiritual adviser.

I was ordered to get a horse and rig immediately. As my income from the Board was only $300 per annum and as I could not depend upon getting more than another $100 from the people, I did not see how I could pay for these things and meet my personal expenses as well out of a maximum salary of $400. The Canons of the diocese state that $600 is the minimum salary of a Deacon and $800 with residence the minimum salary of a priest. This Canon was quoted by Hutton in my presence. I was ordered to hold three services per Sunday and to reside in a part of the mission where there were scarcely any church people. It was impossible to hire, so I had to buy a horse and rig and pay for keep of horse, fodder being more expensive than in Kingston, and all to come out of less than $400. I received no less than three threatening letters from the Archbishop, and all because I was doing the very thing I had been sent to do, attending to the spiritual needs of those who really belonged to the church. The first six months I did all my duty on foot, walking sometimes 18 miles and holding three services the same Sunday. In spite of all hindrances on the part of those who should have been my helpers, I did (as shown by my statistics in Journal for 1894) remarkably well. I baptised 25 persons in one year, my two predecessors having baptised 14 in two years. My other statistics were in proportion.

C. J. Hutton having promised to canvass the mission on my behalf, I incurred the necessary expenses. When I had been nearly a year in the mission, having received little more than $300 from all sources, I called on C. J. Hutton to keep his promise to canvass the mission for me, or else I should resign it, as my creditors were pressing me. He, taking offence at the tone of my letters, came, telling the people he was there to help me, when really he came to do me injury. He called on those (there were only two families) said to be unfriendly to me. He would not allow me to go with him to hear what they said. On the strength of reports received from two families only he reported the mission as disaffected and not desiring my services, so the Archbishop told me. But His Grace would listen to no explanation, I, on going at summons of the Archbishop's Chaplain, was not only refused priest's orders, but dismissed from employment at two weeks' notice; leaving me without the means of paying debts incurred for the horse and rig. Distrusting Mr. Hutton's professions of friendship, I had secured work in the diocese of Albany. But this too I have lost through Bishop Doane having received an unfavorable report from our Archbishop.

I have written repeatedly to the authorities of the diocese asking for a trial and to be confronted with Mr. Hutton, but they are too much afraid of the Archbishop to do me justice. I may say that I hold "Letters Demissory" signed by the Archbishop, stating that I leave the diocese of my own free will, (which is false) and that I am in good standing, which is true.

The Rural Dean (Mr. Carey) came to Parham, where he had not been for years, to force me to take these letters under threat of immediate inhibition; stating that if I did not take them the Archbishop would telegraph to each station warning people that I was under censure, which I was not. I then accepted the letters, Mr. Carey afterwards telling me that the Archbishop wished him to take me as curate, "pro tem." But he said he could pay me no stipend. So, here I am, in debt, without employment and refused redress.

I would like to know what the churchmen of the diocese think of this matter. I may add that similar iniquities are continually being perpetrated. I may add that Mr. Carey, after forcing me to take "Letters Demissory" was very glad to avail himself of my services at his own church. I also, at his request, took service at Parham in the absence of the present incumbent, who, by the way, has also been victimised, for Mr. Hutton had reported that the mission could raise $300 or $350 and he finds it can scarcely raised $150. I may add that Sharbot Lake, with a church population of 523, only raised $235 for Mr. Hutton. But being a favored mission, it received an extra grant of $100, which had been deducted from the grant of Parham. It is but fair to state that there were some grounds for refusing me Priest's orders, as I had not sent in the necessary thesis and written sermon. But there was no excuse for dismissing me from the diocese and leaving me to pay obligations which I had been forced to incur.

A former incumbent of Parham was forced to resign through an injurious report circulated by a brother clergyman, the people of Parham being persuaded to sign a petition whose purpose they did not understand.

Is it any wonder the church goes behind in some districts?

Yours truly,
JOHN B. PYKE.

Exhaustive analysis fails to reveal the slightest trace of adulteration in Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOTT—In Hungerford, on the 26th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Elliott, a son.

DEATHS.

CLARK—At her residence on George St., on Saturday the 2nd of March, SUSAN CHAMBERS, beloved wife of Mr. T. S. Clark, of the Bank of Montreal, aged 41 years.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon the 5th inst, at 4 o'clock. Service at the house at 3:30 p. m. d2t

HOUSTON—At Napanee, Feb. 17th, SARAH HOUSTON, relict of the late Robt. Houston, of Bath, aged 66 years.

MARRIAGES.

FARGEY—HALL—At the residence of the bride's parents, Latta, by the Rev. Mr. Black, Mr. FRED FARGEY to Miss HALL, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hall.

FOY—McDONALD—At Queensboro on Feb. 24th, by the Rev. Father Davis, Mr. PATRICK FOY, of Tweed, to Miss MARY McDONALD, of Queensboro.

McKINNON—WHITE—On Wednesday the 27th day of February, at "Hillcrest," the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. A. Black, B. A., assisted by Rev. Mr. McKinnon, B. A., Rev. JOHN McKINNON, M.A., B.D., of Springbank, Ont., to Miss ESTER GERTRUDE, daughter of the late Mr. John White, M. P., of Roslin, Ont.

A Methodist in Honor.

The Prime Minister of Canada is a Methodist. We wish he would take a notion to travel a little for recreation next June, and run down to the International Conference, at Chattanooga. We pledge him a rousing reception. Our young Methodists would be delighted to see a "Prime Minister" and to honor such a distinguished guest. Bring him along with the Canadians.—Epworth Era. Sir Mackenzie Bowell has promised to go, health and public business permitting.—Ed. Onward.

The Weather.

The "probs" were right yesterday, as the temperature fell steadily to 0 during the night, and at 8 a. m. it stood at the same figure. At noon it had risen to 20.

PROBABILITIES.

Fair and cold to-day; rising temperature to-morrow.

New Goods Arriving Daily.

Men's Neckwear : : :

We have just opened and put in stock the newest shapes in Men's Neckwear in the new designs and colorings, including Bows, Derby Scarfs, Four-in-Hand, Flowing End Scarfs, etc., etc.

Men's Furnishings : : :

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Waterproof Coats, Men's Underwear, etc., etc., etc.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

COMPLETELY PARALYZED.

PHYSICIANS ARE ASTOUNDED AT A PECULIAR CASE.

A Young Canadian Stricken with Paralysis While in New York—Returned to his Home at London, Ont., as He Believed, to Die—The Means of Renewed Health Pointed Out by a Clergyman who Visited Him.

Stricken with Landry's Paralysis and yet cured. That means but little to the average layman, but it means a miracle to a physician. Such is the experience of O. E. Dallimore, at present a resident of Madison, N. J., and a rare experience it is.

"Yes, its true that I had Landry's paralysis," said Mr. Dallimore to the reporter, "or else the most celebrated physicians of London were mistaken. That I have been cured is clearly apparent." With this he straightened up as sturdy and promising a son of Britain as ever trod American soil.

"It was on the 15th of March last" he continued, "when I was in New York city, that I first felt symptoms of my trouble. I experienced difficulty in going up stairs, my legs failing to support me. I consulted a physician, who informed me that I had every symptom of locomotor ataxia, but as the case developed he pronounced it a case of Landry's paralysis, and, knowing of the nature of the disease, advised me to start for my home and friends. I gave up my work and on April 1st started for London, Ont. A well-known physician was consulted, but I grew rapidly worse and on Saturday, April 7th, several physicians held a consultation on my case and informed me that I was at death's door, having but three to six days to live, still I lingered on, by this time completely paralyzed, my hands and feet being dead. I could hardly whisper my wants and could only swallow liquids. Oh, the misery of those moments are beyond all description and death would really have been a welcome visitor.

"Now comes the part that has astounded the physicians. Rev. Mr. Gundy, a clergyman who visited me in my last hours, as he supposed, told me of the marvellous cures of paralysis that had been performed by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I started to take the pills about April 28 and a week after that felt an improvement in my condition. There was a warm, tingling sensation in the limbs that had been entirely dead and I soon began to move my feet and hands. The improvement continued until May 28, when I was taken out of bed for a drive and drove the horse myself. By the beginning of July I was able to walk upstairs alone and paid a visit to Niagara.

Slowly but surely I gained my old health and strength, leaving London for New York on October 11 and beginning my work again on October 26, 1894. Cured of Landry's Paralysis in eight months."

To confirm his story beyond all doubt, Mr. Dallimore made the following affidavit.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
MORRIS COUNTY, } ss

Olave Dallimore being duly sworn on his oath said that the foregoing statement is just and true.

OLAVE E. DALLIMORE.

Sworn and subscribed before me December 3, 1894, AMOS C. RATHBUN,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. There are no ill effects following the use of this wonderful medicine, and it can be given to children with perfect safety.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

The sales of Root Beer Extract in Canada are assuming larger proportions each year, and threaten to affect seriously the demand for beer and other light drinks, of a less wholesome character. The proprietors of ADAMS' ROOT BEER report sales to have trebled last season, and as other kinds were largely sold, the consumption of this pleasant summer beverage must have been enormous.

The Delineator for April is called the Spring Announcement Number, and is an excellent specimen of this most popular woman's magazine. Supplementary to the regular issue of patterns there is a timely article on Bicycling, with illustrations of Costumes, that will interest all lovers of the wheel. The subscription price of the Delineator is $1.00 a year. Single Copies 15 cents. Address all orders to the Delineator Publishing Co., of Toronto, (Ltd.), 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

Still Another.

Miss Alida V. Jackson, elocutionist, of Kingston, will give a recital in the B. B. College, assisted by the best local musical talent, on Friday evening, March 8th.

PRICE'S TOBAC-CURE Guaranteed. $1.00 a box. A genuine cure for the Tobacco Habit. Kills the craving and "hankering." Tablet form for vest pocket. Thousands of cures. All druggists.

For sale at L. W. Yeomans & Co's.

Like a Miracle

Consumption—Low Condition

Wonderful Results From Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Miss Hannah Wyatt
Toronto, Ont.

"Four years ago while in the old country England), my daughter Hannah was sent away from the hospital, in a very low condition with consumption of the lungs and bowels, and weak action of the heart. The trip across the water to this country seemed to make her feel better for a while. Then she began to get worse, and for 14 weeks she was unable to get off the bed. She grew worse for five months and lost the use of her limbs and lower part of body, and if she sat up in bed had to be propped up with pillows. Physicians

Said She Was Past All Help

and wanted me to send her to the 'Home for Incurables.' But I said as long as I could hold my hand up she should not go. We then began to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is getting strong, walks around, is out doors every day; has no trouble with her throat and no cough, and her heart seems to be all right again. She has a first class appetite. We regard her cure as nothing short of a miracle." W. WYATT, 89 Marion Street, Parkdale, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and perfectly [illegible]. Sold by all druggists.

ALL MOTHERS WHO HAVE USED PALMO-TAR SOAP KNOW THAT IT IS THE BEST BABYS SOAP for healing the Delicate Skin of Sores.

Only 25¢ Big Cake

Baby was troubled with sores on head and legs. I tried "Palmo-Tar Soap." In a very short time the sores disappeared, skin became smooth and white, and the child got perfectly well.

MRS. HOLTZMAN, Crediton

Only 25c. Big Cake.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract....One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast.......Half a Cake
Sugar..................Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water.........Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

STUDENTS!

. . Are in attendance at . .

-BELLEVILLE-

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and from all parts of Ontario.

●-●-●

....STUDENTS....

From seven different business colleges are in attendance at BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

It is the largest, most substantial, and best equipped business college in Canada.

●-●-●

BELLEVILLE Business College......

ROBERT BOGLE,

Principal and Proprietor.

Changed Daily. SATURDAY, March 2

FORMOSA . . . .

OOLONG . . . . .

Tea, have you ever tasted it? We commonly speak of it as a Black Tea with the flavor of green tea. It is a delicious tea; you must have it of fine quality however, or it is worthless. We have a fine grade to sell at 60c. per lb., which we can recommend to all lovers of this tea.

Strouds.

THE GLORIOUS GOSPEL.

IT IS THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF OUR TIME.

So Old That It is New—There is no Philosophy About the Gospel—A Plain Matter of Bible Statement and Child-like Faith.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Several thousand persons were turned away from the doors of the Academy of Music, after the huge building had been filled to overflowing, the crowds having begun to assemble fully two hours before the time fixed for opening the services. Rev. Dr. Talmage took for his subject, "The Glorious Gospel," the text chosen being, "According to the glorious Gospel of the blessed God, which was committed to my trust." I. Tim. 1; 11.

The greatest novelty of our time is the Gospel. It is so old that it is new. As potters and artists are now attempting to fashion pitchers and cups, and curious ware like those of nineteen hundred years ago recently brought up from buried Pompeii, and such cups, and pitchers, and curious ware are universally admired, so anyone who can upshovel the real Gospel from the mountains of stuff under which it has been buried, will be able to present something that will attract the gaze, and admiration, and adoption of all the people. It is amazing what substitutes have been presented for what my text calls, "The glorious Gospel." There has been an hemispheric apostasy. There are many people in this and all other large assemblages who have no more idea of what the Gospel really is than they have of what is contained in the fourteenth chapter of Zend-Avesta, the Bible of the Hindoo, the first copy of which I saw I purchased in Calcutta, India, last September. The old Gospel is fifty feet under and the work has been done by the shovel of those who have been trying to contrive the philosophy of Religion. There is no philosophy about it. It is a plain matter of Bible statement, and of child-like faith. Some of the theological seminaries have been hot-beds of infidelity, because they have tried to teach the "Philosophy of Religion." By the time that many a young theological student gets half through his Preparatory Course, he is so filled with doubts about Plenary Inspiration and the Divinity of Christ and the questions of eternal Destiny, that he is more fit for the lowest bench to the infant class of a Sunday school than to become a teacher and leader of the people. The ablest theological professor is a Christian mother, who, out of her own experience, can tell the four-year-old how beautiful Christ was on earth and how beautiful he now is in Heaven, and how dearly He loves little folks, and then she kneels down and puts one arm around the boy, and with her somewhat faded cheek against the roseate cheek of the little one, consecrates him for time and eternity to Him who said "Suffer them to come unto Me." What an awful work Paul made with the D.D.'s, and LL.D.'s, and the F.R.S.'s when He cleared the decks of the old Gospel ship by saying: "Not many wise men, not many noble, are called, but God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the mighty."

There sits the dear old theologian with his table piled up with all the great books on Inspiration, and Exegesis, and Apologetics for the Almighty, and writing out his own elaborate work on the Philosophy of Religion, and his little grandchild coming up to him for a good-night kiss, he accidentally knocks off the biggest book from the table and it falls on the head of the child, of whom Christ himself said: "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou has perfected praise." Ah! my friends, the Bible wants no apologetics. The Throne of the Last Judgment wants no apologetics. Eternity wants no apologetics. Scientists may tell us that natural light is the "propagation of undulations in an elastic medium, and thus set in vibratory motion by the action of luminous bodies;" but no one knows what Gospel Light is until his own blind eyes by the touch of the Divine Spirit have opened to see the noon-day of pardon and peace. Scientists may tell me that natural sound is "the effect of an impression made on the organs of hearing by an impulse of the air, caused by a collision of bodies, or by other means;" but those only know what the Gospel sound is who have heard the voice of Christ directly, saying, "Thy sins are forgiven thee; go in peace." The theological dude unrolls upon the plush of the exquisitely carved pulpit a learned discourse, showing that the Garden of Eden was an allegory, and Solomon's Song a rather indelicate love ditty, and the Book of Job a drama in which Satan was the star actor, and that Renan was three-quarters right about the miracles of Jesus, and that the Bible was gradually evoluted, and the best thought of the different ages, Moses, and David, and Paul, doing the best they could under the circumstances, and therefore to be encouraged. Lord of Heaven and Earth, get us out of the London fog of Higher Criticism!

The night is dark and the way is rough, and we have a Lantern which God has put in our hands, but instead of employing that Lantern to show ourselves and others the right way, we are discussing lanterns, their shape, their size, their material, and which is the better light—kerosene, lamp oil, or candle; and while we discuss it, we stand all around the Lantern, so that we shut out the light from the multitudes who are stumbling on the dark mountains of sin and death. Twelve hundred dead birds were found one morning around Bartholdi's statue in New York harbor. They had dashed their life out against the lighthouse the night before. Poor things! And the great Lighthouse of the Gospel—how many high-soaring thinkers have beaten all their religious life out against it, while it was intended for only one thing, and that to show all nations the way into the harbor of God's mercy, and to the crystalline wharves of the Heavenly City, where the immortals are waiting for new arrivals. Dead skylarks, when they might have been flying seraphs.

Here also come, covering up the old Gospel, some who think they can by law and exposure of crime save the world, and from Portland, Maine, across to San Francisco and back again to New Orleans and Savannah, many of the ministers have gone into the detective business. Worldly reform, by all means; but unless it be also Gospel reform it will be a dead failure. In New York its chief work has been to give us a change of bosses. We had a Democratic boss, and now it is to be a Republican boss; but the quarrel is, who shall be the Republican? Politics will save the cities the same day that Satan evangelizes perdition.

Here comes another class of people who in pulpit and outside of it cover up the Gospel with the theory that it makes no final difference what you believe, or how you act—you are bound for Heaven anyhow. There they sit, side by side, in Heaven; Garfield, and Guiteau, who shot him; Lincoln, and John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated him; Washington, and Thomas Paine, who slandered him; Nana Sahib, and the missionaries, whom he clubbed to death at Cawnpore; Herod, and the children whom he massacred; Paul, and Nero, who beheaded him. As a result of the promulgation of such a mongrel and conglomerate heaven, there are millions of people in Christendom who expect to go straight to heaven from their seraglios and their inebriation and their suicides, when among the loudest thunders that break over the basaltic island to which St. John was expatriated was the one in which God announced that "the abominable and the murderers, and the whoremongers and sorcerers, and idolaters and all liars, shall have their place in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death." I correct what I said when I declared the Gospel was buried fifty feet deep; it is buried a thousand feet deep. Had the glorious gospel been given full opportunity, I think before this the world would have had no need of pulpit, or sermon, or prayer, or church, but thanksgiving and hosannas would have resounded in the temple to which the mountains would have been pillars, and the blue skies the dome, and the rivers the baptistery, and all nations the worshippers in the auditorium of the outspread world. But so far from that, as I remarked in the opening sentence of this sermon, the greatest novelty of our time is the Gospel. And let me say to the hundreds and thousands of educated and splendid young men about to enter the Gospel ministry from the theological seminaries of all denominations, on this and the other side of the seas, that there is no drawing power like the glorious Gospel. "Him hath God lifted up to draw all men unto Him." Get your souls charged and surcharged with this Gospel, and you will have large audiences, and will not have to announce in order to assemble such audiences, a Sunday night sacred concert, with a brief address by the pastor; or the presence of "Black Pattis," or Creole Minstrels, or some new exposure of Tammany, or a sermon accompanied by a magic lantern, or stereopticon views.

The glorious Gospel of the blessed God as spoken of in my text will have more drawing power, and when that Gospel gets full swing it will have a momentum and a power mightier than that of the Atlantic Ocean, when under the force of the September equinox it strikes the Highlands of the Navesink. The meaning of the word "Gospel" is "good news," and my text says it is glorious good news, and we must tell it in our churches, and over our dry goods counters, and in our factories, and over our threshing machines, and behind our ploughs, and on our ships' decks, and in our parlors, our nurseries, and kitchens, as though it were glorious good news, and not with a dismal drawl in our voice, and a dismal look on our faces, as though rheumatism were a rheumatic twinge, or a dyspeptic pang, or a malarial chill, or an attack of nervous prostration. With nine "blesseds" or "happys" Christ began his sermon on the Mount: Blessed the poor; blessed the mourner; blessed the meek; blessed the hungry; blessed the merciful; blessed the peacemakers; blessed the pure; blessed the persecuted; blessed the reviled; blessed, blessed, blessed; happy, happy, happy. Glorious good news for the young, as through Christ they may have their coming years ennobled and for a life-time all the angels of God their coadjutors, and all the armies of heaven their allies. Glorious good news for the middle aged, as through Christ they may have their perplexities disentangled and their courage rallied and their victory over all obstacles and hindrances made forever sure. Glorious good news for the aged, as they may have the sympathy of Him of whom St. John wrote: "His head and His hairs were white like wool, as white as snow," and the defence of the everlasting arms. Glorious good news for the dying, as they may have ministering spirits to escort them and opening gates to receive them and a sweep of eternal glories to encircle them and the welcome of a loving God to embosom them.

Oh, my text is right when it speaks of the glorious Gospel. It is an invitation from the most radiant Being that ever trod the earth, or ascended the heavens, to you and me to come and be made happy, and then take after that a Royal Castle for everlasting residence, the angels of God our cupbearers. The price paid for all of this on the cliff of limestone about as high as this house, about seven minntes' walk from the wall of Jerusalem, where with an Agony that with one hand tore down the rocks, and with the other drew a midnight blackness over the heavens, our Lord set us forever free. Making no apology for anyone of the million sins of our life, but confessing all of them, we can point to that cliff of limestone and say, "There was paid our indebtedness, and God never collects a bill twice." Glad am I that all the Christian poets have exerted their pens in extolling the matchless One of the Gospel. Isaac Watts, how do you feel concerning Him? And he writes, "I am not ashamed to own my Lord." Newton, what do you think of the Gospel? And he writes, "Amazing grace, how sweet the sound." Cowper, what do you think of Him? And the answer comes, "There is a fountain filled with blood." Charles Wesley, what do you think of Him? And he answers, "Jesus, lover of my soul." Horatius Bonar, what do you think of Him? And he responds, "I lay my sins on Jesus." Ray Palmer, what do you think of Him? And he writes, "My faith looks up to Thee." Fannie Crosby what do you think of Him?" And she writes, "Blessed assurance, Jesus is mine." But I take higher testimony: Solomon, what do think of Him? And the answer is, "Lily of the valley." Ezekiel, what do you think of Him? And the answer is "Plant of renown." David, what do you think of Him? And the answer is, "My Shepherd." St. John, what do you think of Hmi? And the answer is, "Bright and morning star." St. Paul, what do you think of Him! And the answer comes, "Christ is all in all." Do you think as well of Him, O man, O woman of the blood-bought immortal spirit? Yes, Paul was right when he styled it, "The Glorius Gospel." And then as a druggist, while you are waiting for Him to make up the doctor's prescription, puts into a bottle so many grains of this, and so many grains of that, and so many drops of this and so many of that and the intermixture taken, though sour or bitter, restores to health; so Christ, the Divine Physician, prepares this trouble of our lifetime, and that disappointment and this persecution and that hardship and that tear and we must take the intermixture, yet though it be a bitter draught under the Divine prescription it administers to our restoration and spiritual health, "all things work together for good, "Glorious Gospel!

And then the Royal Castle into which we step, out of this life, without so much as soiling our foot with the upturned earth of the grave. "They shall reign for ever and ever." Does not that mean that you are it saved to be kings and queens, and do not kings and queens have castles? But the one that you are offered was for thirty-three years an abandoned castle, though now gloriously inhabited. Though an abandoned castle while Christ was here achieving your redemption, is again occupied by the "Chief among ten thousand," and some of your own kindred who have gone up, and waiting for you are leaning from the balcony. The windows of that castle look off on the king's gardens where immortals walk linked in eternal friendship; and the banqueting hall of that castle has princes and princesses at the table; and the wine is "the new wine of the kingdom," and the supper is the marriage supper of the Lamb; and there are fountains into which no tear ever fell, and there is music that trembles with no grief, and the light that falls upon the scene is never beclouded, and there is the kiss of those re-united after long separation. More nerve will we have there than now, or we would swoon away under the raptures. Stronger vision will we have there than now, or our eyesight would be blinded by the brilliance. Stronger ear will we have there than now, or under the roll of that minstrelsy, and the clapping of that acclamation, the boom of that hallelujah, we would be deafened. Glorious Gospel! You thought religion was a strait jacket, that it put you on the limits, that thereafter you must go cowed down. No, no, no. It is to be castellated. By the cleansing power of the shed blood of Golgotha set your faces toward the shining pinnacles. Oh, it does not matter much what becomes of us here—for at the longest our stay is short—if we can only land there. You see there are so many I do want to meet there. Joshua, my favorite prophet; and John among the evangelists; and Paul among the apostles, and Wycliffe among the martyrs, and Bourdaloue among the preachers, and Dante among the poets, and Havelock among the heroes, and our loved ones whom we have so much missed since they left us, so many darlings of the heart, their absence sometimes almost unbearable, and, mentioned in this sentence last of all because I want the thought climacteric, our blessed Lord, without whom we could never reach the old Castle at all. He took our place. He purchased our ransom. He wept our woes. He suffered our stripes. He died our death. He assured our resurrection. Blessed be His glorious name forever! Surging to His ear be all the anthems! Facing Him be all the thrones!

Oh, I want to see it, and I will see it—the day of His coronation. On a throne already; methinks the day will come when in some great hall of eternity all the nations of earth whom He has conquered by His grace will assemble again to crown Him. Wide and high and immense and upholstered as with the sunrises and sunsets of a thousand years, great audience room of Heaven. Like the leaves of an Adirondack forest the ransomed multitudes, and Christ standing on a high place surrounded by worshippers and subjects. They shall come out of the farthest past led on by the Prophets; they shall come out of the early Gospel days led on by the Apostles; they shall come out of the centuries still ahead of us, led on by champions of the truth, heroes and heroines yet to be born.

And then from that vatest influence ever assembled in all the universe there will go up the shout, "Crown Him! Crown Him! Crown Him!" and the Father who not long ago promised this His only Begotten Son, "I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession" shall set the crown upon the forehead yet scarred with Crucifixion bramble and all the hosts of heaven down on the levels and up in the galleries will drop on their knees crying, "Hail king of earth! King of heaven! King of saints! King of seraphs! Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom and to Thy dominions there shall be no end! Amen and Amen! Amen and Amen

DECLINE OF THE HORSE.

In the West, Too, the Bicycle Is Driving Him to the Wall.

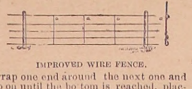
I have been making enquiries out here about the contest between the horse and the bicycle, and find that the latter is far ahead. A liveryman in Denver told me that there are more than 6,000 bicycles in that city, and that the receipts of the livery stables have fallen off between 30 and 40 per cent. from what they were four or five years ago, before the wheel was generally used for business and pleasure riding.

In Cheyenne I was told that there were 600 bicycles, and the proprietor of the largest livery stable there said that he had been compelled to sell off nearly half his stock for that reason. He said it was the custom of the young people of that town to make excursions Sunday afternoons, and almost all of them go to a pretty resort, seven or eight miles into the country, or to Fort Russell, the United States military post, to hear the band play. He was formerly in the habit of hiring extra teams from the ranches around Cheyenne for this class of patronage on Sunday, but now he says there is no demand for buggies and carriages, althouth just as many people visit these resorts as before, because they go on their own bicycles. It used to be the custom, too, for evey boy in Cheyenne and many of the young ladies to have their own ponies, but this fashion is obsolete, and they use bicycles instead.

The livery men of Grand Island, Neb., estimate that their business has fallen off $7,000 annually within the last two years on account of bicycles. The same condition of things is found at Colorado Springs, Manitou and all of the cities of the plains and around the foot-hills of the mountains.—Chicago Record.

Wire Fence Without Barbs.

Many thoughtful farmers object to barbed wire, as each year serious accidents to stock result from its use. Where sheep and hogs, however, are pastured, the plain wire needs to be put close together below or the animals will press them apart and crawl through, especially when the posts are located from 12 to 16 feet apart. This can be overcome by the plan shown in the sketch. Set the posts 14 feet apart and put on the usual number of wires. With No. 12 wire cut into the proper length, wrap one end around the next one and so on until the bottom is reached, placing three of these cross wires (a) between each post. The manner of doing this is shown more clearly in the sketch above. To keep the wires equally distant, saw notches one inch deep in a hardwood board the distance apart that the wires are attached to the posts; place these over the wires as near as possible to the point where the connecting wires are to be wound, moving along when the wire is firmly wound in place.



IMPROVED WIRE FENCE.

Natural History Class.

Ocean crabs have the power of so closely resembling their surroundings that they are practically invisible.

The big horn of the Rocky Mountains seems to unite the head of the moufflin sheep with the body of the deer.

A Mahoning county, O., farmer has trapped and killed 230 rats in his barn since cold weather came on, and isn't through yet.

A few years ago a Tennessee farmer found a woolly fawn in the neighborhood where his sheep had pastured during the fall.

South America has a giant insect known as a walking stick, which so closely resembles a branch that the illusion is almost perfect.

Horses or cattle can not be driven over a field thickly grown with Russian thistles. Its seeds are carried hundreds of miles by the winds.

There is a butterfly of India, which, if pursued by a bird, simply alights on a bush or tree and becomes invisible by mimicking the leaves.

The insect known as the mantis, of India, so closely resembles the orchid that it acquires a living from insects that alight on it by mistake.

A Chicago butcher has a tame fox. It keeps his place clear of rats. The experiment was tried after cats and traps had failed. The first night the fox spent in the shop he slaughtered 84 rodents.

Gip, the most famous rat terrier in Texas, is dead at the age of 14 years. His greatest feat was killing 500 rats in 30 minutes. He was provided with a rosewood coffin, lined with satin and laid away by his owner, Henry Gray.

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CHAPTER IV.

Angela led the way along the passage and down the steep, narrow kitchen stair.

Already a considerable number of the revellers were refreshing themselves at the well-supplied buffet in the kitchen, and a little further on a successfully-imitated cavern's mouth yawned, showing a dim interior and a solemn, gray-bearded necromancer studying a huge volume.

"I am half afraid of him," exclaimed Angela.

"So am I!" said Forrester. "Are two cowards equal to one 'brave?'"

"No; I am sure they cannot be."

Here they entered the cavern, and the sage closed his book.

"Ask him," whispered Angela, giving him a little push.

"Let down the curtains, young man," said the graybeard, in a deep voice, "if you do not wish the secrets of your future to be heard by all!"

As Forrester obeyed the sage turned up a gas jet close to him, and let a strong light fall on his visitors, which the curtain, drawn across the entrance, hid from outsiders.

"You seek to know what coming years hide in their depths?"

"We do!" returned Forrester, with becoming solemnity.

"How will you have it?" asked the sage as if he were a bank clerk cashing a check. "By the hand or cards, or the magic crystal."

"By the hand," returned Angela, drawing off her right glove.

"I need both hands," said the old man, and proceeded to bend back the pretty white fingers of first one hand then the other, peering through his huge spectacles at the palm, muttering to himself.

"You have a project in your mind," he said aloud; "it engrosses you. Ha, it will not succeed! nevertheless, you'll have a fortunate life. It is not defeat so much as change, change of views, wishes, circumstances—you are much beloved, you have had a peaceful monotonous life—greater brilliancy awaits you, but there will be a moment of doubt—of danger—of—" he paused. "Here you must cross the seer's hand with silver, funds appropriated to charitable purposes," he continued in a totally changed voice.

"I NEED BOTH HANDS," SAID THE OLD MAN.

"By all means," cried Forrester, putting a shilling into his outstretched hand. "I quite understand that a silver salve must clear the sight."

"You're right," returned the sage dryly.

"Pray continue your revelations, this lady is trembling for your words," said Forrester.

"Well then, a critical moment will come, when much will depend on your having the courage of your opinions, stick to your own ideas—and—and secure happiness."

"Now, sir," he continued. "How will you have it?"

"Cards! They have generally been on my side," said Forrester.

The seer rummaged in quite a mundane fashion in a drawer and produced a pack, or part of one, which he shuffled, and desired the enquirer to cut nine times. Then he spread them out in the ordinary fashion, shaking his head as he did so.

"Do you object to this lady hearing my revelations?"

"By no means! Pray sit down, Miss Cavallo. You will be tired." And Forrester hunted round till he unearthed a three-legged stool.

"You are in the flush of success, young man!" began the prophet. "It will not last. A severe reverse awaits you. You have an enemy—a cruel enemy!"

"Pray give me his name and address, that I may administer a cup of cold poison to him," said Forrester, smiling.

"This flippancy ill becomes an inquirer," said the seer, with a frown. "A great and sudden change is coming—nay, is close at hand! Let me see. This is strange. You are absolutely in touch with your foe. Can it be that so fair and gentle a creature could work evil to anyone? But the cards cannot lie! Avoid your present companion; close your eyes; avert your head; shut your ears to her voice. There, I can say no more, save this: Hold fast to honor and probity, and peace will bless your latter days!" He gathered up the cards, and bent his head in token of dismissal.

"Good evening," said Forrester, and drawing back the curtain he offered his arm to Miss Cavolla. "By Jove, I have caught it!" he exclaimed as they went into the refreshment room. "I begin to think I am the pluckiest fellow going to trust myself with so dangerous an enemy. As you are strong I hope you will be merciful. Pray what desperate deed are you contemplating?"

"I hope you do not think me capable of making a bad return for your friendliness," she replied with some seriousness, while the color rose in her cheek.

"Our prophetic friend at the end of the passage would say that however virtuous our intentions we are compelled to carry out our destiny," and Forrester continued to chaff and laugh about his fear of so formidable a foe, feeling more strongly attracted than ever by the slight embarrassment with which his companion parried his remarks, for it seemed to render her more vulnerable than usual.

The pounding on the floor overhead and the sounds of the dance music showed that a livelier style of diversion was proceeding upstairs. "Nothing short of three consecutive waltzes can assure me of my safety," said Forrester, taking her plate. "Have some more ice or jelly or something and then let us join the revels above."

"I think two will be enough!" She was beginning, when Mrs. Bartlett sailed up majestically. "Are you going to dance, Angela?" she asked.

"Yes! We are just going to the salon!"

"Very well, there is more room just now. Most of the people are down here." With a smile and a nod, she walked away.

"Angela!" repeated Forrester. "What a charming name! I suppose I need not fear an angel!"

"Remember, it was an angel barred the path to Paradise!" she returned, smiling.

"Yes, but an angel with a flaming sword! and you are incapable of handling such a weapon! Come, let us waltz while there's breathing space."

Forrester was an excellent partner, and Angela found that she had never before enjoyed a dance so much. Certainly her experiences were few—some school fetes and a rare "soiree dansante" now and then at the house of some school friend. There was a degree of frank familiarity in Forrester's manner which in no way diminished its respectfulness, yet which put her at her ease and won a certain amount of confidence. In the hour or two which ensued Forrester suggested many sight-seeing plans, and secured more than one rendezvous, subject to the approval of Mrs. Bartlett.

It was a fine, soft night when Forrester strolled into Maida Vale to look for a hansom. He felt in a blissful state of harmony with himself and the world in general. He was deeply smitten with the sweet, sedate Angela, and yielded to the delicious intoxicating passion unresistingly. There he was free to indulge his fancies; where could he find a more charming companion to share his fortune and do credit to his house? True he knew little of her surroundings or belongings, but such a girl could not have been brought up save by refined and respectable people. That was enough for him. What a delightful occupation to teach her to love him. And she would want some teaching, perhaps a good deal! Still love lay sleeping in her eyes, and what a charming companion she would be, no empty chatterbox; speaking only when she had something to say, and then with a certain freshness and originality; a steady observant little woman who would keep him straight, and he was perfectly free to make all these perfections his own or to try to win them. What a splendid thing life was, to be sure, when a fellow had money. How fervently he hoped that old Selwyn was comfortably in Heaven as a reward for his admirable conduct in dying intestate.

Forrester's intimacy with Angela went on at a rapidly increasing ratio after this evening. They met frequently with and without the presence of Mrs. Bartlett, and to his joy Angela seemed ready enough to trust herself with him unchaperoned. He gradually gathered the facts of her simple life. Her mother was English, her father Italian and a courier. She was an only child, and having a good voice it had been carefully cultivated at great cost, her father considering this outlay an investment. She was in London to seek an engagement for concert singing and appeared much cast down by the great difficulty of finding one. She spoke with warm gratitude and affection of her parents and the sacrifices they had made for her, and regretted her mother's absence occasioned by a bad attack of gout from which her father was suffering, which detained his wife in Paris.

It had been a lovely warm May day and Forrester had presented himself almost immediately after breakfast driving a high phaeton with a fine pair of horses—a new purchase—for, in spite of his friendly lawyer's warnings, he could not keep his hand out of his pocket.

"It is such a delightful morning," he exclaimed as soon as he had shaken hands with Angela, "that it's a sin not to take advantage of it! So I want you and Mrs. Bartlett to come down with me to Hampton court. You will never find a better day for it. The palace is not open on Fridays. So we will not have the usual crowd."

"It would be charming," exclaimed Angela. "I will go and ask Mrs. Bartlett, but I am afraid she cannot come."

"But that need not prevent you going? You don't mind coming without her?"

"No—I don't suppose I need mind!" and she went away, returning with her good-natured hostess, who deeply regretted that an important engagement at home obliged her to refuse.

In another quarter of an hour Forrester had the joy of driving off tete-a-tete with the quiet little girl who had bewitched him.

What a delightful expedition it was. A day to be remembered, a memory to throw its refreshing light over the dusty, arid paths of after years, and more prosaic life. They wandered through the beautiful gardens, through the courts and cloisters of the old palace, along the river under the shade of the trees in the park. Angela was immensely pleased and interested; rather to Forrester's surprise, she knew a good deal more of the history of the place than he did, and when he told her so, she only said that music and reading had been her only occupations. Then they had a dainty luncheon at the Grayhound and drove back to Alma terrace in the cool of the evening.

Mrs. Bartlett was out when they reached home, so Forrester desired his groom to take the phaeton and horses back to the stable and came indoors to make his adieux.

A letter lay on the drawing-room table addressed to Miss Cavallo, which she opened at once. Forrester watched her as she read it and saw that the contents distressed her. She slowly replaced it in its envelope, and raising her eyes, which looked suspiciously moist, exclaimed: "It is a great disappointment!"

"What is?" he asked.

"I fancied I was nearly sure of an engagement to sing at the Crystal Palace concerts, and now I find that I have lost the chance! I did hope for some success, to pay my dear father for all the sacrifices he has made. He had set his heart on my coming out in London."

"Why take it to heart!" cried Forrester, profoundly touched by the depression of her tone, and the expressive gesture with which the hand holding her letter fell to her side. "You are a woman formed for the refinements, the shelter of home, rather than the ruggedness of public life. Put the whole thing out of your head. There must be some men who would be proud and happy to give themselves and all they have to your service."

Angela laughed, her eyes sparkling, though the tears still bedewed them. "I am afraid that is rather a wild flight of fancy," she said in an amused tone. "Men are not so ready to take unnecessary burdens on themselves, and they are right."

"I don't think so, if they are equal to it; at any rate I know one who would desire nothing better than to lift all care and trouble from you, and make your life one long holiday." Forrester had got the bit between his teeth, for his heart had been tugging at the reins all day, and he could keep silent no longer, and goaded by her look of half-frightened astonishment rushed on.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Uniat Churches.

The eastern communities connected with the Pope and known as the Uniat Churches are: 1. The Chaldee Church, with five archbishoprics and six bishoprics in Turkey, in Asia, and Persia. To this belong also over 200,000 Christians in Hindostan. 2. The Uniats of the Syrian rite, who are subject to the Patriarch of Antioch, and have four archbishoprics and seven bishoprics. 3. The Church of the Maronites, with eight dioceses. 4. The Melchitee Church, subject to the Greek Patriarch of Antioch, with six archbishoprics and eight bishoprics, extending from Constantinople and Alexandria to Ispahan. 5. The Uniat Armenian Church, the most important of all, whose head, the Patriarch of Cilicia, resides at Constantinople, and is the representative of all the Uniat Churches in the east. There are about 13,000 Uniat Copts in Egypt, and 25,000 Uniat Abyssinians. In Europe there are 12,000 followers of the Greek Uniat rite in Lower Italy, and Sicily, and a small number in Greece and Constantinople; 8,000 Uniat Armenians live in Austria, and 24,000 in Russia. The number of Uniat Greek Roumanians is 1,100,000; that of Greek Ruthenians in Austria over 5,000,000; while 70,000 Greek Bulgarians of the Slavonic rite live in Macedonia and Thrace.—New York Sun.

The Uses of Liquid Perfumes.

Never pour scent on your garments. Liquid perfumes have just two uses. One is to soften and sweeten the water in which one washes and the other is to rub aching muscles. The invigorating effect of the alcohol and the soothing effect of the odor are excellent medicinally. But if used to perfume clothing the effect is bad, for the flower odor soon evaporates and there clings to the wool or linen only the fragance of alcohol combined with "stuffy" house and street-car odors.

REASON ALMOST LOST AT TIMES.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL SUFFERING THE CAUSE.

Paine's Celery Compound Effects a Wonderful Cure For Mrs Alfred Perry, of Port Maitland, N. S.

Nervous prostration, sleeplessness, mental depression, despondency, general weakness, and a run-down physical condition, are troubles from which multitudes suffer.

These dreadful troubles respect neither sex, age, class for rank; the victims are found at all times and at all places.

While it is a fact that thousands are laid on beds of suffering; it is also true that tens of thousands are barely able to drag along from day to day, being in such a half-dead state,

Soon—ah! too soon—will the ailing ones be numbered with those who are laid up from the sufferings, agonies and torments that nervous diseases generate.

In the midst of present sufferings, gloom and despair, there shines a great and glorious light of hope, comfort and assurance, A curing agent that the world has lauded, praised and extolled, lifts its mighty hand ready to deliver from the grave.

This life-saver and deliverer from disease and death—Paine's Celery Compound—never fails in its mission of curing and restoring to health and strength. Thousands have testified and fresh testimonials pour in every week,

Mrs. Alfred Perry, wife of A. Perry, merchant and ship builder, gives important testimony as to the value of Paine's Celery Compound for nervous troubles and the results that flow from them. She was fully and completely cured. For the benefit of sufferers she writes as follows:—

"For two years my system was all run-down, and I suffered more than I can describe from nervous prostration and insomnia; at times I almost lost my reason from severe pain at base of the brain. My husband advised me to try Paine's Celery Compound, which I did, and the effects were wonderful. I soon began to sleep well; the pain left my head; my whole system was strengthened, and I am now enjoying very good health.

"I would cheerfully recommend Paine's Celery Compound to any one suffering from like troubles. You have my best wishes for the future success of your excellent remedy."

CARPETS!

We are showing a large line of Carpets for the Spring Trade. Our Brussels are from the firm of

H. C. HARRISON & SON,

Celebrated in England for style and quality.

NATHAN JONES.

A Midnight Walk

with a colicy baby or a colicy stomach isn't pleasant. Either can be avoided by keeping a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER on the medicine shelf. It is invaluable in sudden attacks of Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Just as valuable for all external pains.

DOSE.—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

ONCE MORE

We come to the front with a programme of specialties in the shape of bargains that cannot be beaten or even equalled. After a big struggle we have succeeded in obtaining

2,000 Yards of that 5ct. Plaid Goods

Which astonished everybody in its surprising cheapness. All good patterns and ten yards only to each customer. This is probably the last time we shall have these goods to offer.

A splendid range of fine all wool Plaid Dress Goods; goods worth 50 cents a yard, our special price is 20 cents.

Embroideries, Laces, Dress Trimmings, all beautiful new goods. No matter whether you need them or no, come and see them.

We have not a very big stock of Blankets left, but anyone caring to buy a pair now, can buy of us at half what the same goods will cost next season.

Dressmakers can buy Linings and Dress Trimmings of us cheaper than elsewhere. This fact is plainly demonstrated by the daily increasing numbers of our Dressmaking customers

Remember FRIDAY and SATURDAY are our big bargain days.

THE LEADING BARGAIN HOUSE,
H. A. Layton, Front St.
BELLEVILLE

A STRAIGHT TIP

—TO BUYERS OF—

= SOAP. =

—THE GREAT DEMAND FOR—

Baby's Own

Has led many dealers to sell it at a very low margin of profit. Others unwilling to sell so low, will try and induce purchasers to buy other lines on which they make more profit.

BEWARE OF THIS.

BABY'S OWN is made of Pure Castile Soap, and exquisitely perfumed, and leaves the skin soft, smooth and fresh.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.

R·I·P·A·N·S
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Embroideries!

We call your attention to our new Embroideries which are of the latest designs and of good quality.

White Cottons!

We have in stock White Cottons from 7c. to 18c. per yd., also a large line of Pillow Cottons and Sheetings.

NATHAN JONES.

HEAD OFFICE,
BELLEVILLE,
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BRANCH Office,
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THOS. STEWART, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
COAL, WOOD, OATS, SEEDS, and HAY.

Hard Wood, Soft Wood, Blocks, Edgings, Stove, Mixed Nut, Pea, Brier Hill, and Connel Coal.

Baled Hay always on hand. Highest prices paid for Seeds.

CUTTERS CUTTERS CUTTERS.

See our beautiful stock of Cutters. The largest in the City. Latest styles and all hand-made.

Montreal Sleighs, Spring Backs and Cushions Upholstered in all wool cloth
Silver Mounting, Wicker Dashes.
Light and Heavy Sleighs of all kinds.
4 Top Buggies will be sold at cost.
Self-Oiling Steel Tubular Axle Wagons, the best wagon made.

John Finnegan & Son,
MILL STREET, BELLEVILLE. D8, d w 8m

GENTLEMEN . . .

Before ordering your Fall Clothing don't fail to take a look through

A. N. REID'S

New Fall Importations of

Scotch, English and Irish Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings, Irish Serges, Cheviots, Hop Sackings and Black Worsteds

First Class Goods and Prices low

Mr. Minor, our cutter, is one of the best in Ontario.

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED!

Please call and inspect our New Goods.

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For Particulars About Settlers Trains

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—AND THE—

. North-West .

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"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"

S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent, Belleville.

Daily Intelligencer.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

The street by-and-by leads to the house of never.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

Each day brings to us all some opportunity of doing good.

Reasons for Success.

The success of Norway Pine Syrup as a cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles is due to the fact that it is the best and pleasantest remedy ever discovered, and because its action is prompt and certain.

White hairs are like the sea foam which caps the waves after a storm.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

When pride and poverty, have to shake hands, the meeting is a bitter one.

Chronic Derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

A Brooklyn barber shines the boots of every patron without cost.

Scraped With a Rasp.

SIRS,—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

The female frog is voiceless. It is only the male frog that sings.

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Flour Bin and Sifter, combined, the most complete device, for keeping Flour.

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Look out for our line of Bicycles this year.

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Fresh White Fish,
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Smoked Haddies,
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Pickled Fish.

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BLENDED TEA
Ask Your Grocer For
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Which is Warranted.

THE BEST IN CANADA

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Send them an order.

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You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

"The Beautiful Light."

I've traveled many a weary league,
Through many a foreign land;
Across the waves of a misty sea;
O'er wastes of burning sand;
I've sought for beauty in the North,
And under the Southern skies—
But there's nothing fairer on earth I trow,
Then the light in my dear love's eyes—
The beautiful light,
God bless the sight!
The light in my dear love's eyes.

The burdens of life press hard and fast,
The way grows dark and drear,
My purpose flags, my eyes grow dim,
My heart is filled with fear—
But a light breaks through, the sky is bright,
All clear my pathway lies,
For a love shines forth to strengthen me,
In the light of my dear love's eyes—
The beautiful light,
God bless the sight!
The light in my dear love's eyes.

This light gleams ever before mine eyes,
A beacon so strong and true,
To warn, to cheer, to urge me on
In the work I have to do—
And so when life at last is o'er,
And my spirit upward flies,
May a ray stream down to greet me then
From the light in my dear love's eyes—
The beautiful light,
God bless the sight!
The light in my dear love's eyes.

—William R. A. Wilson.

DUAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

"Of course," said the doorkeeper, "we calculate, in the dime museum business, to deceive the public a little now and then, but as it is done for the amusement and instruction of the public, I don't see as anyone has any call to complain. Suppose I do exhibit a 'freak' that isn't quite genuine! If it draws it is because the public likes it, in which case the public ought to be satisfied. If it doesn't draw, the public doesn't pay out any money to see it, and naturally doesn't feel that it is swindled. Now, I was swindled once, and pretty bad, too, by an artificial 'freak,' and it was me and not the public that suffered. If you want to hear about it I'll tell you the whole story, though I shouldn't like it to be known in the profession, for it don't do any credit to me as a professional man.

I was exhibiting in Boston a good many years ago, and I am free to say that I was losing money. Boston don't seem to care for natural 'freaks.' It goes in for philosophical and philanthropic 'freaks.'

"I don't like to lose money any more than you do, and things were looking pretty blue for me, when one day a carriage drives up to my door and a chap sends in word that he wanted to see me on professional business. I told my man to show him in, and when I saw him I put him down for a rascal without waiting to hear him speak. He told me that he had just arrived from Europe with a two-headed girl, and that she was the biggest thing that any museum had ever offered to the public. He had her with him in the carriage, and I was the first manager that he had called to see since he landed.

"Now I knew well enough that a two-headed girl is about the scarcest thing that a museum can get hold of. I never knew of but one specimen of the kind, and she was worth pretty near her weight in gold.

"I went out to the carriage and had a look at the girl. There she sat, wrapped up in a big shawl, and as far as I could see she was all right. Anyway, there were two heads above the edge of the shawl, and they were as pretty heads as you could find in any English young ladies' seminary. If the Two Headed Girl only corresponded to the sample I saw in the carriage she would be the biggest attraction that Boston or any other city had ever seen.

"Well, I went back to my office, and the fellow and I talked the thing over. He said the girl was a Laplander and couldn't speak a word of any language except Laplandish. She was 16 years old and had never been out of her native village until he had accidentally seen her, and hired her for a five years' tour of the world. So far he had not exhibited her anywhere, and he wanted her to make her debut in my show, so as to give her a respectable standing in the profession from the start. Her terms were $100 a week and a benefit every six months, and he said that he should ask any other manager $125.

"I told him to bring in his girl where I could have a fair look at her, and then it would be time enough to talk about terms. He brought her in, and I noticed that she climbed down out of the carriage with considerable difficulty. The agent helped her into my office, where she sat down on the sofa, and smiled at me with both heads in a way that would have been dangerous if she had tried it on some managers that I know.

"'There she is,' said the agent. 'The only genuine white Two-Headed Girl the world has ever seen. Above the waist, where she is joined together, she is perfect; two distinct girls, and good looking ones, too. She's only got one pair of legs, which prevents her from walking easy, but she is as strong and healthy as they make 'em, and there ain't the least danger that she'll die on your hands.'

"Then he spoke some gibberish, which I supposed was Laplandish, to the girl, and she drew up the hem of her dress so as to show two nice little feet, and no more. Those feet ought to have awakened my suspicion, for they were the regulation Boston size. But I was so anxious to find that she was genuine that I didn't notice that there was anything wrong about her feet.

"'What do you say?' said the agent. 'Isn't she a first class attraction?'

"She'll draw safe enough," said I, 'provided she's genuine. I don't mean to say she ain't, but I've got to be sure about it before we can do any business.'

"'Oh! It's easy enough to prove that she is genuine.' says the fellow. 'I've got certificates from three of the leading physicians in Lapland, besides the affidavit of her father and mother and the parish priest. If they don't satisfy you nothing will, and I shall have to take her to another manager.'

"'Show me the certificates!' said I.

"Well, he produced them on the spot and they seemed all right. Of course I couldn't read a word of them, but they had a lot of sealing wax on them, which is always convincing, and had a genuine official look. I wanted the girl so bad that, perhaps, it led me to be a little careless for once in my life; so I said to the agent that I would give him $25 a week and sign a contract with him for a year. We argued the matter for about an hour, and finally we came to an agreement on the basis of $75 a week and three benefits a year. It was the steepest price I ever paid, but I was losing money at the rate of $50 a week, and I was ready to take almost any chance of bringing up the business again. Besides, I knew that if the Two-headed Girl didn't draw I should be ruined anyhow, and it didn't matter what I might agree to pay, as there would be no money to pay it with. Whereas, if she did draw, as I expected she would, I could easy afford to pay $75 a week for her. I always did go on the principle of dealing liberally with people, especially when it is clear that there is nothing to be lost by it.

"While the agent and I were trying to get the best of one another the Two-Headed Girl sat with some of her arms around both her necks, and was that patient and sweet tempered in appearance that I began to hope that for once I had found a 'freak' that wouldn't be perpetually quarrelling. As I have told you, I presume, 'freaks' do nothing but quarrel and fall in love. I don't wonder at their quarrelling, seeing that they are shut up together day and night, and haven't anything else to do; but it was a long time before I found out why they are constantly falling in love. It is because they don't get any exercise, except now and then a drive in a closed carriage.

"You never hear of a trapeze performer or a strong man falling in love; that's because they work of their affections on their muscles. On the other hand, a fat woman, who never gets any exercise at all, is always in love, and generally two or three deep. Naturally, the more 'freaks' fall in love, the more they quarrel, and there is hardly a day that I don't have to smooth two or three of them down, or threaten to lock them up till they quit heaving candlesticks and language at one another.

"Well, I advertised my Two-Headed Girl the next day, and when night came the house was packed. Ralph Waldo Emerson himself couldn't have drawn better. The very best class of Boston society came to see the Two Headed Girl, and more women with more spectacles and more false teeth came into the show than I had ever seen before in my whole professional experience.

"There wasn't the least doubt about the success of the Two-Headed Girl. In the very first week I took in $230 more than I had ever taken in one week in my life before. The museum was crowded day and night, and every mother in Boston brought her children and told them that the Two-Headed Girl taught some great moral lesson, and that they ought to imitate her, or avoid imitating her, or some other rubbish of that general kind. I never pretend to understand such things myself. I don't associate with 'freaks' to learn moral lessons from them. When I want moral lessons I'll go to Sunday School and get 'em, instead of lowering myself to ask 'freaks' to give me lessons.

"The Two-Headed Girl, as I have said in the beginning, was a Laplander, and couldn't speak anything but Laplandish. She had been with me about a month when I was astonished, one night after the exhibition had closed, and the 'freaks' had sat down to their usual banquet of pickles and cider, to hear one of her heads say to the other:

"'You say that again, miss, and I'll tear your eyes out.'

"'Halloa!' says I, 'thought neither of you could speak any English?'

"The girl blushed a double blush on all four cheeks, and said: 'We've learned considerable since we came to Amesica, but we never try to speak English because it ain't professional—not in our case, at any rate.'

"'That's all right, said I. 'Speak what you like, only remember that I don't allow no quarreling among my people.'

"The next day I made inquiries about the Two-Headed Girl, and found out that both of her were in love with the same young man. He came to the show every day, and always brought both of her flowers. I found out afterwards that he was a philosopher, and was studying what he called 'The Psychological Character of Female Dual Consciousnees as Exemplified in the Two-Headed Girl of Lapland.' I remembered this because he wrote an article in the Atlantic Monthly with that title, which would have been a first class advertisement of the Girl if she hadn't happened to have retired to private life when the article was published. He was a rather good looking young fellow, and both the heads of the Girl considered that he was in love with them. Mary, which is what we used to call the right hand head, was sure that the young man was after her, and only gave flowers to Jane, who was the left hand head, in order not to give away the real state of his affections to the general public; while Jane was equally certain that it was she the young man was in love with, and that he considered the other head to be very much in the way.

"The Fat Woman, who sat close to the Two-Headed Girl on the stage, was really frightened at the way the two heads used to go on. She could hear them whispering to each other when the audience couldn't hear anything said. Mary would put her cheek up against Jane's and smile so sweetly that the audience would say: "How perfectly lovely!" but all the time she would be saying: 'I'd like to bite your ugly ear off, miss!' and then presently Jane would whisper: 'You mean, deceitful thing! Wait till we get to your room, and I'll let you know!' The Fat Woman, who was all the time reading dime novels, said she was afraid some awful tragedy was preparing, and that presently the place would be drowned in blood. She wasn't altogether wrong, as you'll see presently.

"One night, just after the banquet was over, and the 'freaks' had mostly gone to their rooms, we heard such a dismal shrieking from the Two-Headed Girl's room that we all rushed to the door. That is, when I say 'all,' I mean the Giant and the Living Skeleton, who had been sitting up with me a little later than usual. I never allow anything improper on the part of nobody in my show, and I set the example in such matters myself. So I told the Giant and the Skeleton that we would withdraw, while the Strong Woman would burst the door open and see what was the matter.

"Accordingly we did so, and the Strong Woman set her shoulder against the door, and it just sort of melted away, as you might say. She told me that she found the Two-Headed Girl having the loveliest kind of a fight with herself. She was lying on the floor, and the half of her which was uppermost, and which happened to be Mary, was laying into the other half and hauling out the hair and the hairpins by handfuls. The Strong Woman, wanting to check the effusion of hair, went to work to seperate them, and succeeded altogether too well. In fact, when she got hold of Mary, and tried to pull her clear of Jane's hair, the two girls came apart altogether. The Strong Woman, who, like the rest of us, had believed in the Two-Headed Girl, was that frightened when she saw that she had pulled her clean apart that she, in turn, yelled for help.

"This time I had to lay aside my scruples and see for myself what was the matter. There sat the Strong Woman on the floor, holding half of the Two-Headed Girl in her arms, and there lay the other half, two or three yards off, on the carpet, crying her level best and cussin' the rest of her in language which, if I am any judge of language, and I ought to be, was learned somewhere down by the wharves. When I saw that Jane was more frightened than hurt I told her to go to bed, and told the Strong Woman to take Mary into her room for the night. Mary went peaceably, for when the Strong Woman got hold of anybody, male or female, they generally did as she said.

"The next day I called up the Two-Headed Girl and told them that our contract was at an end. 'I will never,' I said, 'be a party to a fraud on the public, especially when it is sure to be found out, as this fraud of yours is. A committee of Boston surgeons was going to examine you this very day, and I believing you to be genuine, was to offer them every facility. What I am offering now is a free passage for you both from here to New York, and don't you ever let me hear of your trying to exhibit again or I'll come out and tell the truth about you.

"That was my only attempt at exhibiting a Two-Headed Girl. I ought not to be hard on the girls, for they pulled me through a very tight place in my professional career; but at the same time they took me in, and, not being a part of the public, I don't like to be took in. However, it all happened long ago, and I defy any 'freak' to play any sort of game on me again. If there is any deceit to be practiced in my show, I conceive that I am the one to do it, and not the one to be practiced on.'—W. L. Alden, in The Strand Magazine.

TURNED ASIDE.

We were going down the peninsula formed by the junction of the Yellowstone and Little Missouri rivers, hoping to intercept the Indians and turn them back. It had been a hard, swift march, a ride of over 400 miles, with no halt above four hours, and at 10 o'clock in the forenoon half the troops were sleeping in their saddles, as their lean and lame horses picked their way over the rough ground.

We had planned to reach the spot where the fleeing Indians would cross the Little Missouri a day or two ahead of them. We believed we had accomplished it. At 10 o'clock we were within two miles of the spot. Then the head of the column halted for the men to close up. Our line had strung out for a mile or more. Between us and the crossing, as the halt was made, nature had made a highway. It was a grassy road, about twenty feet wide, twisting and turning like a creek. Either side was lined with dense thickets. Half a mile down the highway it was crossed by a creek with steep banks. Half a mile farther on was a second creek. It was hardly more than a rivulet at this season, but the width from bank to bank was forty feet and the banks were ten feet high. Our guide had never passed over the route.

No man in the column of 200 men knew what lay beyond the first turn. The halt to close up was a precautionary measure, but no one dreamed of danger. If the hostile Indians had not turned back or changed their route they should still be forty or fifty miles to the south. The stragglers had come up, the sleepy troopers had braced up under the eyes of their officers, and the bugler was about to sound the forward when the half-breed guide and scout held up his hand in warning. A deer came running up the grassy lane at full speed and was within ten feet of the colonel's horse when it wheeled to the right and vanished into the thicket. Next came a fox, who ran under the feet of a dozen horses before he found shelter. Then a second deer—then three or four rabbits.

"What is it?" asked the colonel of the guide.

"Ambush!" was the brief reply.

"Where?"

The guide waved his hand to signify that it was down the lane somewhere.

"How do you know?"

"See that!"

A big gray wolf rounded the turn a hundred feet away, coming at full speed. The hair on his back stood up, his tail almost dragged, and it was easy to see that he had been disturbed and was put out about it.

"Injuns down there!" said the guide. "We are too late! They have got here first and we are in ambush!"

"But what makes you think so?" persisted the colonel, who was impatient to go ahead, and yet too prudent to needlessly expose his command.

"Deer—fox—rabbits—wolf?" replied the guide. "All were frightened. All running away from something. Injuns down there waiting for us. We go some other way."

We turned to the left and flanked the position. We had made a distance of seven miles when Indians were seen and skirmishing began, but they soon retreated southwards, and as we followed them up they crossed the Little Missouri. It was the band we had hoped to intercept, but why did they turn back without a fight? Everybody was asking the question when a few of us rode off to inspect the ambush. The death trap had been set for us between the creeks. The lower end of the avenue had been blocked with felled trees and bushes, and trees partly cut down would have blockaded the upper end as soon as the last horseman had passed. The road here narrowed to fifteen feet. Wherever there was an opening in the bushes which lined the sides it had been closed with thorns.

From sunrise that morning the Indians had been waiting for us. Almost 200 warriors were in hiding behind the bushes, ready to thrust out their rifles and fire at the signal. Perched in the trees along the way were half a hundred boys armed with bows and arrows. Hidden away under the banks of the creeks were a hundred or more squaws, armed with hatchets, knives or clubs. It was not to be a battle, but a massacre. No mercy was to be shown—not a prisoner taken. Scouts had observed our approach and reported. When the head of our column had fairly entered the lane the eager squaws and impulsive boys could hardly be controlled. In their moving about they frightened the wild animals out of their retreats and sent us the warning. They did not know why we halted, hesitated and then took another way. For half an hour they waited with the scowl of hate on their bronzed faces—with the savageness of devils in their hearts—with eyes which glared and glinted as they roamed about in search of the expected prey. Then they whispered to each other:

"They have taken another way! The great Spirit sent them a warning to turn aside! We cannot fight these men, let us recross the river and return to the agency!"

THE WALLFLOWER.

I wish I was dead!

I am 28 years old. I never really noticed it till now. I am p[illegible] sound, in wind and limb, as they say of horses; I can't find a wrinkle, or a crow's foot on my face if I looked ever so hard; I could dance all night without stopping * * * but no matter! * * * I have had my day, and the sooner I realize the fact the better.

I suppose I oughtn't to complain, I've had a good time on the whole, I came out, and was made a fuss about, and lots of people fell in love with me—and that's always supposed to be pleasant. Not for them, poor things! * * * but then no woman ever thinks of that.

I've danced, and flirted, and gossiped and amused myself generally, and made a business of pleasure. If the dancing shoes I've worn out were collected, what a heap there would be! And all the frocks I've worn and torn and put my foot through—and the bouquets I've ruined—and the compliments I've had—and the offers I've refused! * * * Oh yes, I was a success—not a doubt of it!

And now, what's the good of it all? I've made a certain number of people quite miserable, but I've never been in love myself—not really * * * except * * * perhaps * * *

I was very heartless. I've been told times out of number that I had "no heart." Men always say that when a girl refuses them, to save their own vanity, but in my case I daresay it was true.

Well, nobody cares now if I have a heart or not. It's all different. I have got a certain number of friends whose step suits mine, who ask me for dances, but without enthusiasm, and talk to me of this or that "dear little thing over there who is enjoying herself so!" They say I'm a "good sort," and a "real friend." A friend! What has friendship to do in a ballroom?

I can see the ballroom reflected in the mirror here. How nice and cool the glass is to my hot cheek! What a fool I must look! * * * only there is nobody can see me—and if they did—they wouldn't care. Nobody misses me. There's Laura Gray. She tries to be the good Samaritan of the ballroom. Don't let me catch her eye, or she will come and throw me a cast off partner of her own. She's a kind girl, Laura, but I don't want charity dances. I should say I was engaged. I will not dance with veterans, or boys, I had rather sit it out.

How decidedly melancholy dance music is! I never noticed it so much before, I could lie down on the floor this very minute and howl, if I were to let myself go.

Suppose I were to cross the room and talking to Mrs. Fleming, and ask her if she means to have influenza again this winter? Anything to seem occupied! No, I said she is asleep, and if she were not, she would only tell me of Violet's perfections. I see them * * * everybody sees them * * * Oh dear!

There is Violet—with John Forrest He is looking at her exactly as he used to look at me—eight years ago. Why did we quarrel? My fault, I used to think. I suppose it was, but I know I felt very much in the right at the time. I am not sure now if * * * And he has not said more than three words to me since! It's rather awkward! We have to go on meeting, as we move in the same sets, and both he and I hate a fuss. Oh, the world, the world! Anything not to have people talk. But he has never forgiven me. If he were to ask me for a dance now, I should think the end of the world had come! I needn't be afraid, though, I was much too horrid.

Sometimes, lately * * * I have thought * * * that he would be glad to * * * Oh, it's just my fancy! And I don't want him to, either!

I wonder if he really cares for Violet Fleming? She's delightfully young—and naive—and enthusiastic. I know he thinks so * * * but she has the reddest arms I ever saw!

Oh, don't let me be spiteful!

I know that cadence. The valse is nearly over. They will all come by. That's the most awful moment of all. I wish I was talking to Mrs. Fleming; It is so hateful to have to try and look unconcerned, and as if I were sitting here because I preferred it.

Oh, I can't bear it. I'll marry. I'll marry Mr. Brown. He adores me * * * he is only waiting, as Herbert's poem says;

"—— that weariness may toss me to his breast."

I shall condescend to let him see that I don't absolutely dislike him. I shall be a clergyman's wife, and live in the country! How terrible! But it's the only way out of it * * * for me!

Yes, for me, but for him! I don't love him. How could I? I should have to tell him, and even a Mr. Brown is not so abject as to marry a woman who tells him pointblank that she can only promise to—tolerate him! And if I don't tell him, it would be mean.

No, I'll go into a convent. How dull? Not so dull as marrying Mr. Brown, though.

Here they all come; I must try and look unconcerned! I know every stick of my fan by heart, but I will pretend it interests me deeply. I can see over the top of it.

Here's the first couple! Billy Danvers and Miss Forrest! I was his first love, and he's trying hard to make Grace Forrest think she is. Let him!

Mrs. Jenkyn and our host! She's a widow. I wish some one would make me a widow. What am I saying? But she's ten years older than I am, and she laughs like a child. That's the good of being a widow.

Here's Mr. Hastings. He really was in love with me once, so now he detests me. "A man scorned," is much worse than a woman scorned. He won't even look at me. No * * * straight past!

Why, here's Violet—with Mr. Darcy! I thought she was dancing with John Forrest! And John Forrest—alone!

May you have a dance, Mr. Forrest? I—I—— Yes, certainly. The next? The next but one.

Oh, good heavens! The end of the world? * * * or the beginning?—H.V., in Black and White.

HYPNOTIC EXPERIMENTS.

Transferring Magnetic Energy to a Crown of Iron Thus Curing Insanity.

A French physician has recently made some experiments in connection with magnetism and electricity in relation to hypnotism, which have led to remarkable results. The latter discovery establishes the fact that the cerebral activity can be transferred to a crown of magnetised iron, in which the activity can be retained and subsequently passed on to a second person. Incredible as this may seem, the possibility has been proved by the experiments referred to. The doctor placed the crown, which in reality is only a circular band of magnetised iron, on the head of a female patient suffering from melancholia, with a mania for self-destruction, and with such success was the experiment attended that within a fortnight the patient could be allowed to go free without danger, the crown having absorbed all her marked tendencies.

About two weeks afterwards he put the same crown, which meanwhile had been carefully kept clean from contact with anything else, on the head of a male patient suffering from hysteria, complicated by frequent recurrent periods of lethargy. The patient was then hypnotised and immediately comported himself with the manner of the woman who had previously worn the crown. He practically assumed her personality, and utted exactly the same complaints as she had done. Similar phenomena have, it is reported, been observed in the case of every patient experimented upon. Another experiment showed that the crown retained the impression required until it was made red hot.

WRITERS AND THEIR WIVES.

How Great Authors Are Helped by Their Better Halves.

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling enjoys her husband's stories immensely. It was these that first made her like him. She is not a very great critic, though, and is content to take his books as she finds them after they are written. Tolstoi until recently had no audience in his wife. She did not approve the course he took in opposition to the Russian rulers, and begged him to desist and write the stories at which he is so apt, and which once so enriched him. After a time, though, she too was converted to the severe style of thinking followed by her husband, and now callers may see the couple any evening bending over a plain wooden table, while the Count reads aloud his written pages, with the day's ink fresh upon them.

John Stuart Mill had the most appreciative wife a writer ever had. In one of his books he has a dedication inscribed to her, declaring that but for her "bright, clear light" he could never have penned a line worth reading. To her criticism he attributes all his success. Many writers have wives that are true helpmates. Amongst these helping wives are Mrs. R. Louis Stevenson, who herself writes well, and Mrs. Julian Hawthorne. Robert Leighton has an authoress wife; Mr. Peary, writer and explorer, has a wife to whom, in his own words, "he owes more than he can ever pay"; and Hall Caine has a home and appreciative household second to none other in the world.

"Economy."

In every mouth the word "economy" finds a place these days, and in almost every home the need is felt for certain retrenchment, therefore it behooves the thoughtful to consider what kind of economy is practical and of lasting value. There are certain kinds of economy that degenerate into petty meanness unless watched with eagle eye and staying hand. It is not economy to discharge the one servant and then slave yourself to death to make up for her absence. It is never economy to overtax one's strength, for what is saved at one end must of necessary be expended at the other, either for doctor's bills or the expenses of a trip to recuperate after the double strain. It is not economy to shop all day and never stop for a bite of luncheon, or to walk squares out of your way in order to save car fare. Retrench, if you must, in those parts of the domestic economy that are not vital. Pinch where the surface is toughest and can stand it best; but do not become miserly in the carrying out of your commendable ambition. Be economical of health, of strength, but never economical of sleep. Steal a nap, if need be, from the busy hours of the day; it will return you compound interest of refreshing ability to go on with labor mapped out for you. Economize in the number of your garments, but not in their quality. A good bit of cloth wears ten times longer than its sleazy neighbor at half price. Bring judgment to bear upon your economies and the result will be satisfactory, but without keen sense and discrimination economy degenerates into a foolish watchfulness over certain things while others are allowed to take their own course, unproductive of any other result than chaotic entanglement that will need dollars and much thought to straighten out.

WAS I DEAD

How calm, how very calm, evening ; the sun just setting behind the trees of Monckton wold ; the autumn leaves reflecting its dying rays ; the distant river shining like a bar of silver, the high cliffs of Clanmocay blazing like diamonds beneath the shining luminary's kiss of adieu. A gentle breeze swept from time to time through the tree tops. I saw the laborers wending their way homeward after a day of toil. I noticed one or two of them stop their comrades and point to my window, then shake their heads sadly and continue on their course. A blackbird hopped out from some ferns, gave a shrill whistle for his mate, which was answered, and he flew rapidly off to join her. A timid hare raised himself on his hind legs, peered arond cautiously, then proceeded to take his evening meal. Oh ! how observant are the eyes of the dying when they gaze upon familiar sights never again to be witnessed ! Through the great bay window of my room I watched from my couch the peaceful, happy scenes so familiar to me from childhood, and by the rising of that sun that was crimsoning with its final rays the dark clouds, I should be as a child in the alley. In the room where I lay naught broke the silence, save sobs of my mother and sisters who sat around my bed ; and mother with her face hidden in my pillows and my head clasped between both her own. By the window stood my brother, his head bowed upon his chest, his handkerchief frequently travelling to his eyes. My junior by a year, the ancestral acres, and the title won by our Knight Templar forefather under Richard Coeur de Lion, would pass on my death to him, and no dobt he would bear the honors far more nobly than the one that after a brief, butterfly existence among the roses of woman's smiles, wines , luciousness and equestrian achievements was now at the age of 30 about to leave them all behind.

"'Nothing but leaves'
The spirit grieves
Over a wasted life."

With a grim curiosity I wondered what sort of a world I was about to enter upon. My childhood's idea of the eternal singing of the blest and the eternal torture of the damned had been long ago exploded by the knowledge of science I acquired during my undergraduate career at Oxford. That God should torture those poor, frail vessels of his own handiwork for not accepting certain theological dogmas that even the elect disputed, and that the wisest failed to comprehend, that I could not belive, but death was a stern reality that there was no disputing, and with every breath I drew I knew that the king of terrors was at hand. I had one great hope, one great light in the darkness. Helen, my eldest and favorite sister, had crossed the mystic river three years before. We loved each other dearly, and her last words were :—"Berty, dearest brother, meet me at God's right hand." If I did not, would she not miss me ? Would not heaven cease to be heaven when she realized that the brother she loved so well was shut out therefrom forever, and if she did not miss me at all would not her heart be harder as an angel than it had ever been as a lovely, but human woman ? No, God did nothing by halves. He would allow those to meet in the spirit world who had been separated in the natural, and would wipe out the record of their frailties as the summer rain obliterates the dust from the petals of the thirsty rose. As I lay thus dreaming with my eyes open, while the shadows gathered in the darkened room. I felt a keen pang, like the thrust of a dagger, penetrate my lungs. My mouth filled with blood as I struggled to speak ; a deathly chill that seemed to permeate every pore, shook my frame ; I heard my mother's cry of agony, I felt my brother's strong arms round me as he half raised me in the bed ; I heard him say in tones of anguish :—"Berty, Berty, oh, do not leave us yet !" I felt my head fall back upon his shoulder as a delightful calm seemed to compass me about, as a fascinating drowsiness overshadowed me. Then I felt myself drifting, drifting somewhere, I knew not whither, nor did I care.

Time seemed to have been annihilated when I opened my eyes again, apparently awakened by the wonderful radiance around.

I lay on the golden sand of a beach beside an azure sea. The cerulean sky above seemed to have its counterpart in the waters below, over whose surface not a ripple broke, and whose calmness no noise disturbed save the musical fall of the breakers on the shore. The light was clear and radiant, though above us there was no sun, and behind me on the verdant soil, greener the shores of any earthly landscape, were rows of palm trees whose branches swayed gracefully in the perfume-laden air. Over all seemed to rest a peace that surpassed all comprehension, that seemed to instill itself into every nerve in my enchanted frame. I gazed on my habiliments. They were of oriental pattern and color, but of a texture and dye that the hand of man had never brought to such perfection. A long, loose robe of purple and white stripes, girth around the waist with a silken sash of crimson studded with golden stars, enfolded me from neck to ankles. On my bare feet, now of marble whiteness, were girt two sandals of the purest and most flexible of untanned leather, that felt as soft as velvet on the skin.

As I raised my eyes, conscious of the presence of another, I beheld, standing beside me, the white-robed figure of a young man, with the form and face of an Apollo. His long golden hair fell in a luxurious mass over his shoulders, his eyes were as blue and as clear as the sky or the sea. As he leaned on a long cane, like a bamboo encrusted with diamonds, the loose sleeves of his garments fell back, disclosing arms of an alabaster whiteness that the fairest daughter of Eve could never hope to rival. His voice was sweet as the echo of distant music when looking on me with love and pity depicted in his lustrous orbs, he said :—

"You have travelled a long journey ; you have reached half-way to the glorious fruition of the blest."

"Is not this heaven ?"' I inquired in amazement.

"Nay, nay ; beyond the placid bosom of that mighty ocean is the delightful paradise called by mortals 'heaven.'"

"And where am I then ?" I asked.

"You are in a land that is beyond mortal eye or the scope of mortal astronomy ; beyond the farthest constel- on earth. Here you should remain unlation that is known your scholars til you become what I am."

"And what are you, an angel ?" I interrupted, interested beyond the limit of any human desire."

"I am the ideality of what you were born to be, but what you have failed to become. When you have embraced my teachings, and learned the lessons I shall teach to you, my soul shall enter into your soul, and my body shall become your body ; then you will cross over yonder sea and be forever in paradise."

"Is this place, then, what some people on earth call 'purgatory ?'"

The young man smiled almost sadly, before he answered me.

"Ah ! what a conception mortals have of the fount of the beautiful and the true ! The creator of every shining orb cannot look upon or countenance the torture of the crumb of that humanity that he has scattered through every one of those twinkling stars and that he loves as much as the proud and self-righteous earth that believes he thought and labored for her alone. No, this is not what you call 'purgatory'; this is a land where those who are not fitted to pass at once from mortal to celestial habitations are prepared for the final change ; but you are to return to earth for a short time longer. Behold !"

He pointed to the sky ; dark clouds were gathering on the horizon, the blue waters of the ocean had changed to an inky hue. As I turned again, the form beside me had disappeared. On over the waters stole the clouds. I sought to rise and fly into the palm woods, but could not stir. The clouds approached, and as the mist of their advance guard surrounded me I heard a voice—the voice of Helen, calling me by name.

The gloom around me broke for an instant, and there, close to the shore, in a little skiff whose sides seemed wrought of pearl, and holding a paddle that shone like burnished gold, there, standing erect in her tiny argosy, and with a seraphic smile upon her features—features that I instantly recognized as her own, though they were radiant with a beauty that was beyond mortal ken, there was my beloved Helen.

Her voice, softer far than even the voice of him who represented my ideality, was wafted to me through the gathering night.

"Oh ! my brother, what fresh happiness has come to my blessed lot to see, even for a moment, thy dear face again. Thou goest back to mother and the rest of our beloved. Live and urge them to live, so that when ye reach these shores your probation shall not be long, but that ye shall rejoin myself and father, and we shall all form one happy family in the sunny land from whence I come, farewell !"

I sank back upon the sand with a sensation of the most profound sorrow, as I knew that I was flitting from the golden shore beside the azure sea. Then insensibly I felt that I was moving,moving with a rapidity greater than the wind, my nerves and senses forsook me and I slept.

"Oh, my son, my son ! thank heaven you are spared to us ! Oh, God be praised for His mercy !"

It was my mother's voice, her arms were clasped around my neck, and her warm kisses fell in showers on my lips and brow.

My sisters, brother, and our family physician stood beside my bed, the latter holding my wrist, with his fingers pressing on the pulse. Daylight was just breaking through the great bay window, the daylight I had never more expected to see.

The physician's face brightened up with a smile of gladness. "At the solicitations of your family I have been for hours seeking to revive what I believed to be a corpse," he said. "Your recovery is a miracle.'

"I was a corpse on earth," I murmured, "but a soul on probation by the shores of the azure sea."

BREAKING THE ICE.

When William Larker irrevocably made up his mind to take Mary Kuchenbach to the great county picnic at Blue Bottle Springs, he did not tell his father, as was his custom in most matters. To a straight laced old Dunkard like Herrman Larker the very thought of attendance upon such a carousal, with its round dancing and square dancing, would have seemed almost impiety. Henry Kuchenbach was likewise a member of that strict sect, but not quite so narrow in his ideas as his more pious neighbor. Yet to him also the suggestion in such frivolity would have met with scant approval.

But William was longing to dance. For many years he had secretly and fondly cherished the belief that he was possessed of much inborn ability in that art—a genius compelled to remain dormant by the narrowness, the strictness of his family's ideas. Many a rainy afternoon had he given vent to his desire to swinging corners and duex-et-deux-ing about his father's barn floor, with no other partner than a wheat sheaf and no other music than that produced by his own capacious lips.

It was for this reason that when on one beautiful July day William Larker attired in his best—a plain black frock coat, trousers of the same material, reaching just below his shoe tops, a huge derby hat, no longer black, but green, as a result of long exposure to the elements, and a new pair of shoes well tallowed—stepped into his buggy, tapped his sleek mare with the whip and started at a brisk pace toward the Kuchenbach farm, his stern parent believed that he was going to the great bush meeting at Bunkertown, twelve miles up the pike, and was devoutly thankful to see his son growing in piety, and when Mary Kuchenbach, buxom and rosy, wearing a plain black dress, the somberness of which was relieved solely by a white kerchief about the neck, and a grey poke-bonnet, as became one of her sect, climbed up and took the vacant place beside him. Henry Kuchenbach, standing at the gate with his wife at his side, called after them as the vehicle rattled away, "Be sure an' tell Preacher Book when he comes this way to stop in an' get that crock o' sausages we've be'n keepin' for missus."

And good Mrs. Kuchenbach threw up her hands and exclaimed, "Ain't them a lovely pair."

"Yes," replied the husband, grimly, "an' they've be'n keepin' company six years now, an' that there fellow ain't never spoke his mind."

Meantime the buggy sped along the smooth road, the rattle of its wheels, the clatter of the sleek mare's hoofs, and the shrill call of the killdee skimming across the meadows being the sole sounds that broke the silence of the quiet country. A mile was gone over, and then the girl said, falteringly, "B-e-e-ll, a'n't et wrong ?"

William in response hit the horse a vicious cut with the whip and replied : "Eet don' seem jest right fer ter fool 'em, but you'll fergit 'bout et wen we git dancin'."

"I a'n't never be'n ter one o' them picnics, an' I feel afraid."

Then there was silence between them —a silence broken only at rare intervals, when one of the pair ventured some commonplace remark, which was always rewarded with a laconic reply of "Yais" or "Yer don't say ?"

Up hill and down rattled the buggy, following the crooked country road across the wide valley. Over three low, wooded ridges, then several miles up the broad meadows that line the picturesque Juniata, it wended its way, until at length the green grove in the centre of which lies Blue Bottle Spring was reached.

The festivities had already begun. The outskirts of the wood were filled with vehicles of every description—buggies, buckboards, spring wagons, omnibuses and ancient phaetons.

An orchestra of three pieces, a bass viol, a violin and a cornet, operated by three men in shirt sleeves, sent forth wheezy strains, to the time of which men and women, young, old and middle aged, gayly swung corners and partners, galloped forward and back, made ladies' chains and gentlemen's chains, winding in and out and then back and bowing, until William Larker and his companion fairly grew dizzy. The crowd of dancers was a heterogeneous one.

There were young men from the neighboring county town, gorgeous in blazers of variegated colors ; there were young farmers whose movements were not in the least impeded by the somber, heavy clothing or the high-crowned, broad-rimmed hats that they wore ; there were a few particularly forward youths in bicycle attire, and three gay young men from the neighboring City of Harrisburg, whose shining high silk hats and dancing pomps made them the envy of their more rustic companions. The women likewise, in beauty and dress, went to both extremes. Gayly flowered, airy calico, cashmere and gingham bobbed about among shining, frigid satins and silks as modest as their owners in demeanor. Now in apparent inextricable chaos ; now in perfectly orderly form—six sets; now winding into a dazzling mass of silk, calico, high silk hats and blazers, then out again went the dancers.

"Oh, a'n't et grand !" exclaimed Mary Kuchenbach, clasping her hands.

"Thet's good dancin', I tell yer," her companion replied, enthusiastically.

She had seated herself upon a stump, and he was leaning against a tree a few feet away.

"Good dancin'. Jest look at them three ceety felers, with them high, shiny hats, aswingin' corners. Now a'n't they cuttin' it ? Next comes 'a-laman all.' Jest watch 'em—the two in the fur set, the way they throw their feet—the gal in pink with the feller in short pants and a striped coat. Now back. Thet there's dancin', I tell yer, Mary. 'Gents dozey dough' next. Thet 'ers feller don't call figgers loud enough. There they go—bad in the near set—thet's better. See them ceety fellers agin—swingin' partners. Grand chain! Good all round—no—there's a break. See the girl in blue sating—she's turned too soon. Thet's better—tother way—bow yer corners—now yer own. All over."

The music stopped, and the dancers, panting from their exertions, fanning and mopping, left the platform and scattered among the audience.

William Larker's eyes were aglow with excitement. The opportunity of his life had come. He was to dance to real music, with a real flesh and blood partner, after all those years of secret practice with a wheat sheaf in the seclusion of his father's barn. He would put his arms around Mary Kuchenbach, a feat for the accomplishment of which he had probably longed more than the other. While his companion, seated upon the stump, gazed curiously, timidly at the gay crowd around her, he, his hands thrust deep in his pockets, stood frigidly before her, mentally picturing the pleasure to come.

His feet could hardly keep still when a purely imaginery air floated through his brain, and he fancied himself "dozy—doughing" and "goin' a visitin'" with the rosy girl beside him.

The man with the bass viol began to rub rosin on his bow, the violinist was tuning up and the cornetist giving the stops of his instrument the usual preliminary practice, when the floor master announced the next dance. One after another the couples sifted from the crowd and clambered upon the platform.

"Two more couple," cried the conductor.

"Come 'long, Mary. Now's our chance," whispered the young Dunkard to his companion.

"Oh, B-e-e-ll, really I can't. I never danced in puberlick afore."

"But you kin. Eet ain't hard. All yer'll hev ter do is ter keep yer feet amovin' an' do what the fellar that's callin' figgers says."

The girl hestiated.

"One more couple," roared the floor master.

William was getting excited.

"You kin dance with the best uv 'em. Come along."

"Really no. I'm too narvous. Jest wait."

The twang of the fiddle commenced ; the cracked, quavering notes of the horn arose above the buzz of conversation.

"Bow yer partners—corners," cried the leader. And the young man sat down on the stump in disgust.

"We'll hev ter git in the next," he said. "Why, it's dead easy. Yer see, this 'ere's only a plain quadre-ll. Youse orter see one 'et ain't plain. One of them where they has sich figgers ez 'first lady on the wardance,' like they done at the big weddin' up at Bunkertown three years ago. These is plain. I've never danced before meself, but I've seen 'em do it, an' I've be'n practicin'. All you'll hev ter do is mind me."

And so the following dance found the pair on the platform among the first, the girl trembling, blushing and self-conscious, the young man self conscious but triumphant and composed.

"Bow yer partners," cried the floor master when the orchestra had started its scraping.

Down went the grey pokebonnet,down went the great derby, and a smile of joy overspread the broad face beneath it.

"Swing yer partners !"

The great arms went around the plump form, lifting it off its feet. Their owner spun round, carefully replaced his burden on the floor, bowed, smiled and whispered, "Ain't et grand ?"

"Corners !"

The young woman in blue satin gave a slight scream that was metamorphosed into a giggle as she felt herself swung through space in the arms of the muscular person toward whom she had careened. Her partner, one of the young city men with a high silk hat, grinned and whispered in her ear, "Oat cake."

"Leads for'ard an' back !"

William Larker seized his partner's plump hand and bounded forward, bowing and twisting, his free arm gesticulating in unison with his legs and feet. He was in it now, in the thick of the dance, in it with his whole heart. Whenever there was any "dozy doughing" to be done William was there. If a couple went "visitin'," he was with them. When "Ladies in the centre !" was called, he was there. In every "grand chain" he turned the wrong way. He gripped the ladies' hands until they inwardly groaned ; he tramped on and crushed the patent leather pumps of the young city man, and in response to a muttered something smiled his unconcern, bolted back to his corner and swung his partner and whispered, "Ain't it grand ?" The young woman giggled facetiously, and winked at their acquaintances in the next set, the forward youth in the bicycle costume talked about road sweepers, and the city young man said, "Oat cake."

But the young Dunkard was unconscious of it all to the end—the end that came most suddenly and broke up the dancing.

"Swing yer partners !" bawled the floor master.

William Larker obeyed. A ragged bit of the sole of his shoe, worn through by scuffling, caught in a crack, and over he went, his partner clasped tight in his arms, off the high platform.

There was blood on the big bowler and a gash in William's scalp when he was picked up a moment later and carried down to the spring. The doctors poured water over him and bandaged up his head, and when he recovered his senses he found himself the centre of all eyes.

His first glance fell upon the white face of Mary Kuchenback, who, seated on a stump, was weeping heartily, despite the efforts of a large crowd of sympathizing women to allay her fears. He looked up, and his eyes met those of the young woman in blue satin, who was looking down on him, and he saw her giggle and turn and speak to the crowd. He thought that he noticed a high silk hat and heard the words "Oat cake," and then and there he resolved to return and never again depart from the quiet ways of his fathers.

They drove home in the early evening, William Larker and Mary Kuchenbach. And they had crossed the last ridge and were looking out over the broad valley toward the dark mountains at the foot of which lay their homes when the first word was spoken.

The girl looked at her companion and said, "Be-el, ain't dancin' dang'rous ?"

The young man cut the mare with the whip, blushed and with much confusion replied : "Yais, kinder. But—but—I'm sorry I drug you off the platform like thet."

She covered her mouth with her hand and giggled. William just saw the corner of one of her eyes as she looked up at him from under the gray bonnet and replied : "Oh, I didn't min that. Et was jes, lovely—tell we hit."

The mare swerved to one side toward the fence, and the driver seized the rein he had dropped and pulled her back into the beaten track. Then the whip fell from his hands, and he stopped and clambered down into the road and recovered it. But when he regained his seat in the buggy he wrapped the reins twice around the whip, and the intelligent beast trotted home unguided.—New York Sun.

OLD WORLD PROGRESS.

Odd and Curious Ideas Wrought Out by Ingenious Foreigners

In order to prevent that dangerous affection known as wool sorter's disease, a novel antiseptic mask has been introduced in a number of European establishments.

A flexible transmitter, something like that employed in the dental engine, is now connected with the electric time and dating stamp, so that the motion of the clock may be transmitted to the stamp some feet away.

By combining qualities of glass having different rates of expansion and different thicknesses, a German scientist has been able to make boiler gauge glasses that are unaffected by the most sudden changes of temperature.

The use of cut glass for window decoration is a novel but expensive substitute for leaded glass. Series of V-shaped grooves in the broad sheet of glass sparkle and glow in the sunlight like so many crystal prisms, and produce beauties impossible in ordinary leaded work.

The acidity of malted solutions is now determined by an electric instrument of French invention. A delicate amperemeter in thecircuit correctly indicates at all times the degree of acidity.

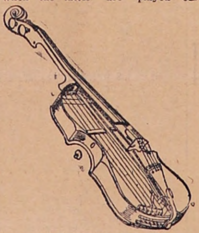
Synthetic chemistry has achieved many remarkable results, first reducing natural products to their elements and then recombining them to their original form, and improving on Nature by omitting all impurities. French chemists are now working to produce artificial crude rubber, with every indications of ultimate success.

VIOLIN IMPROVEMENT.

An Auxiliary Vibrating Device Which Sweetens the Music.

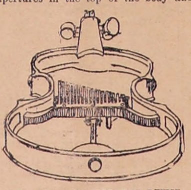
The accompanying illustrations represents an improvement in violins, violas, violoncellos,and similar stringed instruments and recently patented by Bruno E. Wollenhaupt.

The appearance of the instrument is the same as that of the ordinary violin, say The Scientfic American, but within its body is arranged an auxilary vibrating device sounding sympathetically and in unison with the outside strings when the latter are played on by the bow. Only those parts of the auxiliary vibrating device are sounded as are tuned in harmony with the corresponding main strings when the latter are played on.



VIOLIN IMPROVED.

The auxiliary vibrating device consists of 12 metallic strings representing an octave of 12 half ones tuned from C B, or from G-F sharp, and these strings are stretched longitudinally within the body and can be tuned to the required pitch from the bout by a key, the strings being sounded by means of a short thin stick passed either through the F holes or through openings in the sides of the body; the openings being, however, normally closed by small plugs, as shown in the illustration. A very important feature of the invention is the dampening device, completely under the control of the player, and consisting of a transverse brush or dampening bar supported on a level pivoted in the body and carrying on its rear end an upwardly extending rod passing through apertures in the top of the body and tailpiece to be engaged at its upper end by a small block held on a flat spring. This block can be pressed by the player's chin to cause a swinging of the level, so that the brush or dampening bar is moved in contact with all the strings of the auxiliary vibrating device, thus stopping the sounds emanating from the latter. When the player lifts the chin, then the brush falls back to its normal position, that is, out of contact with the vibrating device, and the latter again sounds sympathetically as soon as the outside strings are played on by the bow. Instead of using strings for the auxiliary vibrating device, a metallic comb may be employed, as shown in the smaller figure.



THE AUXILIARY VIBRATING DEVICE.

When the instrument is played every tone, from the highest pitch to the lowest pitch, will cause the corresponding auxiliary string, or prong of the comb, to vibrate sympathetically, and, therefore, cause a prolongation and increase in volume of the tone played. All harmonies, natural or artificial, respond and prolong the sound produced by the bow passing over the main strings, but in succeeding chords it is advisable to apply the damper to prevent disharmony.

Horses Low-Priced in France.

A very serious fall has taken place in the prices of horses in France, also in various French towns. This is said to be mainly due to the extraordinary increase in the number of bicycles and tricycles, the production being during last year excessive—namely over 100,000 more than in the year prior. The complaint is bitter on the part of horse-dealers, w o say the bicycle is taking their bread away; but they must, like the rest of society, suffer for the benefit of the million.

DRESS AND FASHION.

COLLARS OF FLOWERS AND LACE WITH SCARF-LIKE EFFECTS.

Animal Heads a La Mode—Steel Buttons, Perforated and Open Embroidery Have Found Their Way Among the Novelties.

The rosette collar has had its day ; in fact, it may be said to have had its evening and its morning, which, no doubt, has been the ultimate cause of its removal from favor.

Its successor is a collar of velvet, or whatever the trimming fabric may be, swathed in the usual folds, but with three-cornered laps or revers to turn over at the sides. These little revers are usually double, the under one being of the dress fabric and the one above, which is a trifle smaller, of the trimming.

Dressy collars are generally composed of flowers and lace, with scarf-like effects at each side of the front, and, at the present moment, little animal heads are being introduced in association with the flowers.

Ermine heads are very effective with pansies orchids or any rich, dark flowers, while sable contrasts well with daffodils, narcissus and the like.

Velvet, both plain and brocaded, will enter largely into the combination of Spring costumes, and buttons of various sizes, in mother of pearl, paste

A TWEED GOWN,

jewels, cut steel, gold and horn, will be used for the trimmings and fastenings of both out and indoor dresses.

Some of the costumes in cloth an velvet are being made with wide revers, secured by large steel buttons, and the skirts will be ornamented up the front and sides with several rows of smaller buttons to correspond.

One very handsome costume I saw recently at a morning wedding was in cocoa brown amazon cloth, combined in the skirt with panels at the back of brown and gold velvet brocade. The pattern was of a rich palm scroll of velvet on a tinsel ground.

The skirt had the usual godet plaits at the back, and was edged at the hem with a thick cord covered with velvet. and topped off with a row of gold braid.

The bodice had three simulated box plaits down the front, with a row of tiny flat gold buttons up the centre of each. On the shoulders were bows of brown velvet ribbon, the ends of which were gathered into gold spigots, such as were used a decade ago. A row of the buttons was placed about the collar, and the sleeves had drooping puffs of cloth, which ended in deep cuffs of the brocade. It was, altogether, a striking costume, in the most correct taste, and extremely becoming to the young matron who wore it.

Perforated and open embroidery stuffs have found their way among the novelties, and are likely to meet with much favor throughout the coming months, and all have a splendid effect when mounted over bright Liberty silk. There are generally flounces to correspond,and these fabrics are fully appreciated when they veil the brilliant fashionable shades of mandarin cherry and emerald green.

Bright leather-colored lace has superseded the butter yellow variety which raged last summer, anl Vandyke points have given place to turret squares. Many of these new laces are hand-run, with gold thread, and in single shapes to put on here and there, make the handsomest ornamentations for toilettes for grand occasions. A sprinkling of tiny spangles here and there, in conjunction with the gold thread, makes the lace more effective still.

A PARIS COLLAR.

The near future will probably find the Eton jacket of velvet an established feature in every well-regulated wardrobe, and it will accompany cloth skirts and fancy vest fronts. The perceptive woman easily recognizes its picturesque value, and implores for it long life and prosperity.

The Origin of Point Lace

A little-known example of inventive genius in woman is that afforded by Barbara Uttman of Saxony and her point lace so long in fashionable use all over the world. She invented the process and apparatus for manufacturing this beautiful handiwork, which has since given employment to millions of operators, and which, in its line, has never been excelled. The apparatus looks like a long pincushion bristling with pins arranged to outline the pattern or design. The operator manages from 10 to 50 peculiar spools, allowing the thread to feed over the pins alternately until the design is completed. The spools or bobbins are purposely of different colors so as to be easily distinguishable. The process is slow and difficult to learn. Miss Uttman founded schools where thousands learned it. Since her time, when inventive ability was rare, even among men, her ideas have been incorporated in the construction of machinery by which the lace is produced at wonderfully lower rates, and yet Barbara Uttman's lace still surpasses them all.

Jules D'Estimanville Clement writes from Montreal: "I was suffering from skin disease, and after all drugs failed tried Burdock Blood Bitters, of which three bottles restored me to good health. I recommend it also for dyspepsia."

Beggars are promptly arrested in Vienna if caught begging on the streets.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain,cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. 17d&wly

Bohemia is so called because it was settled by the Boii, a tribe of Germans.

Covered With Liver Spots.

GENTLEMEN,—I was covered with Liver Spots over my back and chest. I took three bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters and am now perfectly cured of Liver Complaint. I can truly say that I think B.B.B. the best medicine ever discovered.

L. KITCHEN, Hamilton, Ont.

Ecuador means "Equator," an allusion to its geographical position.

SIGNS OF WORMS are variable appetite, itching at the nose, etc. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is the best worm expeller.

Egypt to the Hebrews and ever since was "the land of the oppression."

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

The Sahara is so named from the Arabic word signifying "desert."

BILIOUSNESS and LIVER COMPLAINT, Headache, etc., are cured by Burdock Pills.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says:—"I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurence to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds."

Italy has more theatres, in proportion to population, than any other country.

No Equal To It.

As a cure for Frost Bites,Chilblains, Burns and Scalds, Chafing, Chapped Hands, Inflamed Breasts, Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the most reliable on the market

LAKEHURST SANITARIUM

Oakville, Ont.

For Treatment and Cure of Alcoholism, MorphineHabit, Tobacco Habit and Nervous Direase.

The system employed at this institution is the famous Double Chloride of Gold System. Through its agency over 200,000 slaves to the use of these poisons have been emancipated in the last fourteen years. Lakehurst Sanitarium is the oldest Institution of the kind in Canada, and has a well earned reputation to maintain in this line of medicine. In its whole history there is not an instance of failure to remove the appetite for these poisons. In its whole history there is not an instance of any after ill effects from the treatment. Hundreds of homes in all parts of the Dominion bear eloquent happy witness to the efficacy of a course of treatment with us. For terms and full information, write

THE SECRETARY,
28 Bank of Commerce Chambers,
Toronto, Ont.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Dr. Haines's Golden Specific.
It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. IT NEVER FAILS
Mothers and Wives, you can save the victims.
BOOK OF PARTICULARS FREE
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO. TORONTO, Ont.

WINCHESTER'S ENGLISH CIRCLE WHITE LILY BRAND TRADE MARK Pennyroyal Pills

are the most powerful, safe, sure and *reliable Pill of this Kind in the Market.* Most effective remedy in suppressed menstruation and all female troubles arising from it. Druggists sell it. *Beware of Imitations and see that you get the Genuine Winchester's English White Lily Circle Brand Pennyroyal Pills, with White Lily in centre of circle.* On box bears our signature, *Winchester Chemical Co.* on every side. Ask your Druggist. If he don't keep it he will get it for you, or write direct to us and we will send it upon receipt of price $2 by Mail, Postpaid. Send 6c. for Particulars.
Winchester Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.

Headquarters for Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

OUR OWN

Optician !

Is in constant attendance at the store,and our facilities for testing and properly fitting the eyesight are not excelled in scientific perfection.

And we combine expert attention and high grade goods with very reasonable charges.

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BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, Conveyancer, etc. Office, South side Bridge St., over Wallbridge & Clarke's, Belleville, Ont. Money to loan at lowest rates. 76dwtf

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LAWYER, 124 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., 28 years' experience ; secrecy ; special facilities in several States ; Goodrich on Divorce ; with laws of all States in press. 76dly.

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When You Want Corn . .
. . . For Popping Buy
SOMERVILLE'S
SELECTED
SHELLED.

It is a most delicious and nutritious confection, put up in small packages which are said to yield about ten quarts when popped. Full directions for popping, crystallizing, &c., on every package. Price only 10c. Try it.

ED. F. DICKENS.
ICE CREAM !! ICE CREAM !!

Celery !

Has long been prescribed by the most eminent physicians for all types of nervous debility. Heinz Celery Sauce contains all the curative properties of the fresh, green celery plant, and is stimulating to the system, and a wholesome appetizer. Clergymen have pronounced it their cure for dyspepsia. The aged, the feeble and the strong agree that it is healthful and appetizing. Heinz Celery Sauce will be found a great acquisition,adding piquancy to chops, steaks, veal, mutton, fish, &c., and is the best preparation ever known for chicken salad.

Heinz Celery Sauce, sold at 40 Cents per Bottle by

Louis Benmore,
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Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

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WIDE AWAKE
SOAP.

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The Permanent Wall-Coating.
Does not RUB or SCALE from any hard surface.
Coat over coat can be applied.
No more washing or scraping of walls necessary.
Alabastine is The Sanitary Wall-Coating.
Displaces Kalsomines, which decay on the wall.
Equally adapted for Ornamental work and plain Tinting.
Pleases Painters as well as the general public.
Easily applied by anyone who can handle a brush.
Sixteen beautiful tints and White.
Put up in Five-pound packages, and never sold in bulk.
The only Wall-Coating that can be mixed in cold Water.
No hot water being needed, SAVES TIME AND WASTE.
Full directions for use on every package.
Sold by leading Hardware and Paint dealers everywhere.
Our book "The Decorator's Aid," furnished Painters.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS bearing similar names.
THE ALABASTINE CO'Y, LTD.
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Paper Boxes
FOLDING PAPER BOXES.

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[illegible] have just received a number of 9 [illegible] piece Bedroom Sets which we [illegible] off very cheap.
[illegible] are imported goods of English Manufacture, printed in tasty designs, and while they last you can get them at [illegible].49 [illegible]r Set.

Come early and get first choice at
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FRANK WEEKS MANAGER.

WHY PAY $1.00
[illegible] Iron and Wine, when you can buy a bottle for
= 75 Cents. =

You ask us is it as good as the kind we pay a dollar for, and we tell you it is better for these reasons:—The beef used in the preparation is digested Beef, (dyspeptics note this.) Nothing but the best Sherry Wine is used in its manufacture. It is made by the celebrated chemists, Parke, Davis & Co. We also have it in bulk at 65c. a pint.

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Opposite Foot Bridge.

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Largest sale of any wheel in America.
Prices lower than any other wheel of high grade Duty paid, F. O. B. Cars Toronto.
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Made up to order, with our new Patent Neckband, that stops the irritation and galling of the neck from the collar button.

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The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gents Furnishers, of Belleville.
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"DAISY" HOT WATER HEATER

It is now conceded by the Leading Heating experts of of the Country, that the Spence "DAISY" Hot Water Heater, for rapid and perfect circulation, combined with Economy of Fuel, has no Equal in the Market.

Get an estimate for heating your house from
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FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE
GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

Pure Candy

We manufacture all our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.
With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.
Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.
Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co

The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

Algiers is so called from the Arabic words Al-Jezair, meaning "a peninsula."

Consumption follows neglected colds, Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles.

The word Ceylon is of Sanskrit origin, signifying the "Island of Lions."

To save life from the ravages of disease is nobler than to win a kingdom. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all blood diseases, scrofula, blotches, pimples, skin diseases, etc., by its cleansing power over the entire system.

Jutland was originally Juteland, or the land of the Jutes, a Gothic tribe.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Couhgs, Colds, etc.

Bulgaria was formerly Volgaria, so called om the Volsci who inhabited it.

As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

Zanzibar, more correctly Zanguebar, signifies "the coast of the negroes."

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Pop the Question, Shall I?

Well, a little later on; I think first I should see about a policy in the
ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY
so that I may feel in a better position financially, and go about with more
ASSURANCE
Now I say that man's head is level.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

Railway Time Tables

Grand Trunk Railway.

Trains arrive at and depart from Belleville Station as follows:

GOING EAST.	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.
GOING WEST.	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.
Going East.	(Arrive.)
Mail	4:30 p.m.
Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

FRESH AS THE FRESHEST
JUST RECEIVED!
Fresh White Fish,
" Sea Herring,
" Haddies,
Smoked Haddies,
" Bloaters,
Pickled Fish.
C. G. ROW.
Telephone 33.

IF YOU USE A
BLENDED TEA
Ask Your Grocer For
'MORAHNEE'
It has no equal.
In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.
J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
Agents for the British Tea and Trading Association, London, Eng.

Something Good to
Put away for Summer.
FINEST HEADS, CURED!
No trouble for you to cure and run risks
100 lb. Lots, 2½c. per lb.
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Permanently Cured by
LINTON'S - EDUCATIONAL - SYSTEM
No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.
The Linton Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
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n. 9 95, d&wly.

A CRUEL CRISIS.

A Story of the Coal War in England, 1893.

"Ardley Barracks."

"MY DEAR WIFE,—The strike at Ardley Moor shows no signs of ending; indeed, it seems likely to go on for ever. I don't know which are to blame, the masters or the men; I wish one or the other would give in. I am glad you're out of all the bother for we are obliged to hold ourselves in readiness to quell the riots that are daily anticipated. This police business is a jolly nuisance, but I suppose it cannot be helped. All the regiment, except my company, is away riot-quelling in other parts of the country, so we are always under arms, night and day. If old Holroyd would only concede a trifle, I think the men would return to work willingly; but he's obstinate, and so are they. Consequently starvation is perilously near for the colliers. Charlie is quite well, but I haven't seen him since lunch. Mary, the new housemaid, came up this afternoon asking for him. She says he went out about half-past two and had not returned at 4.30. I suppose the young rascal is off on one of his rambles. Hope you are enjoying yourself, dearie. Charlie and I both send our very best love.

"Your affectionate, fond old hubby,
"CHARLES VANE.

"P.S.—You know Barrington Thwaite, the fellow who tried to cut me out with you? He has just been appointed a local J.P. I don't envy him his duties these times, though he did threaten me with horrible punishments when I carried you off. Good-night, darling!"

The above letter finished, Captain Vane, of the Third Coalshire Regiment sealed it and addressed it to Mrs. Chas. Vane, Hotel Metropole, Sandport.

"There," he said, "that's done." Can,t bearing writing, but that will give the little woman and her mother something to talk about for a week, Well, Reilly"—as the sergeant of that name entered the room—"what now?"

"Av ye plaze, sorr," replied Reilly, saluting, "the man from the polis-offus is outside, an' he wants to see yerself—the colliers has shwore to foire the pit tonight, an' there'll be the deuce and all if the sojers don't be there."

"Very well, send the man in."

"Yis sor," and with another salute, Sergeant Reilly retired, sending a private to show "the polisman to the capt'in's room." Like his superior officer, Sergeant Reilly had a lively hatred for police-work and all that concerned it. As he would often say at mess, "shootin furriners an' thim burrds was dacent sport; but foirin' on yer own flesh an' blood was a horse of another color intirely!" And his sentiments were invariably received with acclamation.

The upshot of Inspector Arkwright's interview with Captain Vane was a command to the men to turn out, fully armed. The order was instantly obeyed, and in a few minutes the captain and his men were marching through the gathering gloom across Ardley Moor to the seat of the trouble. As they neared the pit and passed through the rows of miners' cottages, the few women and children left at home came to their doors and reviled them for the part they were about to play in the struggle between master and man. But the soldiers took no notice of the abuse, nor of the missiles thrown. Firing on their fellow-men was bad enough, but they could not war on the women and children. Climbing the brow of the last hill, Captain Vane saw that if he was to save any of the pit-buildings, he and his company would arrive none too soon.

A red glare glowed against the cloudy sky, and lit their path. Nearer and nearer they advanced, and they saw long fiery tongues of flame leaping high from the banks of coal round the pit's mouth; angry men rushed hither and thither in wild rage, looking like demons in the awful glare; their mad screaming, rising above the hissing and crackling of the burning fuel, deepening into a sullen roar of defiant hatred as the military approached within sight. With a common impulse, the rioters seized stakes and brands and rushed within the walls surrounding Abel Holroyd's house, built not far from the mouth of the pit he owned, and from which all his wealth had been wrested by the men whose blind passion was the cause of the present tumult.

In they rushed, bearing down the iron gates in their mad haste, and swearing loudly to set fire to the building.

The soldiers came to a halt opposite this retreat. As they did so, old Abel Holroyd and Barrington Thwaite—who had been sent for to read the Riot Act, if necessary—came up to the spot. Their appearance was the signal for a fresh outburst of fury. "Brun t' pleeace deawn!" "Teach th' owld sweater manners!" cried the mob. "Will yo' pay uz a fair wage?" shouted one, taller than the rest, and who seemed to be a leader.

"No, I weant, if tha' calls 25 per cent. advance a fair wage!" shouted back Holroyd. "I made my money th' same road as yo've had a chance to, an' I'll none gi' it away for nowt!"

"Excuse me, Mr. Holroyd," said Vane, with difficulty making himself heard, "but that sort of talk will only incite them to further violence. I have just been conferring with Mr. Thwaite. Promise them to arbitrate, or something—anything to quiet them and make them disperse."

"Arbitration!" echoed the angry old man. "I'l promise 'em nowt o' th' sort. I'll ha' no meddlers interferin' wi' my business. If they don't like to work for th' wage I can afford to pay 'em, they con clem!"

He shook his fist at the crowd, who screamed and shouted, renewing their threats. And even the hiss and crackle of the burning coal added to the din.

"Now then, Thwaite," cried Holroyd, "do summat! Am I to stand here an' see my house an' bukes an' things brunt to th' ground as well as all th' coal at th' bank? What's these red coats standin' still like toy-sojers for? Wean't their guns shoot, or what?"

"Will you leave those grounds and return to your homes?" shouted Thwaite, thus urged. But there was no sincerity in his tone; indeed, he longed to force the soldiers to extreme measures, since he saw how distasteful such a course would be to his old rival, Captain Vane.

But the answer came back sharp and distinct—

"No, we wean't! We're here, an' here we'll stay; an' if owd Holroyd wean't gi' uz th' advance, we'll burn th' pleeace deawn. We'll gi' him two minutes to think it ower!"

And the shouting of the mob and the roaring of the flames continued.

Holroyd, Thwaite and Vane consulted. To all suggestions of concession or arbitration Holroyd returned an obstinate refusal, urging the employment of force for the protection of his property. Vane asked if the police could not gain an entrance at the back of the house, and so eject the rioters, but Holroyd explained that it would be impossible for them to scale the high surrounding wall. The only way in was through the gateway, which the mob was already roughly barricading. Would Captain Vane advance at the point of the bayonet and force an entrance?

Vane replied that he certainly would, but not until he had seen the police make the attempt themselves.

"Hey!" shouted Sam Bradley, the rioters' spokesman, "time's up! What's gooin' fur t' do?"

For answer, Thwaite read the Riot Act. No one could hear it, and few would have heeded it had it been heard. Then the police rushed at the gateway with drawn truncheons. But the storm of stones, firebrands, and other missiles with which they were met caused them to beat a speedy retreat, amid the hoots and jeers of the strikers now flushed with success.

Then Thwaite formally desired Captain Vane to do his duty. The men were drawn up in double line, and the action decided upon was two volleys and a charge at the bayonet's point. Standing well without the range of the rioters' storm of stones, the soldiers were yet able to take good aim, for the banks of coal adjacent were still fiercely burning. There was a sharp clicking as the men loaded with ball cartridge, and the colliers, seeing that business was evidently meant, wavered for a moment, but instantly rallied—madly, it seemed, braving certain destruction. Obedient to Vane's command, up went the rifles to the "ready" with mechanical precision, and every finger touched the trigger, every ear listened for the word to fire.

But it did not come. As the word formed itself on Cyptain Vane's tightened lips, a big collier forced himself into the front rank of the strikers, bearing in his arms a fair-haired boy—the captain's little son Charlie.

"Now fire, if yo' dare!" cried the man. "We reckoned on t' redcoats, me an' Sam, an' I thowt we'd find summat as 'ud stop ther pea-shootin'. Capt'in will noan fire on his own childt, I reckon!" And with a wild, hoarse laugh, the fellow held up little Charlie high in air.

Vane was pale as death. He knew now why his boy had been missing. What was he to do? To fire was to kill his only child; to refuse to do so would be a neglect of duty. He looked toward Thwaite for advice. What it was he saw in the magistrate's eyes—cruel satisfaction? Clearly not indignation, or pity.

"Well, why don't you fire your popguns?" screamed Holroyd. "You'll be too late, directly. They're up i' th' top rooms wi' torches now!"

"Shure," cried Sergeant Reilly, forgetting discipline in his anger, "shure he don't fire, ye owld coal heaver, because the bhoy there's his own flesh an' blood."

"Men," cried Vane to the colliers, "if you are men give me back my boy—would you make a father murder his own son?"

"Have yo' thowt o' our childer, cap'n?" answered Sam Bradley. "They're clemmin' a' who 'm for want o' bread, leave alone meat! Call off yo'r men an' goo back to th' barricks, an' I'll promise yo' to bring the chilt ower to yo' reet away!"

Before Vane could reply, Thwaite broke in.

"This parleying with rioters is absurd," he said. "It's unfortunate for you, Captain Vane, that those blackguards yonder have the boy; but you cannot allow that fact to interfere with your duty. In the name of the Queen you have sworn to serve, I call on you to fire upon and disperse that mob?"

"But Thwaite—Holroyd——" Vane began; but before he could formulate a sentence Charlie cried out to his father. His childish treble could be clearly heard, for the truly terrible situation had compelled a general silence.

"Father," cried the boy, "don't be afraid to fire. I'm not afraid to die—I'm not a coward, if these men are cowards. Say good-bye to mamma!"

A mighty cheer from the soldiers' throats broke the painful silence. Old Holroyd seemed struggling to say something, and, despite his pain, Captain Vane felt prouder than he felt when his Queen had placed upon his breast the Victoria Cross. He turned to Thwaite, and said:

"You have executed your threats of jealous vengeance in a cruel way, Mr. Thwaite, and you and I will settle this elsewhere. You could have made some arrangement with these men, I daresay. But you shall see that I am a soldier first and a father afterwards. Hang it, man," as Holroyd touched his arm and stammered something, "hang it, I'll fire, though your obstinacy costs me my boy's life!" The line of bayoneted muzzles once more grinned at the strikers, and Captain Vane called "Fi——"

"Stop!" shouted Holroyd, rushing in front of the soldiers. "Stop! I'm a rum 'un and a rough 'un; but," shaking his fist at the rioters, "afore I'll see a mon shoot down his own son for my sake, yo' con brun down every shed I own! Now, brun awayt an' be durned! Cap'n, yo' con reet abou, feeace."

"But my boy——"

"Here he is," shouted Sam Bradley, snatching the child from his comrade, and setting him down free. "Run to thy feyther lad. We'll noan be beat by own Abel Holroyd in dooin' t' reet thing. An' Abel, I'll gi' yo' my word 'at not another stick or stone shall be hurt toneet. Run, lad, run!"

The boy flew to his friends, and as he was caught in his father's arms, a great cheer, that ended in a stifled sob, went up from every man, soldier and striker alike.

* * * * *

"Right about face, quick march!" Back to their quarters tramped Captain Vane, Charlie in his arms, and his company of the Third Coalies.

"An' bedad," said Sergeant Reilly, in the canteen next morning, "we wor nearly afther losin' ourselves on the road home by rayson av a mist in our eyes that was naything fog nor rain, d'ye see!"

Are Canadians Included?

The New York Herald will award a prize of $10,000 for the best serial story of between fifty thousand and seventy-five thousand words by an American writer, whether professional or amateur. We would like to know whether our metropolitan contemporary will exclude from this competition persons residing in America, but not in the United States. Such an exclusion would indicate a narrowness of mind of which we are not prepared to suspect, much less accuse it. Moreover, although a very large share of its support comes from those who live under the Stars and Stripes, it is by no means confined to them. So that the query we suggest is one very natural under the circumstances, and certainly there cannot be any fear on the part of United States writers to have a friendly encounter with the best of their northern neighbors in the arena opened to them by The New York Herald.—Quebec Mercury.

Advice From A Money Lender.

"Here's your money," said a city ha'l officer, handing $1 to a lawyer associate. Smiling, he added: You're a robber, a usurer, to exact compound interest on such a loan."

"Yes, but I wanted to give you a lesson on the evils of borrowing," said the lawyer. "It's a pernicious practice, because it is a habit easily acquired and leads to very bad results. The money-lender usually gets the big end of the horn, unless the loan is unsecured, in which case, nine times out of ten, the loanee is worsted. Take my advice, don't borrow at any price."

Then addressing a group of interested friends, the lawyer said: "Compound interest is a funny thing to run up against. Not long ago the Bank of England had to pay a large sum to settle a compound note for $25 which had been mislaid for many years. The custodian of the note claimed $3,000,000, but was glad to accept a compromise for a much smaller sum. The loan I made to-day, by way of a joke, affords an interesting study. It is payable in 100 years (or earlier, if possible) at compound interest, at the end of 100 years. At the rate of interest charged, 1 per cent, the borrower or his heirs will owe me $2.75. Now if I had charged 4 per cent interest, he or his heirs would owe me $50.50 at the end of 100 years. By charging usurious rates of interest, say 12 per cent—well, I'd have $84,675 due in the year A. D. 1995, and at 24 per cent interest the original $1 would accumulate in a century just $2,551,799,404."—Buffalo Courier.

SOME IDEAL LOVERS.

DANTE, QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE LATE CZAR FAVORED.

Mrs. Stevens Says Cinderella — Mrs. George Gould Has a Composite Ideal. Mrs. A. M. Palmer Adores Claude Melnotte and Napoleon Is Not Forgotten.

Who are the ideal lovers? "Many men are of many minds" truly, and no two answers to my question were quite the same. The range was a long one, from the lovers of 600 years ago, when Dante and Beatrice and Petrarch and Laura sang love songs to each other, down to our own century, when Queen Victoria chose her Prince with a little bunch of violets, and Robert and Elizabeth Browning lived for each other in sunny Italy, and the Czar of all the Russias found time on his death bed to plan a birthday gift for the beautiful wife who was his sweetheart through a quarter of a century of married life. Here are the answers, as varied as the faces and the minds of the persons who gave them to me:

QUEEN VICTORIA HIS IDEAL.

"You won't think that I am affecting the English, or that I do not know numbers of delightful American lovers," said Ward McAllister, a little while before his death, in answer to my question, "when I tell you that to my mind, the most perfect lovers in song or story were Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

Do you remember how the story of their courtship goes? I was reading it just the other day. It was high time for the young Queen to choose her husband, and the Lord High Chamberlain arranged for a magnificent state ball, at which all of the eligible suitors should be present.

"Dancing in the minuet near the Queen was the dashing handsome young Prince Albert, and he alone of all the goodly company found favor in her sight. She took from her bosom a bunch of violets and as she passed him in the dance he found the flowers pressed into his hand. There was but one meaning—young girl Quen had chosen him for her lord and lover. Isn't that a pretty bit of romance? But, best of all, they were lovers all through their happy wedded life."

PETRARCH RECITING TO LAURA.

WHAT MRS. GEORGE GOULD THINKS.

"My ideal lover is rather composite," said Mrs. George Gould. "If in one man could be found the ardor and beauty of Romeo, the daring of Marc Antony without his treachery, the honesty of Petrarch, the wisdom and learning of Dante and the physical strength of Leander, who breasted the Hellespont so many times, I think that man would be the ideal lover."

CINDERELLA, SAYS MRS. STEVENS.

"Why, Cinderella, and the Fairy Prince, of course," said Mrs. Paran Stevens when I propounded my weighty question to her. "I chose them when I was a little maiden, and I have never wavered in my allegiance. Was ever woman in such fashion won? Was there ever a lover as generous and good or a lady so fair and sweet as the fairy-tale Cinderella and the Prince who found and loved her. It is very true that Little Billie worshipped Trilby's foot, but that was the real thing, rosy and dimpled and beautiful, but all that my Prince had to enthuse over and to fall in love with was the tiny glass slipper which the little maiden lost when she fled from the ball as the clock struck the midnight hour."

NAPOLEON HER FAVORITE.

Mrs. George B. McClellan is an enthusiastic admirer of Napoleon. She has in her beautiful home more relics and personal belongings of the Little Corporal than any woman in America, with the possible exception of Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, a cousin of the Duchess of Manchester. Mrs. McClellan says that Napoleon is her ideal lover. "Every one has a right to their own interpretation of the character of this wonderful man, and although mine may not be a popular choice, I am of the opinion that, for breadth and depth and pure unselfishness, I know of no love in fiction or reality which excelled that of Napoleon and Josephine each for the other."

DE RESZKE AND MELBA IN "ROMEO AND JULIET."

WHAT MRS. GRANNIS THINKS.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis has a sensible opinion on ideal lovers, as she has upon most questions of the day and hour. "Hero and Leander would be my choice of all the lovers I have known or heard about. Leander, especially, because he was so brave and strong. In these days of small, weak, nervous men and splendid, tall, athletic women, a strong, broad-shouldered lover with a good physique seems to be the most desirable kind."

MRS. LESLIE DOTES ON HELOISE.

"Heloise and Abelard are, to me, a most perfect pair of lovers," and Mrs. Frank Leslie leaned back from her desk, pushed aside the editorial she was writing, and told me their beautiful love story. When she had finished I was of her opinion, that there was no love story more touching and sweet than that of the two lovers who sleep side by side in Pere la Chaise. Everyone who visits Paris goes out to their graves, and after all of these years they are kept covered with flowers by happy maidens and their lovers, who bring roses and lilies and violets just as long as the flowers last.

THE CZAR AN IDEAL LOVER.

"What love in all romance or history equalled that of the late Czar of Russia for his beautiful Danish wife Dagmar?" said Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of Sorosis, the great woman's club, "a beautiful story of his devotion has just come to light. It seems that on every birthday the Czar placed in the Czarina's boudoir a magnificent bunch of flowers, and secreted somewhere among the roses was a case containing some beautiful jewel, selected months before. The Czarina admired a beautiful bracelet when she and the Czar were selecting jewels for their wedding gift to the then Princess Alix. After the Czar's death Dagmar's birthday came, and in her boudoir she found her flowers and among them a casket, sealed by the late Czar's own hand and containing the bracelet which she had admired almost half a year before. Knowing that he could not be with her on this usually festive day, he had directed his son to place the jewel and the flowers where his mother would find them, and then to be near at hand to comfort her. These royal lovers, who shared deadly peril by day and by night, at home and abroad, were, to me, ideal lovers."

IDEALS OF THE BUDS.

Miss Elsie Clews, the beautiful daughter of Banker Henry Clews, although she is a properly introduced society girl, finds time with all of the demands of society life, to take a thorough course at Barnard College, the woman's annex of Columbia College. Miss Clews is of the opinion that Petrarch and Laura were the most perfect lovers she had ever heard of. Why? Because they were constant to each other all of their lives. Petrarch made her famous in writing to and about her, and if all he tells be true, their love was as near perfection as that which is vouchsafed to mortals."

PAOLO AND FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

Miss Vanderbilt gave Dante and Beatrice as the lovers whom she had favored with her choice, while lovely Miss Pauline Whitney chose Romeo and Juliet.

Miss Anna Leary should be a good judge of lovers, both real and ideal. She has had most of the love affairs among the young people of the Four Hundred whispered into her willing ears, and has given the best of good council to all who were in doubt or perplexity for the past twenty years. She says the love of Romeo and Juliet is the most exquisite picture given upon any stage. Their love was strong and deep and everlasting, and, best of all, was founded upon honor, which, after all, is the only real love.

NO LACK OF PERSEVERENCE.

Modern Woman Has Plenty of Steady Push About Her.

Sorosis declared with much emphasis the other night that the modern woman is not persistent enough. This view of the case, it is safe to say, has not yet impressed itself upon the modern man. Not so very many years ago the modern woman became convinced that she wanted a collegiate education on substantially the same terms with her brothers. Conservatives shook their heads, and sedate professors declared that the thing was preposterous. But the lady in the case persisted, and today she has not merely invaded, but has conquered a large portion of the realm of the higher education. Then she declared that she proposed to enter the pursuits which have been the exclusive possession of masculinity for unnumbered ages. Again obdurate mankind said no; but women doctors, lawyers, journalists and merchants are now so common that they do not even excite comment.

Whatever the modern woman has really set her heart upon she has generally succeeded in obtaining. In most of the western states she has the franchise in one form or another; in Colorado she has exactly the same political privileges as men and has elected three representatives of her own sex to the legislature. If she doesn't vote in the east as yet, it is simply because she hasn't quite made up her mind whether on the whole the ballot would be becoming to her. When the bicycle, most unruly and diabolic of vehicles, made its appearance, the world remarked: "Lo! here is something that must forever belong to man alone." The modern woman heard this mandate, smiled a knowing little smile and forthwith set about mastering this novel epitome of mechanical depravity. At present she not only rides the wheel with calmness and determination; she rides it in Turkish trousers, and hints ominously of knickbockers in the near future.

Decidedly, if fin de siecle femininity has faults, lack of persistence is not among them. Sorosis does not need to worry over the up-to-date woman. She has triumphed over everything she has undertaken to subdue—Greek roots, business difficulties, political methods and the bicycle. And the end is not yet.—New York Press.

What Are Heathens?

"What are heathens, uncle?"
"Heathens? Oh—ah—heathens are people who don't quarrel over religion."

How a Fish Comes to the Surface.

A curious physiological discovery has been made in the past year by Prof. Bohr, of Copenhagen, in regard to the mode of storage by which a fish accumulates so much oxygen in the air that distends the swimming or air bladder.

The air contained therein has a percentage of oxygen that may rise to as much as eighty-five, an amount much in excess of the percentage in atmospheric air. Prof. Bohr tapped the air bladders of codfish and drew off the gas by means of a trocar and airtight syringe. The gas had 52 per cent. of oxygen. In a few hours the air-bladder was refilled, apparently by a process of secretion of gas from the blood in the capillaries on the wall of the bladder. In one experiment the gas thus secreted had 80 per cent. of oxygen. When the nerves connected with the organ were severed the secretion ceased and the organ was not refilled.

It thus appears that when a fish descends to a great depth, and his body is reduced in size by increased pressure of the water about him, he is able to attain his former size and rise by secreting the gas he needs, and not by absorbing it from the water. Support is thus given to the theory that the gaseous exchanges that occur in the lungs of animals are not purely physical.—Baltimore Sun.

ONLY A RED PLUME.

The "Red Plume," by Jacquet (Jean Gustave), is the way the Loan exhibition catalogue has it. It hangs in one corner of the east gallery in the Academy of Design. It is a picture of a feather, of furs, of a bodice of black, and incidentally a portrait of a woman's face, oval, dark, large eyed, red lipped.

Smith, the artist, passes it by. He knows it well. So does Mrs. Jones, the critic, and portly Brown, the collector. Its only admirers are three chattering misses. These make way presently for the very old gentleman and madame, his wife, and go into another gallery to chatter some more.

He is tall and spare. His cheeks are pink, and his hair is silver white. Madame wears her hair in three little curls on each side of her face, like the other lady—she of the court of King George—framed in the next gallery. And both pause before the lady in the scarlet plume whose face turns back the years for each.

"Her very face," the old gentleman muses, and as he muses he sees a youngster in his school days and a beautiful girl whose glorious hair is crowned by a red plume. It is near an old stone house by the sea, and the youth is himself. He was home from school for his summer holidays when he first met Cousin May. Her mother had died, and she had come to make his home her own. He learned this after he reached the house. He didn't know this when he jumped from the wagon at the gate and started up the path that led through the grove to give his mother a surprise. He was therefore mystified when a little maiden stepped from the arbor and held out her hand.

"You're Richard, aren't you?"

"Yes," he said.

"I'm Cousin May. I've heard a great deal about you, and I want you to like me, because I am going to live with Uncle Richard and you."

And he did like her from that moment. They walked to the house hand in hand, and from that day Cousin Richard and Cousin May shared their sports. They rowed together on the bay, and Richard taught her how to swim. She rode his pony and spoiled his dog with kindness. They built little boats and set them adrift, thin paper sails spread out to the wind and their sharp prows pointed toward the reef beyond which rolled the surf. They tramped over the hills hunting for birds' nests, looking for rabbits burrows and following the idle squirrel along the old stone wall. They gathered wild flowers and four leafed clover. That is the way the summer passed. He was 17. Cousin May was three years younger.

But the red plume!

At the thought of it the old gentleman smiles, and in the painted face he almost sees an answer.

The red plume! It was the last night of his holiday. He left for school early the next morning. John had carried his trunk down stairs, and it stood open in the hall waiting for the treasures that his mother would stow away after he had gone to sleep—frosted cakes and apples and a little purse, a round, fat little purse that jingled when it was shaken.

Cousin May had slipped away in the afternoon, and he had spent an hour or more in searching for her. He found her in the arbor near the gate, where he had met her first. Her eyes were red, and when he called she hid her face and pretended that she did not hear him. When he came behind her and put his arm around her waist, she boxed his ears, laughed and ran away. When she was out of reach, she stopped and put on the scarlet plume.

It was of maple leaves, red with the early autumn frost, and it trailed from the crown over the side of her hat and fell on her shoulder, half hidden in her black, tangled hair.

Not the same plume the painted woman wears, but like it in color and grace, very like it, only prettier.

Then she laughed again, and permitting herself to be caught the cousins walked back to the house, and she was gayer than he had ever seen her before.

"One would think, little May, that you are glad to see me go away," he said as they stood at the door.

"I am, if you are glad to go."

"You know I'm not. You know I—" and he caught at her hand. But she darted away with another laugh and ran upstairs, blowing him a kiss from the tips of her fingers.

Unhappy Cousin Richard! And again the old gentleman sighs.

After tea they sat by themselves in the corner of the library under the big lamp, and May was strangely good to him. She talked about his pony and made rash promises as to his dog—the spoiled dog. She said that she would write to him and even promised to send her picture by and by, and then she asked:

"Do you read hands, Consin Richard?"

"I could read you hand,'" he said.

"As well as the old gypsy does?"

"Just as well. Try me."

"Take it, and be sure that you read nice things, or I'll be very angry with you."

Angry with him for reading bad things in that hand! Foolish Cousin May! And the old gentleman smiles once more at the very idea.

"Take it. Not that way, clumsy! So. Now tell me how long I'll live, and whether I'll marry a handsome man with horses and carriages and curly hair"—Richard's hair was straight as stretched fiddle strings—and always be happy. Can you tell me all that?"

"Your life line," said Richard gravely, tracing the narrow crease with his finger, "is long and clear. You will live to be very old."

"I want to live to be very old, like grandma, and wear a beautiful black silk dress. I've always wanted that. Go on. Will I marry?"

"You will have horses, and a carriage, and a horse to ride, and dogs, and a yacht that can sail out on the sea, and you will live in an old stone house in a grove of trees, and——"

"Will my—my—husband have curly hair?"

"No, he won't. He'll have brown hair as straight as strings, but he'll love you all the same, and you'll be as happy as happy can be, you and he, and——"

"Why, Cousin Richard, where do you see that? You are not looking at my hand at all. You can't tell my fortune by looking into my eyes; besides that you hurt my hand, you are so strong and so clumsy, and I don't believe that I'll live to be very old now either, and you are a very rude boy."

And poor Richard sat alone under the library lamp, very crestfallen and very unhappy.

The next morning as the rising sun made a golden pathway over the still waters of the bay, Cousin Richard rode down the lane, through the grove, and if he saw a little hand, with a very long life line in its palm, waving a handkerchief from a dormer window, he made no sign.

The girl with the red plume? Did she marry the man with the curly hair? Alas for Cousin Richard's soothsaying! Before he came back from school they had laid her away in the graveyard by the sea, and over her grave they put a graven tablet, saying, "May, aged 15."

And the very old gentleman sighs again, and rubbing his glasses as though they were damp he rises from the settee in front of the picture and goes into the portrait gallery, forgetting for the moment that his wife is with him.

Madame, his wife, hears his sigh and echoes it, and down in her heart she feels a throb that hurts. From the other galleries there comes the sound of laughter and of women speaking as women laugh and talk in the playhouses between the acts.

"He has not forgotten her," says madame to herself, "and that was 40 years ago. He never will forget her," and she draws her lips together tightly.

From the street is heard the music of a strolling hand organ player, and to madame it recalls one night—a night that she has never forgotten, although it was 40 years ago. It was at the play that she first saw the woman with the red plume. She was an actress, tall, lithe, graceful and beautiful. Her voice was low-toned and soft, and she purred like a cat as she took off her hat with its sweeping plume and caressed the face of her lover. She took off her hat so that she could kiss him, the shameless thing, and she told him she loved him. Then it was that she frowned. There was something about this woman that she did not like, and the madame herself was young 40 years ago, tall, slender and beautiful. Perhaps it was her voice, maybe her large black eyes—luring eyes—or possibly her lips—siren's lips, full and rose red, or the wanton plume. It made no difference which. She disliked her intuitively. Some persons do not believe in a woman's intuition.

And madame smiles grimly as she thinks of this incredulity.

Her husband liked this red plumed woman from the first—this very old gentleman, then young and straight. He watched her every gesture. He signed at her distress. He rejoiced in her triumph, and be it said to his discredit he almost envied the curly haired man whose face she purred over and caressed. This very old gentleman was a very human young man a long generation ago, and she was only an actress.

Madame would have forgotten this first night, however, had it not been for the supper. That she never has forgotten nor forgiven and never will. It wasn't his fault—so he said. This was the way it happened: They gave a supper to Marie—that was the name of the actress—the members of his club, and he was forced to go. It would not have done to have staid at home. He tried, weakly, to be sure, to make excuses; he had business to attend to; he had another engagement; he had promised to dine with madame at home, but he was laughed at, poohpoohed. And so he went. This much he has confessed humbly and penitently.

It was a harmless supper. This he has asserted boldly and with emphasis. There were other actresses present and also the curly haired man who was Marie's husband. It was a supper such as madame might have sat down to herself. There were music and wine, some stories, a few songs, and then he went home. He never saw her afterward.

And when she thinks of this madame smiles again more grimly even than before.

She would not have cared so much about the supper, however indiscreet that might have been, had it not been for the letter which she found years afterward in the old desk where the very old gentleman keeps his papers—a little faded letter tied round with a lock of coal black hair and a bit of scarlet ribbon. It was this letter that made her heart throb as it has not done since the morning that he had made his confession and his peace.

This is what the letter said:

MY DEAR, FOOLISH DICK—So you went away without bidding me good-by. How silly! As if I minded your rage at the man with the curly hair. You know I always liked straight hair the best. And so you were vexed. Well it serves you right, for you are a very rude, clumsy boy, and my hand hurts me still. I shall never forget you. Be a good boy and write soon to your loving

MAY.

That is the letter that madame found in the desk. She will look for it again to-morrow—to-night—and if she finds it still she will speak her mind.

And again madame smiles unpleasantly.

"Are you ready, my love?" asks the very old gentleman.

"Quite."

"A very pretty face, don't you think so? It reminds me of some one I used to know."

"I don't like the face. It's bold. Let us go home."

And as they go down stairs, arm in arm, the very old gentleman wonders at her taste, and thinking of the plume of autumn maples, the graven tablet by the sea and the little faded letter in his desk he sighs once more.

"What a lovely face!"

A very young gentleman and madame, his wife, standing before the picture.

"What a beautiful plume! George, I wish you'd buy me a hat like that. Will you, dear?"

"Yes, dear."—Benjamin Northrop in New York Mail and Express.

THE BURGLAR.

It was much too fine a night to think of going to bed at once, and so, although the witching hour of 9 p.m. had struck, Edward and I were still leaning out of the open window in our nightshirt, watching the play of the cedar branch shadows on the moonlit lawn, and planning schemes for the sunshiny morrow. From below, strains of the jocund piano declared that the Olympians were enjoying themselves in their listless impotent way; for the new curate had been bidden to dinner that night, and was at the moment unclerically proclaiming to all the world that he Feared no Foe. His discordant vociferations doubtless started a train of thought in Edward's mind, for the youth presently remarked, apropos of nothing that had been said before, "I believe the new curate's rather gone on Aunt Maria."

I scouted the notion. "Why, she's quite old!" I said. (She must have seen some five and twenty summers.)

"Of course she is," replied Edward scornfully. "It's not her, it's her money he's after, you bet!"

"Didn't know she had any money," I observed timidly.

"Sure to have," said my brother with confidence. "Heaps and heaps."

Silence ensued, both our minds being busy on the same problem—how this condition of things, if it existed, could be turned to advantage.

"Bobby Ferris told me," began Edward in due course, "that when a Fellow was spooning his sister once, they used to employ him to carry notes and messages and things between them; and he got a shilling almost every time!"

"What, from each of them?" I innocently enquired.

Edward looked at me with scornful pity. "Girls never have any money," he briefly explained. "But she did his exercises, and got him out of rows, and told stories for him when he needed it—and much better ones than he could have made up for himself. Girls are useful in some ways. So he was living in clover, when, unfortunately, the two quarrelled about something. Bobby was fairly cornered, for he had bought two ferrets on tick, and promised to pay a shilling a week, thinking this happy state of things would last forever. Something had to be done, of course; so when the week was up, and he was being dunned for the shilling, he went off to the Fellow and said, "Your broken-hearted Bella implore you to meet this evening at sundown. By the hollow oak, as of old, be it only for a moment. Do not fail!" He got all that out of a book, of course. The fellow looked puzzled, and said, "What hollow oak? I don't know any hollow oak." "Perhaps it was the Royal Oak," said Bobby promptly, seeing he had make a slip, through trusting too much to the book; but this didn't seem to make the Fellow any happier, for the Royal Oak, you know, is rather a low sort house, as pubs go. At last the Fellow said, 'Well, I think I know where she means; the hollow tree in your father's paddock. It happens to be an elm, but she wouldn't know the difference. All right; say I'll be there. Bobby hung about a bit, for he hadn't got his money. She was crying awfully,' he said. Then he got his shilling.'"

"And wasn't the Fellow riled," I enquired, "when he got to the place and found nothing?"

"He found Bobby," said Edward, indignantly. "Young Ferris was a gentleman, every inch of him. He brought the Fellow another message from Bella: 'I dare not leave the house. My cruel parents immure me closely! If you only knew what I suffer. Your broken-hearted Bella!' Out of the same book. This made the Fellow a little suspicious, for it was the old Ferrises who had been keen about the match all through; the Fellow, you see, had tin. However, he couldn't exactly call Bella's brother a young liar, so Bobby escaped for the time. But when he was in a hole next week, over a stiff French exercise, and tried the same sort of game on his sister, she was too sharp for him, and he was caught out. Somehow women seem more distrustful than men. They're so beastly suspicious by nature, you know!"

"I know," said I. "But did the two—the Fellow and sister—make it up afterwards?"

"I don't remember about that," replied Edward, indifferently; "but Bobby got packed off to school a whole year earlier than his people had meant to send him. Which was just what he wanted. So you see it all came right in the end!"

I was trying to puzzle out the moral of this story—it was evidently meant to contain one somewhere—when a flood of golden lamplight mingled with the moon's rays on the lawn, and Aunt Maria and the new curate strolled out on the grass below us, and took the direction of a garden seat that was backed by a dense laurel shrubbery reaching round in a half circle to the house. Edward meditated moodily. "If we only knew what they were talking about," said he, "you'd soon see whether I was right or not. Look here! Let's send the kid down by the porch to reconnoitre!"

"Harold's asleep," I said; it seems rather a shame——"

"O rot!" said my brother; "he's the youngest, and he's got to do as he's told!"

So the luckless Harold was hauled out of bed and given his sailing orders. He was naturally rather vexed at being stood up suddenly on the cold floor, and the job had no particular interest for him; but he was both staunch and well-disciplined. The means of exit were simple enough. A porch of iron trellis came up to within easy reach of the window, and was habitually used by all three of us when modestly anxious to avoid public notice. Harold climbed deftly down the porch like a white rat, and his nightgown glimmered a moment on the graveled walk ere he was lost to sight in the darkness of the shrubbery. A brief interval of silence ensued; broken suddenly by a sound of scuffle, and then a shrill, long-drawn squeal, as of metallic surfaces in friction. Our scout had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Indolence alone had made us devolve the task of investigation on onr younger brother. Now that danger has declared itself there was no hesitation. In a second we were down at the side of the porch and crawling Cherokee-wise through the laurels to the back of the garden-seat. Piteous was the sight that greeted us. Aunt Maria was on the seat, in a white evening frock, looking—for an aunt—really quite nice. On the lawn stood an incensed curate, grasping our small brother by a large ear, which—judging from the row he was making—seemed on the point of parting company with the head it adorned. The gruesome noise he was emitting did not really affect us otherwise than æsthetically. To one who has tried both the wail of genuine physical anguish is easily distinguishable from the pumped-up ad misericordiam blubber. Harold's could clearly be recognized as belonging to the latter class. "Now you young—" (whelp, I think it was), said the curate, sternly; "tell us what you mean by it!"

"Well, leggo of my ear, then!" shrilled Harold, "and I'll tell you the solemn truth!"

"Very well," agreed the curate, releasing him, "now go ahead; and don't lie more than you can help."

We abode the promised disclosure without the least misgiving; but even we had hardly given Harold due credit for his fertility of resource and powers of imagination.

"I had just finished saying my prayers," began that young gentleman, slowly, "when I happened to look out of the window, and on the lawn I saw a sight which froze the marrow in my veins! A burglar was approaching the house with snake-like tread! He had a scowl and a dark lantern, and he was armed to the teeth?"

We listened with interest. The style, though unlike Harold's native notes, seemed strangely familiar.

"Go on," said the curate, grimly.

"Pausing in his stealthy career," continued Harold, "he gave a low whistle. Instantly the signal was responded to, and from the adjacent shadows two more figures glided forth. The miscreants were both armed to the teeth!"

"Excellent," said the curate; "proceed."

"The robber chief," pursued Harold, warming up to his work, "joined his nefarious comrades, and conversed with them in silent tones. His expression was truly ferocious, and I ought to have said that he was armed to the t——"

"There, never mind his teeth," interrupted the curate, rudely; "there's too much jaw about you altogether. Hurry up and have done,"

"I was in a frightful funk," continue the narrator, warily guarding his ear with his hand, "but just then the drawing-room window opened and you and aunt Maria came out—I mean emerged. The burglars vanished silently into the laurels, with horrid implications!"

The curate looked slightly puzzled. The tale was well sustained, and certainly circumstantial. After all, the boy might have really seen something. How was the poor man to know—though the chase and lofty diction might have supplied a hint—that the whole yarn was a free adaptation from the last Penny Dreadful lent us by the knife-and-boot boy? "Why did you not alarm the house?" he asked.

"I was afraid," said Harold, sweetly, "that they would not believe me!"

"But how did you get down here, you naughty little boy?" put in Aunt Maria.

Harold was hard pressed—by his own flesh and blood, too! At that moment, Edward touched me on the shoulder and glided off through the laurels. When some ten yards away he gave a low whistle. I replied by another. The effect was magical. Aunt Maria started up with a shriek.

Harold gave one startled glance around, and then fled like a hare, made straight for the back door, burst in upon the servants at supper, and buried himself in the broad bosom of the cook, his special ally. The curate faced the laurels—hesitatingly. Aunt Maria cried "O Mr. Hodgitts you are brave! for my sake do not be rash!" He was not rash. When I peeped out a second later the coast was entirely clear.

By this time there were sounds of a household timidly emerging; and Edward remarked to me that perhaps we had better be off. Retreat was an easy matter. A stunted laurel gave a leg-up on to the garden-wall, which led in its turn to the roof of an out-house, up which, at a dubious angle, we could crawl to the window of the box-room. This overland route had been revealed to us one day by the domestic cat, when hard pressed in the course of an otter-hunt, in which the cat—somewhat unwillingly—was filling the title-role; and it had proved distinctly useful on occasions like the present. We were snug in bed—minus some cuticle from knees and elbows and Harold sleepily chewing something sticky, had been carried up in the arms of the friendly cook, ere the clamor of the burglar hunter had died away.

The curate's undaunted demeanor, as reported by Aunt Maria, was generally supposed to have terrified the burglars into flight, and much kudos accrued to him thereby. Some days later, however, when he had dropped in to afternoon tea, and was making a mild curatorial joke about the moral courage required for taking the last piece of bread-and-butter, I felt constrained to remark dreamily, and as it were to the universe at large, "Mr. Hodgitts! you are brave' for my sake, do not be rash!"

Fortunately for me the vicar was also a caller on that day; and it was always a comparatively easy matter to dodge my long-coated friend in the open.

THE FORESTER'S GIRL.

"Jessie," said Anton Mosby, the forester, to his daughter, "why do you persist in your friendship for our boarder, Hayes, when you know I don't like him? I've warned you often enough. When a man is ashamed to tell his business it doesn't take much discernment to see that something is wrong. He has been in our house now about five weeks, and during the whole time he has not hinted a word as to the meaning of his trip into the woods. Yesterday I saw him prowling about the old quarry, but when I asked him what he was after he said he was looking for game. A likely place, indeed, to find anything to shoot."

"Father," said the daughter, "Mr. Hayes, has always treated me like a gentleman, and, as there is no other company here, I don't see what harm can come from talking with him."

"I know that it is lonesome here, Jessie, with no one but me for company, and when we can afford it we shall go where you can have better advantages, but that fellow Hayes is not the right kind and I don't want you to have anything to do with him. I've left word with Dick to have his horse ready when he gets back, for he has got to leave this place to-day."

"Of course I've no proof that he is a bad one, but it is easy enough to see. Look at his brace of pistols. I tell you a rifle is good enough here against anything but the sheriff's posse. But I must go; remember what I say and don't look for me back before night." and Mosby turned away.

Anton Mosby's occupation was to protect a large section of pine timber owned by an eastern company from encroachments by rival firms and necessitated long tramps along the boundaries of the great forest estate. His home was located in a small clearing not large enough to escape the shadows of the trees for more than half of the day.

The nearest village was a lumbering town about 15 miles distant. From this village ran a narrow, scraggy road out into the forest, past Mosby's house, and then at the distance of a mile or so divided, one branch turning south and leading somewhere in the direction of civilization, the other running several miles northward and ending in an old quarry which was dug in the side of a rocky ledge.

After Mosby's departure Jessie went on with her work indoors with a heavy heart. Her father's suspicion that the man Hayes, who had been sojourning with them, was only a refugee from justice, pained her. He had always been very obliging about the house, had books in his saddle bags and sometimes read aloud to her, which was a matter of real entertainment, and while she did not care for him she felt extremely sorry for the treatment he received at her father's hands. She had to confess, however, on thinking it over, that it was a queer place for a man to come whose only occupation was pleasure. The hunting was poor, the woods damp and gloomy, and the ledge in the distance inhabited mostly by snakes.

Her father had an idea that some day an officer of the law would ride into their little clearing and demand a prisoner; that a scene would follow, and the prisoner, escaping, would seek safety in the slimy caves which penetrated the sides of the limestone ledge.

Hayes was an ordinary looking man of about 5 feet 10, hair brown, eyes blue and rather quick and nervous in his speech. It was a suspicion of embarrassment in the latter respect when questioned as to his business that first led Mosby to observe his actions, and his preference for the old quarry road, which was rough and swampy and led through a tangled growth of underbrush, seemed evidence enough that he belonged to those who prefer darkness rather than light.

These suspicions made Mosby, naturally a hospitable man, cold and satirical, and many an arrow of sarcasm was plumed for his victim's breast, but Hayes usually seemed perfectly oblivious of their meaning, a fact which only further determined Mosby in the belief that he was a bad one.

The season had been exceedingly dry; for nearly a month not a drop of rain had fallen. The sand lay in drifts in the middle of the road and blew away from the roots of the trees.

During the previous weeks a great fire had been raging to the northward, several towns being razed to the ground and a wide stretch of timber ruined. The ledge of rocks referred to ran in a crescent and acted as a barrier to the flames, so that the country over which Mosby presided was left unharmed, but the smoke spread its mantle of gloom over many miles of contiguous territory.

The great northern section, however, where the fires had been so destructive, was inhabited by wolves, which now, goaded by fire and hunger, sought safety to the southward. Mosby saw them frequently, and their baying could be heard at night while prowling through the woods in search of food, but they were a cowardly lot that ran at the sight of a man, and no one experienced any uneasiness.

When Mosby went on the tramp he invariably took his rifle with him, hoping to obtain enough pelts during the season for a robe.

"Wolves," he used to say to Hayes, "are about all the game you will find about these quarters, but if you want to kill any you'd better throw away your six shooter and get a rifle, for all the things are good for is to kill men, and I reckon the people around here are a peaceable lot.

"Of course it might be a good thing if one wanted to escape from a constable but we are presuming that you want to kill animals." But his arguments as to the relative merits and uses of the two weapons had little effect on Hayes, who still continued to carry the pistols and make excursions not into the woods where Mosby ventured, "there might be a stray deer if one happened to see it," out toward the quarry or the hills.

Whether Mosby wanted to keep watch of his strange boarder's actions that day, or whether his business led in that direction, we cannot say, but he spent the afternoon exploring the timber abutting the highlands. His observations were quite minute and the sun was beginning to redden the clouds in the west when he started for home, and by the time he had reached the road it had become quite dark. He had about eight miles to cover, but the way was so rough that he made slow progress.

Here and there a moonbeam glistened on a sandy opening, but for a greater part of the time the foliage of the trees entirely obscured the light so he slumped wearily along, musing upon the events of the previous weeks and wondering where Hayes had gone to spend the night.

A warm breeze swayed the tops of the huge pines; this and the sticks which crackled under his feet were all that broke the silence of the night—all until from the distance came suddenly to his ears the hoarse baying of a wolf. From time to time it was repeated until from another direction, across an answering howl, prolonged and mournful.

Mosby plodded along, giving little heed except wishing that he could get a sight on one of the "varmints" in a bright spot of moonlight. The howling of the wolves gradually became more frequent and began to sound nearer and nearer. Mosby came to a halt and examined the condition of his gun and then, although feeling that the rifle insured his safety, began to hasten his steps. By the time he had covered another half mile he knew that there was danger behind, for the weird sound had increased into a din and an uproar. They were evidently on his trail and rapidly approaching, dozens of them, perhaps, courageous, at last from the strength of numbers.

He realized that there would be scant time for reloading a gun after once firing, and looked about for a tree which he could climb and pick them off one at a time, but where there were trees the darkness was so deep that the project had to be abandoned as impracticable, and he could not endure the thought of remaining a prisoner all night in the uncomfortable branches of a pine tree on account of a few wolves. This decision was scarcely reached, when he would gladly have changed it, for a moment later the wolves reached the road behind him and were coming along at long leaps, filling the air with their mournful screams.

Mosby, still cool and collected, raised his rifle to his shoulder. A gray form flashed in the light a little distance away and he fired. The howling of the pack suddenly ceased as one of their number rolled in the sand, and Mosby, after reloading, started on a trot toward a small opening. Before he reached it they were in pursuit again, it seemed as if in greater fury than ever, notwithstanding they had first feasted on the flesh of a comrade.

Mosby fired again, but missed his aim. For a moment they hesitated, their eyes shining in the darkness, and then, gnashing their fangs, rushed forward into the light. Mosby's heavy rifle whirled around his head and descended on the skull of the foremost wolf, but the beasts, crazed with hunger, had lost all fear and Mosby saw that he had met his fate. A wave of sorrow for poor Jessie, left all alone in such a country, welled up in his heart and then, gritting his teeth in anger, he grasped his gun stock tighter and struck again. This blow was his last, for the next instant he was borne to the ground.

Bang, bang, bang, suddenly run through the forest. A wolf with his fangs buried in Mosby's arm released his hold; another tearing furiously at his breast fell dead. The air resounded with quick reports and Mosby, weak and almost dying, saw the suspicious boarder rush into the fray, a repeater in each hand.

When he next opened his eyes he was at home and Jessie by his side. "Where is Hayes?" he murmured.

"Here, father," she answered, and Hayes stepped forward from the shadow where he had been sitting.

The old man would have given him his hand, but his arms were limp and lifeless.

"You saved my life," he murmured gratefully, "and I reckon your kind of weapons are the best, after all, among wolves. You must stay with us the whole season and Jessie and I will do our best to entertain you."

"Hayes smiled. "It was a lucky thing you sent me away, Mr. Mosby, for otherwise I would not have been on the quarry road and saved you. I finished my work here yesterday, and so when Dick told me that I must go I started for the quarry to get some things. Jessie has told me what you feared I was and I do not blame you. It did look suspicious, and I often felt ashamed that I had to keep so quiet, but my time has been spent prospecting for iron and negotiating purchases of land.

"I am the junior partner in a firm which expects to establish a mine in this vicinity and came here enjoined to absolute secrecy. The business is now where this is no longer necessary, for we have contracted for all the land we want except one corner, probably the richest in ore, however, of all."

Hayes then opened his papers and showed a plan of the grounds.

"Why," cried Mosby, "that corner belongs to me, and it's the most worthless piece of ground on the footstool. I've always been ashamed to claim ownership."

"Do you wish to sell it, Mr. Mosby?" asked Hayes.

"Sell it," returned Mosby. "Take it for nothing. Bring me the paper and I will sign the deed."

Hayes acted with alacrity; he found a form, filled in some figures and held it in front of the old man.

"For and in consideration of $20,000!" gasped Mosby. "What does it mean?"

"It means," replied Hayes, "that I consider it a reasonable bargain for our firm at that price."

The old man recovered entirely during the course of a few months. Mr. Hayes the following year was frequently a boarder with Jessie and her father, but one August day there was a wedding and Jessie went to board with him.—Chicago News.

DON'T TRUST A CROW.

The Cunning Bird is Bound to Come Out Ahead of You

"A crow is the slickest bird flying when it wants to be," said Lige Thomner, as he sat on the edge of a soap box at Williams' store at Long Hill Centre Conn., "and to prove it I will tell a circumstance that occurred when a party of us were camping at Canaan Mountain pond last fall.

"There were an almighty lot of crows around the hut we occupied, and one day I brought out my gun and shot into the flock. All escaped my shot except one, which was lying on the ground wounded. I went to the place and picked the wounded bird up and found that its left leg had been broken by the shot. Taking the crow to the hut I amputated the leg, and, taking a hot coal from the fire, I burned the stump so that it would not bleed. The bird was then allowed to go at liberty, but, instead of leaving the vicinity of the camp, it hung around, and the boys would feed it with crumbs from the table, and it became quite tame. It would come limping into camp just like a veteran after his pension.

"At about meal time the crow could be expected at first, but at last its visits became more frequent. One of the boys hinted that the bird we were feeding was not the victim of my gunshot, and in investigating this theory we found out what a great deceiver the crow is. Up the alley leading to the spot where the bird had been in the habit of receiving its food there hopped one day a fine black crow. There was nothing about the bird to show that it was not the same one that had been the object of our bounty so long. It had only one leg so far as we could see.

"'I'll bet that ain't our crow,' said Charley.

"'Yes it is, too,' I says; 'it only has one leg.'

"'You wait and see,' says Charley, and away he hurried and returned with his gun. Raising it and taking careful aim he fired and the bird stretched over on the ground dead. We made an examination, and sure enough the bird had two legs as good and sound as any bird flying. When it had come into our camp it had hitched the other up under its wing so as to deceive us and secure feed. It must have watched us feeding the wounded bird and saw an opportunity of securing food by imitating that one. All crows are so near alike there is no identifying one, and the only way we knew ours was by the one leg. When such a clever imitator attacked us we were badly fooled. I do not know what became of the real wounded bird. It never showed up after the other was killed. I don't know but that we had been feeding the bogus bird for the real one for weeks before we found out our mistake as it was."—New York Sun.

ALD. A. F. STAGG, OF BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Restored to Perfect Health by South American Nervine.

Had Tried all the Local Doctors, but Failed to be Benefited.

Visited Massena Springs, but Returned in Despair—To-day Enjoys Perfect Health After Taking Nervine.

ALD. A. F. STAGG, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

A citizen whose influence carries a good premium in the growing town of Brockville is Ald. A. F. Stagg, an extensive stock dealer in that section of the province. For over fifty years he has carried on business in Brockville. The people know the man. How much he has accomplished during this half century in building up the municipality is known to them, and they have been ready to show their appreciation of these labors by making him a town father. Mr. Stagg, however, failed just where so many other men of active and aggressive temperament fail, namely, in exceeding his strength. About two years ago his nervous system became broken and shattered, and he was unable to do work of any kind. This was a serious blow to a man of so active a temperament, and with the volume of business he had on hand. He did what any one else would do, and which is the natural thing to do, sought the assistance of the local doctors of the place. He tried not only one but all of them. Whatever the trouble was they seemed unable to master it, and did him no good. He went to Kingston, hoping to find greater medical skill in the Limestone City. He was no better off for his trouble. A friend influenced him to visit Massena Springs, it being believed that the peculiar charm that surrounds that spot would have its effect in giving back to Mr. Stagg his lost health. But it was simply a case of history repeating itself everything failed, and he remained home in utter despair, seeing nothing but early death before him. His neighbor, a Mrs. Johnston, who had been using Nervine with great success, recommended him to try a bottle. It cannot be said that he did so with any bright hopes of being benefited. To his great delight, however, he found almost instant relief. After taking several bottles he to-day says, in his own words, that he enjoys perfect health. To those who do not know the particular virtues of South American Nervine all this may sound like a miracle. Here was a man whose condition was known to every one in Brockville, for everyone knew Ald. Stagg, who was completely broken up in health, and whose disease the best medical skill could not relieve, much less remove, and yet a few bottles of this wonderful discovery, Nervine gives back to him the health that two years previous he had completely lost. This is what Nervine will do in every case. Physicians fail usually because they doctor, as it were, on the surface. Nervine succeeds in every case because it immediately acts upon the nerve centers of the body, from which, as science has unmistakably demonstrated, flows the life blood of the system. When these nerve centers are kept in healthful condition disease that may exist in any part of the body speedily becomes an unknown thing.

Sold by L. W. Yeomans and R. Templeton.

THE change from the extremely delicate coloring of the past few years with such monotonous effects, to the stronger, richer colorings of to-day, is not so much a change in fashion as an improvement in taste. When a decorator was timid or inartistic, he avoided strong colors as a child avoids the fire. He had little or no conception of how to use them; hence he remained in the cold montony of whites and grays. If now and again he tentatively ventured in colors, the results were so awful that he would shrink in horror from another such attempt. Some bolder and more callous spirits made picturesque and kaleidoscopic effects which they urged upon innocent and amiable people as artistic; but that sunflower æstheticism did not last. It had the merit of garish effect or of artistic sensationalism only. It could not last. Good taste, like good sense, will always prevail. As a sort of protest against the sunflower sensationalism, the dainty period of creamy-white timidity came into vogue. Many decorators knew that oddities of form and color could not be used in marble halls and maidens' boudoirs, but they did not have the independence to risk an open defiance of the prevalent style. They found a sort of refuge under "A Milk White Flag" of nonentity. The wall-paper manufacturers assumed the risk of putting colors into their papers for this season. The results are beautiful in the products and profitable to the consumer. Strong, rich colors are precisely what the people were waiting for; employed judiciously, they are precisely what they should have. This is an era of strong colors. It is also an era of good taste. It is the period of the golden mean between the eccentricities of the sunflower sensationalism, of riotous vulgarity, and the dreary daintiness of whitey timidity. It is not only philosophic to use strong colors, but it is artistic, æsthetic, and delightful—the climax of all things true, good, and beautiful.

C. B. Scantlebury.

LISTEN FRIENDS!!

We SAY because we KNOW!

Our COAL! This Season is unexcelled for quality because the Bill of Lading bears the Brand of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company.

Cut this out and test this "Ad" when the winter winds whistle.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

The Daily Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

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MEDICAL.

DR. G. S. RYERSON.

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HOMŒOPATHIC Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office over Flint Jones' store, Front street. Residence, George Street, south of Bridge.

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DENTIST—Office, Caldwell Block, Front Street. Residence, Bridge Street. 223d&wtf

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BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Conveyancers. Office over Express and Telegraph Office, Bridge St., Belleville, Money to loan—private funds.
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W M. McGIE.
Plumbing and Hot Water Heating.
Next to Nathan Jones.
Telephone 38. Front St.

STAMPED LINEN GOODS.

We have just put all our odd pieces on the counter at far below half price to clear them out.

PRICES ARE 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50c.

Be sure you come and make your choice at once before they are all gone.

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Dr. H. F. Merrill.

No Other Medicine
SO THOROUGH AS
AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—DR. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla
Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills for liver and bowels.

WINCHESTER'S ENGLISH CIRCLE WHITE LILY BRAND Pennyroyal Pills

are the most powerful, safe, sure and *reliable Pill of this Kind in the Market.* Most effective remedy in suppressed menstruation and all female troubles arising from it. Druggists sell it. *Beware of Imitations and see that you get the Genuine Winchester's English White Lily Circle Brand Pennyroyal Pills, with White Lily in centre of circle.* Our box bears our signature, *Winchester Chemical Co.* on every side. Ask your Druggist. If he don't keep it he will get it for you, or write direct to us and we will send it upon receipt of price. $2 by Mail, Postpaid. Send 6c. for Particulars.

Winchester Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.

Headquarters for Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

OUR OWN
Optician!

Is in constant attendance at the store, and our facilities for testing and properly fitting the eyesight are not excelled in scientific perfection.

And we combine expert attention and high grade goods with very reasonable charges.

ANGUS McFEE & Co.,
Next door to Cummins' Harness store.

LAKEHURST SANITARIUM

Oakville, Ont.

For Treatment and Cure of Alcoholism, Morphine Habit, Tobacco Habit and Nervous Direase.

The system employed at this institution is the famous Double Chloride of Gold System. Through its agency over 200,000 slaves to the use of these poisons have been emancipated in the last fourteen years. Lakehurst Sanitarium is the oldest Institution of the kind in Canada, and has a well earned reputation to maintain in this line of medicine. In its whole history there is not an instance of failure to remove the appetite for these poisons. In its whole history there is not an instance of any after ill effects from the treatment. Hundreds of homes in all parts of the Dominion bear eloquent happy witness to the efficacy of a course of treatment with us. For terms and full information, write

THE SECRETARY,
28 Bank of Commerce Chambers,
Toronto, Ont.

Daily Intelligencer.

ROSEBERY WILL RESIGN.

He Smarts Under the Attacks of Labouchere and Dilke.

HIS HEALTH IS ALSO BROKEN DOWN

Depressed by the Fact That He Has to Leave London Nightly to Obtain Sleep and Taking the Attacks of Labouchere and Dilke to Heart—Efforts to Induce Him to Change His Mind Are Being Made, But No Success Is Anticipated.

New York, March 4.—Ballard Smith cables from London to The World: The speedy retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the post of Prime Minister I was able to predict 14 months ago, as well as the certain succession of Lord Rosebery. The possibility of the latter event especially was scouted at that time by every prominent English newspaper of both parties and by all the English correspondents of New York newspapers.

Now I can assert the very strong probability of the speedy resignation of Lord Rosebery, for personal reasons, even while the present majority in the House of Commons remains assured to him.

He is still suffering from a severe attack of influenza, but that would give little concern to his friends and physicians if it were not complicated by insomnia, which has been almost chronic for a year or more. The sleeplessness began after an attack of scarlatina, seven years ago, but it has increased lately to such a degree that for several months he has found it impossible to sleep in London, going nearly every night to one of his two country seats near London, to Brighton or to the residence of one of his Rothschild connections.

The depression which is the invariable consequence of the influenza has so affected him, I have high authority for saying, that only the influence of Lord Tweedmouth, a man of strong will, robust courage and highly-trained political knowledge, has prevented the Prime Minister's resignation within the past two days. Both Lord Tweedmouth and other intimate friends fear that no influence can prevent it within the next 48 hours, unless Lord Rosebery's present temper changes. The renewed bitter attacks of Mr. Labouchere and Sir Charles Dilke in the House of Commons the other day, both being members of his own party, have, in his present condition, affected the Prime Minister greatly.

On the other hand, it is well known that Lord Rosebery is intensely ambitious, has worked unceasingly for the premiership since his entry into public life, and therefore would not throw it away lightly. Nevertheless his highly-excited and nervous physical condition makes him obstinate in his present purpose.

Lord Rosebery passed a wakeful night, and does not gain strength. His condition at noon was altogether unsatisfactory.

There is scarcely a warehouse or shop employing a score of hands that has not been invaded by the influenza. Private houses are infected over the whole area of the metropolis. A thousand of Metropolitan police, representing a twelfth of the whole number, have been seized by the demon. Over 300 members of the Stock Exchange and 300 post-office clerks are ill. One theatre is closed, and the names of distinguished public men who are among the sufferers occupy a half column of the daily papers. Fortunately, the death rate is not so high proportionately as on the occasion of previous visitations. The epidemic is followed by fewer complications, such as bronchitis and pneumonia, the doctors are all over-worked. Several have died, including Dr. Holke, one of the best onown men in London. Trained nurses are laid up by the score, and it is impossible to obtain one for love or money. It is a curious feature of this visitation that medical science seems to have produced no cure. The remedies used to-day are the same as those used four years ago, and doctors are as much divided as ever as to which of their nostrums is th ebest.

THE GOULD WEDDING.

At Noon To-Day Anna Gould Becomes Countess Castelane.

New York, March 3.—The arrangements for the Gould-Castellane wedding have been completed, and Mr. George Gould tonight gave out the official program. The marriage will take place at the residence of George J. Gould, Fifth-avenue and 67th-street, at 12 o'clock Monday. Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by two priests from the cathedral, will officiate. There will be no civil ceremony. There will be present the relatives of both parties, and intimate friends of the bride's family—less than 100 people in all. The invitations have been limited to that number, as no more can comfortably be accommodated in the house.

DEAN CASSIDY DEAD.

The Well-Known Rector of St Helen's Passed Away Yesterday—Sketch of His Career

Toronto, March 4.—Very Rev. Dean Cassidy died at five o'clock Sunday morning. He had been ill for some months.

He was ordained priest by the late Archbishop Lynch in St. Michael's Cathedral Oct. 4, 1868, his birthday. After serving as curate in St. Catharines and Brock, his first parish was Thornhill, where he went in 1870, and remained three years. Thence he went to Pickering, remaining there only a short time. He then went to Dixie, and remained eight years, and built churches at Port Credit, Lambton Mills, and a church on the 5th line of the parish of Dixie. From here he went to Adjala. During his stay at Adjala he built one of the finest churches in the diocese, St. James', which was dedicated in 1889.

While at Adjala he was at the point of death through typhoid and pneumonia, and from the effects of this illness he never recovered. He remained at Adjala about three years, being promoted from here to the deanery of Barrie in January, 1890, but only remained there a short time.

When Father McCann was in 1891 appointed rector of St. Michael's Cathedral Dean Cassidy took charge of St. Helen's Church, Brockton, and became a dean of Toronto.

Pathetic Tale of the Sea.

San Francisco, March 3.—The barque Carrollton came into port to-day with a pathetic tale of the sea. Daniel Johnson and Charles Peterson, sailors, had been shipmates for 10 years. Finally they separated, and Peterson was stranded at Nanaimo in the power of the boarding-house masters. Johnson, who had a berth on the Carrollton, came along and paid the boarding-house debt, but Peterson was not much better off, for he had no job, nor no prospects of any. Johnson was in the last stages of consumption, and induced Peterson to stow himself away on the Carrollton, telling him he would die before the voyage was over, and that he (Peterson) could have the berth. Johnson died at sea, according to program, and Peterson was shipped in his place.

London County Council.

London, March 3.—The County Council elections Saturday resulted in the choice of 59 Progressives and 49 Moderates. The Moderates gained 21 seats and the Progressives gained one seat, formerly held by the Moderates. In four districts the results will not be determined until Monday.

THE HYAMS TRIAL.

Sensational Evidence Given By Dr Caven Who Made the Post Mortem.

TORONTO, March 4.

The developments in the trial of the Hyams twins at the Police Court on Saturday were of a sensational character. The case dragged along early in the day without much life, owing to the fact that several of the crown witnesses, including Mrs. Harry Place Hyams, wife of one of the prisoners, produced certificates to the effect that they were unable to attend, owing to illness.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, however, Dr. John Caven, who, in conjunction with Dr. A. J. Johnson, conducted the postmortem on the body of young Wells, after it was exhumed at Oshawa, entered the box. The skull of young Wells was produced in court. When the prisoners saw the ghastly relic taken from the valise in which it had been placed, they were visibly affected and the jaunty bearing which had characterised them earlier in the day departed. They listened with interest to the evidence of the Doctor, which was of the most damaging character. He swore positively that the fractures which he found upon the head of young Wells could not possibly have been inflicted by a weight falling upon his head. Certain of the fractures might have been occasioned by an instrument similar to a sandbag, and the others by the side of the weight being tilted over upon the head. He was positively of the opinion that at least two distinct blows caused the injury.

The defence endeavored to show that the weight descending might have first struck Wells and knocked him to the floor, and then followed the body down, alighted on the floor and tilted over, but the Doctor was equally positive that had the weight struck Wells on the head in the manner claimed, it would have occasioned more injury than the diffused blow which the top of the head showed had been inflicted.

Witness remembered having a conversation in his office with H. P. Hyams in the presence of his solicitor, Mr. Horn. He could not recollect the conversation in detail. He thought the greater part of the conversation was conducted by Mr. Horn for Hyams.

Was any statement made to you as to the amount of money H. P. Hyams had received from Mrs. Wells?—A. An admission was made by either Mr. Horn, speaking for Hyams, or by Hyams himself, that an amount of money had been received by H. P. Hyams from Miss Wells.

To what extent?—A. I have no distinct recollection of the amount, but I have refreshed my memory by perusing the correspondence which I had at that time with Hyams' solicitor. I think that about $9000 was then admitted to be in H. P. Hyams' hands belonging to Miss Wells.

That would be at what time?—A. On the 30th March, 1893.

Did he give any securities to Miss Wells?—A. He said he had securities which he could hand over to her for the whole amount.

Did you ever get these securities?—A. I did not get the whole $9000.

How much did you get?—A. My recollection is that I got less than $1000.

Dr. John Caven, who conducted the postmortem examination in conjunction with Drs. Johnston and Spencer, was next called.

The evidence of Dr. King, Coroner Aikins and Expressman Fox was to the effect that the right side of deceased's head was upward when they saw the body after the tragedy. Dr. Caven swore, however, that the fractures were principally on the left side of the head. The witness minutely described the several fractures on the skull. There was a complete division of the skull into lateral halves from the top downwards. The posterior portion was cut off, the line of fracture running down and forwards, and going completely through the base from side to side. The third peculiarity was a complete fracture of the front from side to side. There were also several minor fractures, The right side near the cheek bone had evidently been driven inward.

Suppose a 200-lb. weight fell from the top of a three-story building, would it have caused the injuries you found?—A. No, I don't think so.

Mr. Curry: Take the case of a man standing under the weight in the pocket looking upward and his being struck with the weight falling straight down and striking him obliquely, do you think that injuries of this kind would be caused?

Dr. Caven: Certainly not. In that case it would have crushed right through the head and must have done some damage to other portions of the body, whereas, so far as I could perceive from my examination, neither the shoulder blade nor any other bones were broken.

Mr. Curry: Can you form any idea as to what distance the weight would have to fall to cause the injuries you found?—A. I do not think the result could be produced by the falling of the weight at all.

The Magistrate: How have the injuries been occasioned then? Dr. Caven: The injuries to the base are indicative of one of two things: Either that the vertical column has been driven up into the base of the brain, or the head driven downward.

There are two ways this could be produced. By the impact of a diffused force upon the top of the head, or a force from the buttocks up.

Continuing Dr. Caven said he was of opinion that if the weight had been simply tilted over on the head it would have caused the fractures other than those produced by the diffused force striking the top of the head. There are indications of a pressure on both sides of the head. It must have been a broad flat surface did this. The side of the weight would do it.

In answer to further questions by Mr. Johnston, the doctor stated that the fractures which bore evidence of having been caused by a diffused force could not be occasioned by a hammer, but might have been caused by a sandbag or something of that kind. The breaking of the cheek bones and the splitting fore and aft were caused by a heavily applied force to the side of the head.

Mr. Curry: Could a man be struck on the head by that weight with a sufficient force to knock him down without occasioning more injuries than you found was occasioned by the diffused blow struck?

Dr. Caven: No, certainly not.

At this stage the case was adjourned. There are still several other medical experts to be examined, including Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Harry P. Hyams, who will also be put in the box to tell what she knows concerning the case. Owing to the fact that the associate counsel from New York had to return to look after cases there early in the week, and that the medical witnesses for the Crown have been subpoenaed to give evidence at the trial of Hendershott and Welter at St. Thomas on Tuesday, no date was fixed for the resumption of the inquest, the case being simply enlarged until next Saturday, when a date will be fixed upon for resuming.

Ross to Be Winnipeg's P M.

Winnipeg, March 4.—It is well understood that A. W. Ross, M.P., is to be appointed postmaster at Winnipeg very shortly.

Fewer Manitoba Legislators.

Winnipeg, March 4.—A resolution will be introduced into the Manitoba Legislature reducing the number of members of the Legislature from 40 to 25, and the number of Cabinet Ministers from five to three.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

To Secure $25,000 Three Men Are Shot Down.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY AT VALLEYFIELD

The Paymaster of the Cotton Mills and His Two Clerks Were Making Up the Payrolls When a Discharged Employe Entered and With the Office Revolver Shot Down Two of Them—The Watchman Coming to the Rescue Was the Third Victim.

Valleyfield, Q., March 2.—The bustling little manufacturing town of Valleyfield was last night the scene of a terrible murder, by which the lives of John Loy, a clerk in the employ of the Montreal Cotton Company, and Maxime Lebouf, the night watchman, were sacrificed at the hand of a discharged employe named V. C. K. Shortis, while Hugh Wilson, another clerk, was wounded and may not recover. The murderer is now in Beauharnois jail.

Shortis, who was lately secretary to Mr. Simpson, the manager of the mill, had been discharged for his drinking and irregular habits, and either robbery or revenge prompted his terrible deed. The details of the crime are most sensational.

Mr. Lowe, paymaster of the mill, and two clerks had just about finished making up the pay rolls about 11 o'clock. Although Shortis had made threats of violence against Mr. Simpson and others, no steps had been taken to exclude him from the mill premises, and Shortis entered and loitered around the office, while Mr. Lowe was at work. He nonchalantly reached over the counter, picked up Mr. Lowe's loaded revolver, which was lying on his desk, and shot the clerk Wilson, the bullet taking effect in the side.

Mr. Loy, a clerk, thinking it was an accident, made for the telephone to call a doctor, but Shortis took deliberate aim and shot Loy through the heart, death being instantaneous.

Mr. Lowe had been attending to Wilson, and a shot aimed at him struck Wilson in the forehead.

Lowe, seeing how matters were, grabbed the pay boxes, which contained $25,000, and ran into the vault with them, pulling the massive door after him. Shortis then went to the door and said to Lowe to come out, as he did not wish to injure him. Lowe replied that he was locked in and could not get out, though that was not the case, the door being simply shut.

Shortis said, "Give me the combination, Jack, I will let you out."

Mr. Lowe replied, "Just give the knob a sharp turn and it will open."

The murderer did so, and, of course, locked the safe, which was what Mr. Lowe wished.

Lebouf, the night watchman, entered at this juncture and was shot dead. Wilson, by a superhuman effort, managed to crawl about 200 yards and touched the electric fire alarm button. Shortis made renewed efforts to enter the vault in which Mr. Lowe was, but in the meantime the firemen entered and overcame the murderer, after a terrible struggle.

The inquest on the bodies of the victims, Loy and Lebouf, was held on Saturday and resulted in a verdict in each case that the deceased came to his death at the hands of the prisoner Shortis. The funeral of the victims will take place Monday and will be attended by all the directors of the Cotton Company. At the inquest, at the prompting of reporters, Shortis demanded counsel, but consented to wait for the preliminary trial, which opens Monday, and H. C. St. Pierre, Q.C., has gone out to defend Shortis.

Shortis was a cigaret and dime novel fiend and had several firearms in his room. Your correspondent had an interview with him at the inquest He was asked if he had any friends in Canada?

"No; I have not," he said.

"How long have you been in Canada?"

"I came over here about two years ago; came over to make my fortune. Nice, kind fortune, is it not? I was born in Waterford, Ireland, and educated in a college there. Am going on 20. In the Cotton Company's employ I was learning the business, and was first with the Globe Cotton Company, and then came here. I got no money for what I did."

"Do you care to speak of last night's occurrences?"

"No, I do not. I do not know what to think. I seem to be just recovering from a nightmare. I have telegraphed for a lawyer, and until he comes I cannot do anything."

The accused seems to take the affair very coolly, and as far as external appearance is concerned does not feel at all the horrible crime of which he stands accused.

Mr. Lowe, who rushed to the vault with Arthur Lebouf, tells a most graphic story of the shooting. At the vault door Shortis burned paper to try and frighten them out, and remained for some time standing at the door, ready to shoot them if they emerged. I visited the scene with Mr. D. MacMaster, Q.C., who represents the Crown, and Mr. Lowe went over the whole scene for us. By actual test, it was ascertained that he could, as he says, hear in the vault all that transpired.

Wilson may recover.

'amson'' the Best American Poem for Years.

London, March 3.—To-day's Speaker hails a short poem on Samson, in a volume of verse by Frederick George Scott, published in Toronto, as probably the best American poem for many years.

MINISTERS AT L'ORIGNAL.

Messrs. Ouimet and Curran at the Prescot Nominating Convention.

Montreal, March 4.—The Liberal-Conservatives of Prescott County met in convention at L'Orignal on Saturday and unanimously chose Mr. D. Sabourin, merchant, of St. Isidore de Prescott, as candidate for Parliament. Hon. J. A. Ouimet and Hon. J. Curran were present and were presented with an address, both gentlemen delivering eloquent speeches. Mr. J. J. Cloran, advocate of Montreal, is the Liberal candidate, and says that he addressed 35 meetings last winter in all parts of the country.

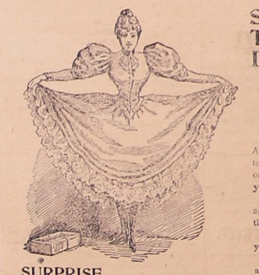
At a meeting in the Windsor on Saturday evening lists containing over 1000 signatures, asking Sir Donald A. Smith to stand for St. Antoine division and Messrs. J. A. Cantlie, president of the Board of Trade, Dr. Proudfoot and J. H. Jacob will have an interview with Sir Donald to ask him to stand.

South Victoria Reformers.

Lindsay, March 2.—The Reform Association of South Victoria held a convention here Saturday to nominate a candidate. Several candidates were nominated, viz., G. McHugh, Thomas Stewart, Wm. Lownsboro and E. A. Bowes. After the second ballot it was soon that the contest lay between George McHugh and Thos. Stewart, but as neither candidate could secure a two-thirds majority the convention was adjourned for a week.

Frontenac Tories.

Kingston, Ont., March 2.—This afternoon the Liberal-Conservatives of Frontenac met in the Court House and selected Charles N. Spooner of Glenburnie as the standard-bearer in the coming Dominion elections. He is an ex-warden of Frontenac County



See This Dress? Surprise Soap Washed it.

And will wash any washable material without injury to the color or material—it is harmless yet effective.

White goods are made white; and colored goods brighter by the use of Surprise Soap.

Thousands use it. Why don't you?

Use Surprise on washday for all kinds of goods without Boiling or Scalding.

SURPRISE SOAP LASTS LONGEST GOES FARTHEST. 180 READ the directions on the wrapper.

CONSERVATISM IN PEEL.

Mr. A. F. Campbell, Ex-M.L.A., Nominated to Carry the Standard at the Dominion Elections.

Brampton, Ont., March 2.—There were rumors on the streets of Brampton today that there would be dissension at the Peel Conservative convention this afternoon and that six or seven candidates would stand for the nomination. When the convention opened, however, things went evenly, and though a large number of gentlemen were nominated, they all successively retired except A. F. Campbell, ex-M.L.A. for Algoma, who was unanimously made the candidate.

Mr. Campbell is a native of Peel and has lived in Brampton for 20 years. Eight years ago Mr. Campbell made a good run in the same constituency, although he did not reach Ottawa. The Conservatives are sanguine of his election this time, however.

The nominees were: A. F. Campbell, Brampton; Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, Toronto; W. A. McCulla, ex-M.P., Brampton; Robert Wilson, Brampton; Dr. Mueller, Brampton; R. Blair, Brampton; James Jackson, Meadowvale; J. W. Beynon, Q.C., Brampton; B. F. Justin, Brampton.

POSSIBLY A SESSION.

With the Elections Between May 27 and June 5, Says Tory Whip Taylor.

Port Perry, March 4.—There was a good attendance at the annual Conservative convention, held in the Town hall here Saturday. Mr. J. B. Dow of Whitby delivered a short address, which was full of patriotic sentiment, and urged upon the people to support a policy which had a Canadian dress, with Canada first and Canada last, and not a policy concocted by Americans, and in every way unBritish. He had every confidence in the present Administration. Mr. George Taylor, Conservative whip, and member for South Leeds, gave a splendid address of an hour's duration, in which the principal questions before the people were discussed. The Conservatives had the same policy with a new leader, while the Reformers had a new policy with the same leader. He gave figures, showing the enormous increase in trade with the Mother Country in the past 17 years. The farmers would have plenty of time to consider the question before marking their ballots.

Mr. William Smith, M.P., gave a short address, principally dealing with local affairs. He impressed it upon the young men to carefully weigh the facts set forth by the former speakers.

In conversation with Mr. Taylor, he informed your correspondent that the elections would in all probability take place between May 27 and June 5. There might possibly be another session before then.

TWO NEW MEN FOR HAMILTON.

Messrs. McKay and Ryckman Will Both Retire From the Field.

Hamilton, March 4.—Alexander McKay, who has worthily represented Hamilton in the Commons for the past eight years, is determined to retire from Parliament, and will not run at the coming elections. If F. E. Kilvert accepts the position of Commissioner of Customs at Ottawa, Aleck McKay will succeed him as collector at Hamilton, otherwise he will be appointed Inspector of Customs for Western Ontario. Local Conservatives are already figuring on their candidates. Two new men will be required, as Samuel Ryckman has also decided to retire. Among the names mentioned are Samuel Barker, formerly manager of the Nortnern Railway; F. W. Fearman, John Hoodless and J. G. Bowes.

Flour—There is a quiet trade. Straight rollers are quoted at $2.55 to $2.80, according to quality.

Bran—Very scarce, with small lots selling here at $17, and shorts at $18.

Wheat—The market is firm. Red sold at 58c west, and white is quoted at 59c to 59 1-2c north. Spring nominal at 64c on Midland. Cars of Manitoba hard sold at 81c North Bay, and at 82c to 82 1-2c grinding in transit, Sarnia.

Barley — Trade remains inactive with prices unchanged. No. 1 is quoted at 47c to 50c, No. 2 at 45c to 46c, and feed at 40c to 42c.

Oats—The demand is moderate with sales outside at 32 1-2c to 33c for cars of white west, and at 34c on Midland. Cars on track, 35c to 36 1-2c.

Peas—The demand is good and prices unchanged, there being sales at 57c both east and west.

Rye—There is little or nothing offering and prices are nomical.

Buckwheat—Trade is quiet, with sales outside at 38c.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. 17d&wly

Bohemia is so called because it was settled by the Boii, a tribe of Germans.

Covered With Liver Spots.

GENTLEMEN,—I was covered with Liver Spots over my back and chest. I took three bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters and am now perfectly cured of Liver Complaint. I can truly say that I think B.B.B. the best medicine ever discovered.
L. KITCHEN, Hamilton, Ont.

Ecuador means "Equator," an allusion to its geographical position.

SIGNS OF WORMS are variable appetite, itching at the nose, etc. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is the best worm expeller.

Egypt to the Hebrews and ever since was "the land of the oppression."

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

The Sahara is so named from the Arabic word signifying "desert."

BILIOUSNESS and LIVER COMPLAINT, Headache, etc., are cured by Burdock Pills.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says:—"I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurence to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds."

Italy has more theatres, in proportion to population, than any other country.

No Equal To It.

As a cure for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns and Scalds, Chafing, Chapped Hands, Inflamed Breasts, Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the most reliable on the market

ONE OF THE...
Distinguishing Features

The DAILY lectures, for an hour each morning, on financial and commercial subjects, and the higher branches of accountancy by J. W. Johnson, F. C. A., and the FORTNIGHTLY lectures on commercial law by W. N. Ponton, M.A. and W. S. Morden, B.A., LL.B., delivered at

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE
THROUGHOUT EACH YEAR.

are distinguishing features of this institution, famous wherever the graduates of O. B. C. are found.

INVITATION.

Any citizen will be welcome at any of the lectures, and at any time to an inspection of the finest exhibit of pen art on the continent, displayed on the walls of the spacious and handsome class rooms, lecture room and office; as well as to examine the publishing department, from which the books, written by the principals of the College, are going out daily to all parts of the continent, and the West Indies.

NEW SHIRTINGS...
...AT..
...FISH'S SHIRT FACTORY.

Opened to-day 150 pieces of New Shirtings English Oxford Shirting, English Regatta Shirting, English Zephyr Shirting, French Cambric Shirtings, all the latest colorings and designs.

Made up to order, with our new Patent Neckband, that stops the irritation and galling of the neck from the collar button.

A. E. FISH & CO.

The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gents Furnishers, of Belleville.

Try our new Patent King Shirt

TO LET:

A Brick House on cor. of Bridge street and McDonald avenue, with two or three acres of first-class garden and fruit land. Apply to
R. BATEMAN,
Grocer, Front St

LENT TRADE! FISH!!

OUR stock of Fish and Canned Goods is now complete:—Finnan Haddies, Salt Water Herrings, Fresh Water Herrings, Salmon Trout, Boneless Cod Fish, Cod Steak. Also Lobsters, Mackerel, Sardines, Salmon, Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, Herrings in Tomato Sauce, of best known brands, quality guaranteed. See our prices before buying elsewhere. It will pay you.

Louis Benmore,
Telephone 90. Family Grocer
Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

THE WARWICKS

Are here. See them at

FOSTER'S!

OPEN TO-NIGHT.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary o commission, to sell Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRISKER Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. *Send for pamphlet. Free.*

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, MONDAY, MAR. 4.

A SUMMER CARNIVAL.

A public meeting is to be held to-morrow night to determine whether a summer carnival shall be held in Belleville this year.

We cannot, after candidly considering the subject, and taking into account the experience of other places which have held such affairs, see anything in it for Belleville. Toronto made two attempts, both of which resulted in failure; and Hamilton, which made one fairly successful effort, reports that the expense was so great that it could not be repeated and the after effects not satisfactory. With these examples before them the people of Belleville are not likely to view the project in a very roseate light, or to be willing to have any of their taxes devoted to such an object.

If private persons choose to take up the matter at their own risk and expense, well and good; but if the Council have any money to spare, it had much better be expended in aid of the District Fair or on permanent improvements than in support of a project of so uncertain and unpromising a character as a summer carnival.

THE POLICIES.

The general elections, as to the date of which we hear so much speculation, at the farthest are near, and again there are two great political parties asking confidence. There are of course new factors in the campaign, the Patrons, the P.P.A., the McCarthyites—but it is an assured fact that the next Premier will be either Sir Mackenzie Bowell or Hon. Wilfred Laurier. Then strictly speaking, the elector has the choice of two policies, and he must study them without prejudice before he makes his conclusions. The Conservative policy of sixteen years' standing has made Canada advance. She has made strides in all lines. There are more deposits of cash in the Savings Banks of Canada than ever before. Her commerce has grown wonderfully. She has stood the financial crisis of the world without a break. People who listened to the tale of woe told by Cartwright, Laurier and others, and who thought that, by their stories, they could do better afar off, are returning to Canada, their first love. A colony of this kind of ex-Canadians from Michigan are asking help from the Canadian Government. Does this speak ill of the National Policy?

On the other hand compare the Liberals, who are like the afflicted, who grasp at every medicine to find a cure. They have, as a body, advocated everything under the sun but protection, and would advocate that, no doubt, if they had a chance, as is evidenced by the fact that leader Laurier and his lieutenants, Paterson, Joly, Charlton, and others have done so. They have advocated a Revenue Tariff, Free Trade, Commercial Union, etc., and what they are now advocating we cannot find out, as their leader's utterances are very contradictory. It is office Mr. Laurier is after, and his fine-spun sentiment will have to work miracles if it wrests from the Canadian people their old hope in time of trouble, the National Policy.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

The New York Sun fancied that it discovered some odd human labels during their little election fuss last year. Dink Betts and Pod Dismuke were some of their best. But how do these compare with Shippy Spurr, the Liberal nominee in Annapolis, N. S.?—Montreal Star.

Mr. Spurr will change his name after election. It will then be "Dennis."

To Wm. Paterson, M.P.: Will you please answer the Globe's query, "Has the N.P. made you rich?" "You had better speak now."

Mr. Laurier will do great things, he says, when he has learned just what the Manitoba schools are. Like Nelson at Copenhagen, Mr. Laurier has been putting the telescope to his blind(ed) eye. There are none so blind as those who won't see.

This is an important day in U. S. politics. The Republican majority assume control in the lower House of Congress, and President Cleveland begins his second year in office.

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE

CURES: Dyspepsia, low spirits, loss of appetite, painful digestion, malaria, and gives tone and vigour to the whole system.

Be sure you get CAMPBELL'S.

THURLOW CONSERVATIVES MEET.

A Large Gathering—Stirring Speeches on the Questions of the Day—Election of Officers.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the township of Thurlow Liberal Conservative Association, was held at the office of W. B. Northrup, M. P., on Saturday afternoon, the 2nd inst., at 2 o'clock.

Among those present were Henry Denyes, P. R. Daly, W. P. Hudson, W. B. Northrup, J. F. Wills, Wm. Clazie, J. D. Collip, Owen Weese, J. D. Ham, O. R. Weese, Anson Latta, Wm. Latta, J. S. Hamilton, W. A. Chapman, Wm. Clarke, John Clark, R. McDavitt, John Townsend, B. Cook, George Elmy, Hart Hicks, W. Hardy, George Cook and others.

After the meeting had been called together by President Denyes, the minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

The annual election of officers then took place, and the following were appointed to fill the positions for the ensuing year:

President, Henry Denyes, (re-elected); Vice-Pres., J. D. Collip; Sec.-Treas., Wm. Clazie. Chairmen of Polling Divisions—No. 20, R. Garbutt; No. 21, C. R. Weese; No. 22, R. Naylor; No. 23, F. Farnham; No. 24, John Creeper and J. T. McCreary; No. 25, Bert Cook; No. 26, Wm. Clarke; No. 27, John Towsend and J. S. Hamilton; No. 28, Anson Latta, and W. H. Milburn.

The President and other officers addressed the meeting, thanking the Association for the honor conferred upon the speakers in their appointments to office, and promising to do all in their power to further the interests of the Association and the Conservative party for the continued good government of our country.

Short addresses were then delivered by Messrs. J. F. Wills, P. R. Daly, W. P. Hudson and W. B. Northrup, M. P., touching a few of the questions of the day concerning the platforms of the parties now entering the field of battle for supremacy in the Dominion House of Parliament. Considerable enthusiasm was displayed by those present at various times during the addresses and it augurs well for the party in Thurlow that with such enthusiasm and the good substantial platform of the Conservative party to stand on, that Thurlow will develop great strength in the interest of the Conservative nominee, and that a majority in the township for the candidate is practically assured.

The following resolution was then moved by J. D. Collip and seconded by Owen Weese:

Resolved, that this association desire to place on record their deep sense of the great loss sustained by this country in the death of our late Premier, Sir John S. D. Thompson. We recognized in him all the grand and noble qualities that go to make a great statesman. We believe him to have been broad minded and ready to mete out justice to all. We also sympathize with Lady Thompson in the untimely death of her beloved husband.

Resolved, that this Association desire to convey to Sir Mackenzie Boweil our earnest congratulations on his elevation to the Premiership of this great Dominion and we desire to express our entire confidence in his administration, and trust that he may long be spared to fill the high position he now occupies.

The President then put the resolution after a few appropriate remarks, and it was carried unanimously by a standing vote.

The meeting was then reminded of the reception to Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada, here at Belleville, on Tuesday, 12th inst.

Three cheers for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the Premier Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and W. B. Northrup, M.P., closed a most enthusiastic meeting.

ADAMS.

MAR. 2.—Mr. John Young, who has been spending the winter in Chicago, has returned to reside under the parental roof. John says he couldn't make as much as when in Canada. No money, no work, and hard times. What about free trade and commercial union if this is the case?—A large surprise party enjoyed a splendid time on Friday evening last at Mr. Chas. Jackson's. They tripped along till the wee sma' hours and all returned home safe and speaking highly of the entertainment of the host and hostess.—Miss Annie Carnrite, of Albert College, spent Sunday at home.—Miss Mead of Smithfield, has been spending a few days in this vicinity.—Miss C. Moon, of Belleville, is the guest of Mr. J. Alyeas.—A young daughter at C. N. Adams'.

TRENTON.

MAR. 4.—Mr. J. F. Spaulsbury, of Colborne, was in town yesterday.—The INTELLIGENCER extra was much appreciated this morning with the account of the big fire in Toronto yesterday. This gives the Trenton people a report of the fire five hours earlier than any other paper.—The Home Literary club met at the residence of Mrs. A. Whittier on Friday evening. Interesting essays were read by Mrs. Pattee and Miss Bywater. The next meeting will be held Thursday evening, March 14th, at the residence of A. E. Bywater, Division St.—Miss Cook, of Hamilton, and Miss Graham, of Belleville, who have been visiting Mrs. J. H. Stewart for the past month, returned to their respective homes Saturday, after a most pleasant visit here

MELROSE

MARCH 1st.—A number are removing this week. Mr. Jeffery has removed from his farm to Melrose.—Mr. Robert McMechan removed from the Tripp farm, where he has been living for the last four years, to his own farm purchased from Mr. Jeffery last fall.—Mr. John Morden moved this week to his new home purchased last fall—a part of the Tripp farm. He does not leave the neighborhood.—Mr. Nelson Dorts moved this week on the farm that Mr. John Mordon left, which is known as the Roberts farm.—Mr. David Moran and wife of Sophiasburgh, P.E. county, and George Kingsley, of Greenbush, also Mrs. James Forshee, of Big Island, were visiting at Mr. Jacob Eaton's this week.—Mr. Jacob Eaton, who has been in poor health for some time and is nearly 78 years old, was able to go this week about seven miles and visit a friend, in the person of Benjamin Allison, who is about the same age and a cousin.

Nervous People

And those who are all tired out and have that tired feeling or sick headache can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25c.

The Moon's Influence

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

No Home Without It.

Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil should be emblazoned in letters of gold upon the altar of every household. It saves life when every other means for the cure of consumption or lung troubles fail. For many years Cod Liver Oil was held in disfavor on account of its unpleasant taste, and the inferior quality of the preparations. Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil revived its use because it is pleasant to take and gives immediate results in creating new blood, and thus giving sufferers the strength to overcome the dire enemy. It is the great life saver of the age. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c and $1, at all Drug Stores.

HIGH UP IN A BALLOON.

THE HIGHEST AIR LEVEL EVER REACHED.

A Scientific Balloon Voyage Into the Extreme Upper Regions—A Height of 31,496 Feet Attained—Interesting Records.

The last and most important aeronautic voyage made by Dr. A. Berson in the balloon Phœnix on the 4th December last year is described by that gentleman in The Journal of Aeronautics and Atmospheric Physics.

On the evening of the 3rd December there was a stormy east wind, which made the possibility of the journey doubtful, but it fell during the night, and at 5 o'clock next morning Lieuts. Gross and Marker, proceeded by the light of an electric lamp, to fill the Phœnix with 2,000 cubic metres of hydrogen gas. Dr. Berson somewhat altered his preparations to suit the special circumstances and aims of his aerial trip. He left the heavy anchor behind, and stretched out the long Schleppgurt grappling strap on the ground in the direction of wind before commencing his tour. The various instruments and baskets of utensils were hung up in such a manner as to facilitate the government of the balloon and the conscientious recording of scientific observations, even during the exhaustion produced in the human body when at a high altitude. At 10.28 the command to "let loose" was given. In a quarter of an hour the balloon had already arrived at a height of 2,000 metres. Stassfurt, the place where it was filled, was sailed over in a northwesterly direction. The whole of the beautiful Harz Mountains lay on the horizon below the voyager. The air in general was foggy, and thick flocks of small clouds hid the earth now and then. At first the temperature rose. At a height of 1,500 metres it was more than 5° Centigrade above zero. Dr. Berson made double notes of the readings of the instruments, cast a glance at the balloon and its ropes, looked down at the earth and threw out two sacks of ballast. An hour after the start he had risen higher than 5,000 metres, and the temperature sank to 18° below zero, and the air became very dry. The sun rays were weak. When 4,200 metres' height was reached the aeronaut felt the first slight increase of his heart's action after lifting the heavy sand bags. At 11.49 a.m. he reached the height of 6,000 metres, and the temperature sank to 25.5° below zero. He felt a little palpitation of the heart and slight general discomfort, but was otherwise well. At 12 o'clock, one hour and a half after the start, he began at a height of 6,750 metres and a temperature of 29° below zero, to breathe artificial oxygen from the bags he had with him and with excellent effect. At 12.25 the bold aeronaut had outpassed 8,000 metres, at a temperature of 39° below zero. He was now higher than he had been in the preceding May, when his highest point had been 7,930 metres and this time he felt much better than then. He now never dared to cease breathing the bags of oxygen except for a few seconds at a time and during those brief pauses he felt dizzy and dangerously weak. But while continuing the artificial breathing constantly and with relative ease, fulfilled all necessary work. Only once did his eyes close in spite of himself, but the next moment he roused himself, scolding at his own negligence; his voice in the rarefied air sounded strangely muffled. When at the height of 7,700 metres he had already risen higher than Glashier, when the latter aeronaut took his last note of the temperature. At the height of 8,200 metres Dr. Berson thought of the two French scientists who had died at that height. At about 8,500 metres Berson reached the greatest height arrived at by Glaisher on Sept. 3, 1862, when the latter fainted away, only to awake after his companions had stopped the balloon from rising any higher. But Dr. Berson, after momentary examination of his own strength and his provision of ballast, ventured to rise higher. The temperature had already sunk to 42° below zero (Centigrade). At the height of 9,000 metres his balloon passed through and above the thin stratum of high cirrus clouds which he had noticed high in the sky at his start. The veil-like stratum consisted not of ice crystals, but of well-formed snow flakes. At 12.45 a.m., two and a half hours after the start, the barometer indicated only 231 millimetres, which corresponds with a sea height of 9,600 metres, and a true height of 9,150 metres. The thermometer stood at 47.9° below zero. Even the quicksilver in the barometer had cooled to 29°, and the ray thermometer, in full sunshine, indicated only 23.8°. The balloon now stopped. There were only six large and one small sacks of ballast left, which were necessary for descending and landing. The balloon stood above the thin snow clouds in a clear sky, which stretched faintly blue above. Dr. Berson felt so well that he could certainly have risen another 1,000 metres. But he could not have done so without risking the whole of his successful journey. At this immense height, 9,150 metres, he felt much better than a short time before. Dr. Berson opened the gas valve now and then, and the Phœnix gradually descended till at 7,500 metres it stopped, and again began to rise. Another pull at the valve caused it to redescend. At the height of 8,500 metres it sailed over a river with mighty curves; it was the Elbe, at the part, as was afterwards found, near Domitz.

But now the terrible cold began to have effect. Dr. Berson, clothed as he was in thick furs, began to shake in every limb so violently that sometimes he was obliged to hold on to the rim of the basket. In slow waving motion the balloon sank and sank, and during the whole descent only one sack of ballast was thrown out at the height of 3,500 metres to moderate the rapidity. Meanwhile a close stratum of heavy clouds had hidden the earth, and prevented any ascertaining of the balloon's position. The slow descent, however, allowed of another set of observations being taken, and now the highest temperature, about 6° above zero, was found at the height of 1,400 metres. Thence down to the earth it sank again 5°. A whole hour after Herr Berson had been at the greatest height of his trip two of his fingers were frozen, but he brought them to life again by energetic friction. In the enormous cold the barograph had stopped for awhile. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the northern sky showed unmistakable signs of "water," and Dr. Berson decided that he must descend more rapidly. After a few more gentle ups and downs, he could distinguish the noise and steam whistles of some large town. When 250 metres high there appeared at last below him the gray earth covered by a cloudy sky. Now, with the drag-strap, the balloon passed over a lake and presently landed, with the help of some countrymen who came up, at 3.45 p.m. on a stubble field at Schonwohld, in the west of Kiel, on the very evening when the German Emperor, the founder of the Phœnix, happened to be staying in that city.

The ascent of the balloon had taken two hours and twenty minutes; the descent full three hours. The most important results were as follows: 1. The arrival at a greater height than was ever reached before; 2. The ascertaining of an unusually low temperature at that height, and a much greater lowering of the temperature between 1,500 metres and 9,200 metres than was ever before accepted for the winter; 3. A change of temperature mornings and evenings till the height of 1,500 metres; 4. Relatively very weak insulation even at the greatest height; 5. Humidity in the highest regions, and fine mist in the sky to the enormous height of more than 10,000 metres; 6. Snow-flake structure of the cirrus clouds at 9,000 metres; 7. Tremendous increase of the swiftness of the wind upward, for, with almost perfect calm on the surface of the earth, more than 310 kilometres were made in 5 hours 17 minutes, which gives a medium swiftness of 16½ metres per second.—London Daily News.

IS CANADA A STATE OR POWER?

On How the French Answer This Depends the Treaty Ratification

Ottawa, Ont., March 4.—Is a British colony to be considered a "power" or "state"? It is said that on the answer to this question by the French Government depends very much whether ratifications of the commercial treaty between Canada and France will be exchanged and the treaty duly proclaimed as in operation. Lord Dufferin is reported as having said that he had not yet been authorized to exchange ratifications, which is practically the last step before the treaty takes effect, and to-night a gentleman who is in a position to know explained why the delay had occurred. Article 2 of the treaty with France reads: "Any commercial advantage granted by Canada to any third power, especially in tariff matters, shall be enjoyed fully by France, Algeria and French colonies." In the French version of the treaty the words, "any third power," are given "un etat tiers." Supposing Canada, as is quite possible in the near future, were to make a reciprocal trade arrangement with Cape Colony, Australia or the West Indies, would France claim the advantages of such an arrangement in our markets under the article quoted? In correspondence which took place before the treaty was signed, Sir Charles Tupper states that the term "third power" cannot include Great Britain or any British colony or possession; this treaty therefore in no way interferes with any preferential arrangements made between Canada and Great Britain or any British colony. Clearly Sir Charles is right, but it is just as well to ascertain what the French Government has to say on the subject.

Less than a dozen Voters' Lists have to be received by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Among those which came to hand last week were the following: South Brant, West Durham, East Elgin, Halton, East Huron, city of Kingston, Nipissing, East Northumberland, South Oxford, Prescott, South Victoria, North Victoria and West York, Ontario; Beauharnois, Brome, Drummond and Arthabaska, Gaspe, Huntingdon, Lotbiniere, Missisquoi, St. Lawrence Division of Montreal, Quebec West, Richelieu, Rimouski, St. John's and Iberville, Soulanges, Temiscouata, Two Mountains and Wright, Quebec; Antigonish, Guysboro, Halifax, Hants and Shelburne and Queen's, Nova Scotia; St. John city, New Brunswick; West Queen's County, Prince Edward Island; Burrard and Vancouver, British Columbia; Lisgar and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

At the Printing Bureau 97 lists are in hand; 48 are already out in proof form, while 44 are entirely completed, having been verified by the returning officers.

The total revenue for February amounted to $2,550,112, a decrease of $120,000, as compared with February, 1894. The total revenue for the eight months amounts to $21,804,945, or a decrease of $2,281,574 as compared with last year. The total expenditure for the eight months is $2,235,052, an increase of three-quarters of a million.

During the month of January the total export of hay from Canada to Great Britain was only 404 tons, as against 2480 shipped from the United States. The United States exportations show a remarkable falling off, much more so than in the case of Canada for the same month.

AGE OF TREES.

They Could Tell a Thing or Two About History.

Elm, 300 years; Ivy, 335 years; maple, 516 years; larch, 576 years, orange, 630 years; cypress, 800 years; olive, 800 years; walnut, 900 years; Oriental plane, 1000 years; lime, 1100 years; spruce, 1200 years; oak, 1500 years; cedar, 1000 years; yew, 3200 years. The way in which the age of these trees have been ascertained leaves no doubt of its correctness. In some few cases the data has been furnished by historical records and by traditions, but the botanical archeologists have a resource independent of either, and, when carefully used, infallible.

Of all the forms of nature, trees alone disclose their ages candidly and freely. In the stems of trees which have branches and leaves with netted veins—in all exogens, as the botanist would say—the increase takes place by means of an annual deposit of wood, spread in an even layer upon the surface of the preceding one.

In the earlier periods of life trees increase much faster than when adult—the oak, for instance, grows more rapidly between the 20th and 30th years—and when old the annual deposits considerably diminish, so that the strata are thinner and the rings proportionably closer. Some trees slacken in rate of growth at a very early period of life, and layers of oak become thinner after 40, those of the elm after 50, those of the yew after 60.—Toronto Empire.

Marvels of Memory.

Among those who have performed great feats of memory may be mentioned Dr. Fuller, author of the "Worthies of England." He could repeat another man's sermon after hearing it once, and could repeat 500 words in an unknown language after hearing them twice. He one day undertook to walk from Temple Bar to the farthest end of Cheapside, and to repeat on his return every sign on either side of the way in the order of their occurrence—and he did it easily. In such feats as this the eye plays a chief part; yet blind people also have good memories. The Rev. B. J. Jones, chaplain of the Blind Asylum, London, testifies that a large number of pupils learn the Psalter, and that one young man was there who could repeat not only the whole of the 150 Prayer Book Psalms and a large number of metrical psalms and hymns, as well as a considerable amount of modern poetry, including Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," but the whole of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with marginal notes and a biography. Lord Macaulay on one occasion repeated to himself the whole of "Paradise Lost" while crossing the Irish channel. At another time, waiting in a Cambridge coffee-house for a post-chaise, he picked up a country newspaper containing two poetical pieces—one, the "Reflection of an Exile," and the other, a "Parody on a Welsh Ballad"—looked them once through, never gave them a further thought for forty years, and then repeated them without the change of a single word. Macaulay's mind, some one has said, was like a dredging net, which took up all that it encountered, both good and bad, nor even seemed to feel the burden. Very much like a dredging net, and more like a strainer, are the minds of some other persons, who carefully select what they will retain or have a natural facility for remembering special classes of facts. George Bidder for figures, Sir W. Scott for verses, Mezzofanti for languages.—Cassell's Family Magazine.

He Had That Tired Feeling

Chicago, March 3.—Percy C. Chamberlain, a retired captain in the British army, shot and killed himself in his home, this city, yesterday. He left a letter in which he said he had no other motive for the act except that he had lived too long and was very tired.

Dr Freeman of Milton Dies Suddenly.

Milton, March 3.—Dr. Clarkson Freeman died suddenly last night. He had spent a jovial evening with his family and some friends, retiring to bed at 11. An hour later he was seized with a fit of vomiting and expired in a few minutes. Dr. Freeman was ex-Mayor of the town, and as a politician was known throughout Ontario.

THE SAUSAGE.

Its Daintiest and Most Delicious Forms—How to Prepare It.

Breakfast sausage as it commonly appears in our markets is a very course article, and has well earned its reputation for doubtful ingredients. Even where the meat used is without doubt pork, the poorest cuts and pieces, which would not be considered fit for any other purpose, are ground into sausages. It is a common thing for butchers with an eye to economy to use up their tainted pork in this way. There are certain farms, it is true, which furnish sausages that are without suspicion; but the price charged is about double what the sausages would cost when made at home. It is no more trouble, if there is a good meat-chopper in the house, to make them at home than it is to make croquettes or hash. The meat-chopper, moreover, is a very useful utensil for other purposes—chopping croquettes and meat for salads and hashes; and it is especially valuable for chopping raw meats for soups. These ought to be chopped in order to extract the full value of the juices. Such a meat-chopper for family use will cost about $2.50. A week's supply of sausage meat can be easily made at once. When properly packed in a broad-mouthed jar, with a layer of lard on top, it will keep perfectly in a cold place; but it should be made as often as once a week to be in perfection.

A simple rule for sausage meat calls for seven and a half pounds of lean pork (or sometimes "for a change," half lean veal); two and a half pounds of fat pork, three ounces of salt, half an ounce of summer savory, three-quarters of an ounce of sage, and an ounce of ground pepper. Chop the meat thoroughly, add the seasoning, mix in with the hands, and chop again. Sausage meat like this is much better than when it is packed in little cases as it usually is in the butchers' shops.

The ordinary way of frying sausages is not the best way of cooking them. A far better one is to put them in the oven on an ordinary baking tin, turning them from one side to another until they are brown on both sides. In a hot oven they will cook in this way in ten or fifteen minutes. If they are in cases they should be pricked thoroughly to prevent them from bursting under the heat. When sausage meat is used, cut it into squares or form it into round cakes, about three-quarters of an inch thick, and let it cook in the same way. The French use the richest Spanish and Madeira sauces with sausages. A little chopped onion, in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a pound of sausage meat, may be browned and sprinkled over the sausages just before they are put in the oven. If the sausages are then served with a rich, brown sauce and a sprinkling of minced parsley for a garnish, they will be a very delicate dish for breakfast.

Another good way of serving sausages is with "fingers" of brown toast and mushroom sauce. Cook the sausages in the oven or on top of the stove, as you prefer. Only be careful that they are not cooked till they are hard and flavorless. They should be well browned on both sides and thoroughly done in ten minutes' cooking. Nothing is more objectionable than underdone pork. Arrange twelve sausages cooked in this way on a hot platter. Separate them by fingers of toast. Heat a good brown gravy—a Spanish sauce is most desirable if it is convenient. Mince six mushrooms and add them to the sauce, and let them simmer in it for six minutes. Then pour the sauce around the sausages and toast.

Still another nice way of serving sausages is with apple sauce or on a bed of beans. The red bean is used for this purpose by French cooks, but a white bean will serve. The beans should be soaked over night and the water in which they are soaked should be poured off them in the morning. They should then be put in a pot. To a pint of beans, measured before soaking, add a tablespoonful of butter and a small onion with a clove stuck in it. Cover them with cold water, and let them cook slowly until they are thoroughly tender, adding water as the water boils away. When the beans are soft enough to be easily crushed in the fingers, remove them from the fire. Season them with salt and pepper, take out the onion, and serve them. They are a very good accompaniment of roast pork or broiled chops, as well as of sausages.

Divorce in France.

Divorce has been legal in France now for eight years. The first year the number granted was 1,700, the second 4,000; in 1894 it was 8,000; the total for eight years is 40,000. The working classes supply the largest proportion, 47 per cent.; the peasants the smallest, 7 per cent. Incompatibility of temper was the cause in 35,000 cases. The most common time for bringing suit is the fifth year after marriage. Geographically, Paris heads the list.

A Suggestion to Joe Jefferson.

An amusing anecdote of the veteran actor "Joe" Jefferson, showing the enterprise of a local furniture manufacturer, is now being told about town. Several weeks ago, when Mr. Jefferson was playing "Rip Van Winkle" at the Walnut Street Theatre, he found among his mail one morning a letter from the furniture man. The epistle, which was written on a letter head adorned with a large cut of a folding-bed "closed" and "open," read as follows: "Mr. Jefferson: Sir—I saw you play 'Rip Van Winkle' last night, and I have a proposition to make to you. When the curtain goes up on the third act, and you rise all stiff and sore after your long sleep, you might say a few words something like this: 'Oh, how stiff I am! If I had only slept last night on one of Blank's folding beds, warranted safe, durable and comfortable, how much better I would feel this morning.' I think it would bring down the house. Now, I am willing to pay you well for this, of course. Let me know what you think of it." The owner of Blank's folding bed has not yet heard from Mr. Jefferson.—Philadelphia Record.

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

248ds&wly

SEALED TENDERS marked "For Mounted Police Clothing Supplies," and addressed to the Honourable the President of the Privy Council, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 19th March, 1895.

Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to supply the articles contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE,
Comptroller N. W. M. Police.

Ottawa, February 15th, 1895. 255d2t

- - LIMOGES - -

Another lot of the finest white French china for painting just opened and will be cleared out cheap. If you want your work to look well, and the colors to come out right in firing, you should buy good body ware.

We have now the best assortment of DINNER, TEA and BEDROOM sets you ever saw. In cheap bedroom ware you'll get as good or better set here for $2.00, as you pay $2.49 for at those small general stores.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,

CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

This Week!

We wish to call your attention to our

Dress Goods Dept.,

Which is now replete with all new makes of fabrics in novel designs and lovely colorings, and at prices that are right.

Also a splendid range of Dress Trimmings in Jets, Silks Tinsel, Etc., all novelties and low in price. Laces and Embroideries in endless variety.

THE LEADING BARGAIN HOUSE,

H. A. Layton, Front St. BELLEVILLE

R·I·P·A·N·S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side, and all the symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by all druggists.

Dec.8 9mos, mon&thu

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL as Housemaid. Apply to MRS. DUNNET.

254 d6t

WANTED TO RENT.

A HOUSE within five or ten minutes walk of the market. Possession to be had April 1st. Address P. O. Box 622.

FOUND.

FOUND, in front of Docter's hotel, a purse containing a small sum of money. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this adv. 254d2t

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to MRS. JAS. GORDON,

Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Street.

SEWERAGE.

TENDERS are asked up to the 7th day of March, inst., for the construction of an 18 inch vitrified tile sewer to connect with the present sewer on Front St. at Hotel street, thence northerly along said Front street to the river through the revetment wall 30 ft. northeast of upper bridge, and also for the same work as far north as the tank opposite McMahon's livery. Plans and specifications can be seen at City Clerk's Office, and any information obtained from R. C. Hulme, City Surveyor. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned. And the Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHARLES GREEN,
254d5t Chairman of Public Works.
March 2nd, 1895.

NOTICE!

SUMMER CARNIVAL.

IN pursuance of a resolution of the City Council, I hereby call a public meeting of the citizens on

Tuesday Eve., the 5th Day of March

at 8 o'clock, in the CITY HALL, to consider the advisability of holding a summer carnival in the city.

J. E. WALMSLEY,
254d2t Mayor.
Mayor's Office, City Hall, 2nd March, '94.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of J. P. Thompson & Co., Belleville, Ont.

NOTICE is hereby given, that J. P. Thompson & Co., of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, carrying on business as dry goods merchants at the City of Belleville, has made an assignment under R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 124 and amending Acts, of all his estate, credits and effects to M. M. Thompson, of the City of Belleville, for the general benefit of his creditors.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of N. Baldwin Falkiner, in the City of Belleville, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a statement of affairs, to appoint Inspectors, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

Creditors are requested to file their claims with the said Trustee, with the proofs and particulars thereof required by the said Acts, on or before the day of such meeting.

And notice is further given, that after the 5th day of April, 1895, the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said debtor amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have then been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

M. M. THOMPSON,
255d1t Trustee.
Dated at Belleville, this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1895.

TENDERS.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 9th April, 1895, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1896, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars, may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Assistant Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

This advertisment is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted.

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Superintendent-Genera of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, February, 1895. 252et2aw

WHAT IS NICER

to a sick friend or invalid at this season of the year, than some nice fruit, especially a nice plump, ripe, pineapple, and what would be more appreciated?

We received a consignment of fruit Saturday consisting of

VALENCIA ORANGES,
FLORIDA ORANGES,
CALIFORNIA ORANGES,
MESSINA LEMONS,

And a limited quantity of large, very fine Pineapples. All of the above mentioned fruit we can recommend as being first-class.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C. Dickens & Son.

N. B.—Ice Cream still goes. We are selling lots of it.

BELLEVILLE BOARD OF TRADE

BANQUET Tendered

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.,

Premier of Canada,

Will be held at the HOTEL QUINTE,

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, '95,

at 8:30 p. m.

Owing to the limited seating capacity of the dining hall, tickets will necessarily have to be alloted in order of application. Members of the Board of Trade will be given the preference up to Saturday evening, March 2nd. Applications to be made to the Treasurer, J. P. Thompson, up to Thursday noon, March 7th, until which date not more than two tickets will be given any one applicant.

THOMAS RITCHIE,
President.
J. PARKER THOMAS,
252d5t Secretary.

How is this for . . . .

SOAP

Empire Electric, C. P. R. Electric and Mottled, 7 bars, 25c.; Large Golden Bar, 9cts.

Sunlight, Surprise, Queen's Laundry, Star and all other makes in stock.

J. A. Elliott's,

Telephone 237. Front St.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,

Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c. All work first-class.

254d1m E. J. BURTON.

NEW DRESS GOODS !
NEW DRESS GOODS ! !
NEW DRESS GOODS ! ! !

We have just TAKEN OUT OF BOND, and placed in stock, ONE HUNDRED PIECES of Wool Dress Goods, including the following:—

20 pieces all wool Serges, 40 in. wide, 30c.
15 " Coating " 44 " 35c.
15 " Cashmere " 46 " 45c.
15 " Satin Cloths, 44 " 50c.
10 " Fancies, 44 " 55c.
10 " Fancies, 44 " 60c.
6 " All Wool Box Cloth, 45 in. wde, 75c.
9 " Colored Henriettas, Silk Finish, 60c.

BLACK ∴ GOODS
A SPECIALTY.

Also the most complete stock of Dress Linings in the city.

We are making this a very prominent department; ladies wanting anything in the dress line, will find our stock very complete both in Woollen and Cotton Fabrics.

MISS McCRUDDEN IN CHARGE.

Elevator to the Dressmaking rooms.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, February 26, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, MONDAY, MAR. 4.

CITY AND DISTRICT.

A total eclipse of the moon will occur on the 12th inst.

Judgment will be given to-worrow in the appeal case of Fowell vs. Chown now before the courts at Toronto.

Dr. V. H. LYON'S TOOTH paste or powder is the best. Harmless yet thoroughly efficient. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c.

Acting through the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla not only cures scrofula, salt rheum, etc., but gives health and vigor to the whole body.

Tan colored shoes and boots will be more popular than ever this season. Haines & Lockett have selected some beauties from Boston for our own beloved Canada.

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

Little drops of water, little grains of sand make the milkman happy and the grocer bland, says the soothsayer. This cannot refer to our business, as you know our standard is "Purity and Excellence."—JAKIE FINKLE.

An old book quaintly says that "when the whole system is pervaded by well-pervaded by oxygenated blood, vigorously propelled, life and activity are copiously communicated." Which means that when the blood is purified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, perfect health is the result.

The dog muzzling question is being debated in Toronto. Of course the "doggy" men don't want their pets to be muzzled; but there, and here, and everywhere, all bull dogs, bull terriers, bull curs, mastiffs, Newfoundlands and other dogs above a certain size ought to be muzzled when running at large.

INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—Christian Era.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Geo. H. Pope is in Ottawa to-day.

Mr. W. J. Hudson left for Toronto at noon to-day.

Mr. Jas. Lee, Henry St., is seriously ill with pneumonia.

The condition of Mrs. Thos. Walters remains unchanged.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia died at San Remo of consumption.

Miss Fretz left to-day on the noon train for Madoc where she will spend a week or so visiting friends.

Mr. John McLaren and wife left this afternoon on a visit to friends in Belleville.—Brockville Times.

D. E. K. Stewart, Madoc; E. E. Smith and J. Rutherford, Montreal, were guests at the Quinte to-day.

Miss Minnie Jones left Friday evening for Detroit, where she will spend some time with her sister Mrs. Holden.

J. F. Simpson, Trenton; M. Dowsley, T. H. Robinson and E. J. Phillips, Toronto; J. B. James, Detroit, were registered at the Anglo to-day.

Ahead of Time.

The city clock is two minutes faster than standard time.

New Styles.

Be sure and see our new spring styles in Boots before buying. You will say with the majority—what beautiful shapes for the price.—VERMILYEA & SON

Not that Kind.

Scott's Emulsion does not debilitate the stomach as other cough medicines do; but on the contrary, it improves digestion and strengthens the stomach. Its effects are immediate and pronounced.

Nearly a Fire.

The Oak Hall clothing store had a narrow escape from a serious conflagration this morning. A pile of coats near the stove caught fire, and but for timely removal would have caused a most disastrous fire. As it was, the pile was nearly all damaged.

No Fire Sale.

We had a small fire at the Oak Hall this morning, but we are not going to have a fire sale, nor will we attempt to sell damaged goods. We have a lot of boys' coats more or less burned, and are going to give them away to the first poor lads, ages eleven to fourteen years, who will call.

DEATHS.

CLARK—At her residence on George St., on Saturday the 2nd of March, SUSAN CHAMBERS, beloved wife of Mr. T. S. Clark, of the Bank of Montreal, aged 41 years.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon the 5th inst. at 4 o'clock. Service at the house at 3:30 p. m. d2t

The Bell Telephone Company.

The annual meeting of the Bell Telephone Company took place in Montreal Thursday, when the usual statements were presented for the year 1894. The gross revenue for the year crossed a million, being $1,012,839, as against, for 1893, $961,174, an increase of $51,665. The working expenses of 1894 amounted to $729,611, as against, for 1893, $724,791, an increase of $4,820. The net revenue for 1894 was $283,227, as against, in 1893, $236,383, an increase of $46.844. A dividend of 8 per cent. was paid.

SERIOUS IF TRUE.

Edward Bolyea Arrested on Saturday Evening for a Fiendish Crime

Edward Bolyea, a carter, was arrested on Saturday night and locked up on an information sworn out by his wife charging him with attempted carnal knowledge of a girl under fourteen years of age.

The prisoner was brought up in the police court this morning for trial, but his counsel asked for a remand of a week, and the request was granted.

The little girl, who is an adopted daughter of Bolyea and his wife, and whose name was Holland, is a delicate looking child thirteen years of age, but does not appear more than ten years old. She wept bitterly while in court and the Magistrate sent her to a house for protection till after the trial.

Mrs. Bolyea says her husband made several attempts on the little girl. The prisoner told a reporter that his wife wanted to get rid of him and had taken this means of doing it. He says he can prove his innocence when the time comes. There has been trouble between Bolyea and his wife for some time on account of her love of drink and several of the neighbors think it is a case of revenge on the part of the wife, as the husband is a hard-working and hitherto honorable man. P. J. M. Anderson appeared for the crown and E. Guss Porter for the accused.

MADE WAY WITH THE CHATTELS.

A Huntingdon Farmer Tries to Defraud the Freehold Loan Company.

Alva B. Spencer, a farmer who until lately owned two good farms in the 4th con. of Huntingdon, is now in an unenviable position by reason of his crooked doings. Some time ago he placed a chattel mortgage upon his loose property with Jas. A. Chisholm, of this city, local agent of the Freehold and Loan Company. There was also a mortgage on the land owned by Spencer and by default in payment the farms had been advertised for sale and Mr. Chisholm went out to secure the property under chattel mortgage. He found everything gone and Spencer could not or would not give him a reasonable account of their removal. The agent came to the city and laid an information against Spencer for theft. He was arrested and brought to the city on Friday. When arraigned in the police court he pleaded guilty to the charge and was remanded until Wednesday morning for sentence.

Subsequently he gave Mr. Chisholm an order for a span of horses, a roller and a set of harness, but would not explain where the rest of the implements were. Spencer was at one time a well-to-do farmer, but he ascribes his downfall to hard times and the depreciation in land values.

A SHOCKING SUICIDE.

Wellington Parliament, a Wealthy Farmer Who Lived Near the Carrying Place Shot Himself Through the Head on Sunday—Death Was Instantaneous.

Our Trenton correspondent sends the following:

On Sunday morning, about 6:30, Wellington Parliament, a well-to-do farmer living near the Carrying Place, shot himself through the head, dying instantly. Mr. Parliament has been in poor health for the past five years, and lately had become quite despondent.

He was in town on Saturday and in apparently good health. While here he purchased two bottles of laudanum, which he took before committing the rash act.

It was some time before the body was found and life was then extinct.

He was a member of Consecon Lodge A. F. & A. M., and also a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge.

In Memoriam.

The death of Mrs. T. S. Clark has caused very deep sorrow, especially amongst the members of Bridge St. Methodist church, as was evinced yesterday in many ways. Her accustomed seat in the choir was draped in black, and had on it an exquisite floral tribute in the form of a harp. All of Professor Dingle's organ voluntaries breathed the sentiments of the congregation. Mr. F. Eaton's vocal solo in the morning, "Not lost, but gone before," was most appropriate, and brought tears to many eyes. The choir was so overcome with grief that it was with difficulty they could sufficiently control their feelings as to lead the devotions of song. At Sunday School, the Superintendent eulogised Mrs. Clark's philanthropy, her sympathy with those in sorrow or distress, and recalled one or two of the many instances of her self-forgetfulness, in her desire to alleviate the woes of others. In the evening, the Rev. Mr. Baker conducted a memorial service, at which the congregation was very large.

Known Here.

V. C. Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, is not unknown here, having stayed at the Queen's Hotel in this city for two or three weeks in June '93, shortly after coming to Canada. The young man was not doing well in his native city, Waterford, Ireland, and was sent out here hoping that in a new country he would mend his ways. He brought letters of introduction from influential friends in Ireland and England to Canadian friends of theirs, several of whom tried to get the young man positions. He however retained any situation he got but a short time, preferring to live a Bohemian life. A gentleman in this city, well-known for his willingness to help a friend, not only secured situations for Shortis, but supplied him with funds from time to time, as he knew some of his family in Liverpool. He had, however, to give him up as uncontrollable.

For Miss Stinson.

Miss Niblock, of 1232 Gaylord, gave a very pretty tea Thursday afternoon in honor of her guest, Miss Stinson. Miss Niblock wore, to receive, a white mull with lavender ribbons, and Miss Stinson, who is petite and very fair, with a lovely complexion, wore a crepe de chin of her favorite tint of pale blue. The house was dressed in pinks and ferns, and those assisting in serving were Miss Alice Davidson, Miss Florence Miller and Miss Blanche Bennett. Among those present were: Mesdames Kassler, George Tritch, J. Joralemon, McCracken, Milton Smith, Barton Lester, Davidson, Francis J. Arkins, Theodore Smith. Misses Ferguson, Roberts, Currier, Morrison, Gibbs, Fallas, Sears, Arkins, Belle Jones, Fanny Jones, Misses Creswell.—Denver News.

A Deserter Caught.

Officer Morton last evening arrested Adolphus Dagenais, a Frenchman, who says he deserted from A Battery on August 8th, 1893, after having served fourteen months of the three years he was signed for. He says he has been in Texas since. The battery was communicated with and they will send up an escort for Dagenais this evening.

The Weather.

It was very pleasant with a high temperature yesterday morning, but as the day progressed it became overcast and grew steadily cooler, with a light fall of snow which was drifted by a strong N. E. wind had not ceased until 3 p. m. to-day. The readings of the thermometer were: Lowest last night, 4 below zero; at 8 a.m. the same; at noon 4 above zero.

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh to high northeasterly to northwesterly winds; cold, with light local falls of snow.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

TORONTO'S THIRD FIRE!

About $800,000 Worth of Property Swept Away by a Conflagration on Yonge and Queen Streets.

KNOX CHURCH DESTROYED!

Jamieson's and Simpson's Big Stores, and Many Other Shops Consumed by the Flames.

THREE FIREMEN BADLY INJURED!

A Tremendous Gap Made in the Queen City's Business Centre—No Lives Lost.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3.—A serious conflagration broke out at 1 a.m. in the large seven-story dry goods house of Robert Simpson at the south-west corner of Yonge and Queen streets. A general alarm was turned in shortly after one o'clock and the entire fire department were promptly at the scene.

The Simpson building collapsed within an hour, the walls falling on Yonge street, carrying telegraph, telephone, electric light and trolley wires with them.

A strong wind from the northwest carried showers of sparks and burning brands several blocks away. The flames spread to the Wanless jewellry establishment and Love's drug store on the south, and spread across Queen street to Jamieson's clothing house on the south west corner. This building was soon a mass of debris.

Sutcliffe's dry good store, adjoining Jamieson's building, is a total wreck. The imperial branch bank, J. F. Brown's furniture store, Charles Miln's hardware and the Tremont Hotel are in ruins.

At 2 a.m. the firemen had succeded in checking the progress of the fire on the north, but the increasing wind has spread the flames eastward.

The upper floors of several of the burned buildings were occupied by caretakers and lodgers, but so far no lives are reported lost.

2:40 A.M.

The flames are still burning fiercely. The steeple of Knox Presbyterian church, on Queen st., has just fallen and the church appears to be doomed.

The T. Eaton Company's large dry goods house, which covers nearly an entire block, is now burning.

Bonner's gents' furnishings and Toronto Furnace Co's. warehouse are gutted. On the south side of east Queen st., the Knights of Pythias hall, McCarron's hotel and livery stables and a number of small dwellings are also in ruins.

The fire is still spreading eastward and fears are entertained for St. Michael's Hospital on Bond St.

4 A. M.

The fire is now practically under control, although the front portion of Knox church is still burning.

The immense bell tower has fallen, crashing through the roof.

The church will be an almost total loss in any case.

One fireman, name unknown, was badly injured.

The Eaton big store, St. Michael's Hospital and other places previously reported in danger, escaped with little or no damage.

The loss will probably reach two and a quarter millions.

The water service, as at former fires, is lamentably inadequate, the highest streams reaching scarcely half way to the roofs of the biggest buildings.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

TORONTO, March 3.—For the third time within two months Toronto has been visited by a most disastrous conflagration. On Jan. 6th the Globe newspaper building, S. F. McKinnon's wholesale millinery establishment and adjacent places were destroyed with a total loss of about $700,000. Three days later fire broke out again in a spot adjacent to the ruins and damage was done to the extent of three quarters of a million dollars.

At half past 12 this morning a third fire started, this time at the corner of Yonge and Queen streets, the central feature of it being the vast departmental store of Robert Simpson, which was burned to the ground, building and stock being a total loss.

Immense buildings around were burned and the total loss will amount to between $800,000 and $900,000.

The insurance will probably reach two-thirds of this amount.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, but there is grave reason to believe it was incendiary in character.

Simpson's store was a six story building standing at the south-west corner of Yonge and Queen sts. It was put up last summer and a portion of he carpentering work was hardly finished. Four of the floors were stocked and two empty. The building was worth $125,000 and the stock about $350,000.

The fire started in the rear of Simpson's store and the flames spread with great rapidity.

A general alarm was rung at 12:35 and the entire force of the fire brigade was soon on the scene.

By 1 o'clock the flames had spread to each of the four corners and the fire threatened to engulf several blocks.

The steam fire engine was in action and gave valuable aid. The water pressure was good but the firemen could not pretend to cope with the flames at the top of the high Simpson building.

Wall after wall fell and myriads of sparks were scattered over the eastern portion of the city.

The clothing store of P. Jamieson, north west corner of Queen and Yonge, was soon a total ruin with all its contents. Sutcliffe & Son, millinery and dry goods, immediately north of Jamieson's on Yonge st., was gutted with a total loss of stock. G. McPherson, boots and shoes, next north, was half burned.

South of Simpson's on Yonge st. Wanless' jewellery store suffered severely in the rear, though the front was not much hurt. Neil C. Love, druggist, next south, suffered slightly. Over Jamieson's store, opposite Simpson's, was what is known as Agricultural Hall, the property of the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association. In it were a very valuable collection of records of cattle pedigrees, and other official stock breeding records, which cannot be replaced. All were totally lost, with the building.

Further west on the same side of Queen St., was the Queen street front of Sutcliffe and Sons, which was gutted. Next came the Queen St. front of T. Eaton & Co's. great departmental establishment, which was but little injured.

Across Yonge St. the fire again did great damage. At the north-east corner stood the Henderson block, occupied by J. Bonner, gents' furnishings, and Miss M. E. Brislay, milliner. Both were burned out. The C. F. Adams Co. came next north, and the roof of this place was badly burned and their stock greatly injured by water.

At the south-east corner of Yonge and Queen Sts. stood the Imperial Bank building. This escaped damage in the lower part, but F. J. Brown, with a large stock of furniture, which was burned out, and Milne & Co., next south, stove merchants, was burned out, and C. M. Henderson, next adjoining, also lost everything. Dunfield and Co., gents' furnishings, and the Tremont House Hotel further south were about three quarters burned out.

Around on Queen street east again, the Pythian Hall was somewhat damaged, but fortunately escaped severe injury.

The two features of the fire after the Simpson building had gone, were the questions as to whether Eaton's great store would be saved, and the burning of Knox church steeple. Knox church stands next to Simpson's on Queen street, on the south side. A fire brand lit on the steeple, about the middle at 1:45 o'clock and burned steadily for nearly an hour without making any great blaze. The firemen could not reach it and it was a foregone conclusion the steeple would go in an hour or two. Thousands of people stood around anxiously gazing upwards, a fireman tried to climb up, carrying an extinguisher, but was unsuccessful in the attempt. About a quarter after 4 o'clock the steeple fell over into the street, the bell having fallen out a few minutes earlier. With regard to Eaton's, the store would undoubtedly have been burned but for the aid rendered the fire brigade by the specially drilled brigade of the Eaton employes. These were early on the spot and with strenuous exertions by being on the roof and front of their building the fire was prevented from spreading to it. It was about 3:25 before the fire was fully under control.

Three firemen were injured somewhat seriously by falling walls and otherwise, but none fatally. Chief Graham sustained a sprained ankle.

The fire spread to St. Michael's hospital and the Metropolitan church, but only for a moment, being fortunately quickly extinguished.

The scene of the fire was to-day visited by probably a hundred thousand people.

The congregation of Knox church held service in the school room, there being still all day a flicker of fire in the tower of the church, which is not, however, considered likely to spread.

The losses and insurance are about as follows:

R. Simpson (building), loss $130,000, insurance $120,000.
R. Simpson (stock), $230,000, insurance ance $200,000.
P. Jamieson, clothing,l oss $55,000, insurance $27,000.
Agriculture and Arts Association (building and fixtures), loss $20,000, insurance $14,500
Jones estate (Sutcliffe building), loss $10,000, insurance $5000.
Sutcliffe & Sons, drygoods, loss $90,000, insurance $64,000.
J. Maunell, stores and Tremont House, loss $15,000, insurance $7000.
Dunfield & Co., gents' furnishings, loss $5000, insurance $3000.
C. F. Adams, house furnishings, loss $2000, insurance $2000.
Imperial Bank, building and fixtures, loss $5000, insurance $5000.
J. Milne & Co., house furnishings, loss $25,000, insurance $16,000.
J. Bonner, gents' furnishings, loss $15,000, insurance $6000.
Canadian Umbrella Co., loss $2000, no surance.
Miss M. E. Brisley, loss $4500, insurance $4300.
Henderson Block, loss $10,000, insurance $10,000.
Knox Church, loss $10,000, insurance $10,000.
Hardy Block (Queen-Victoria-streets), loss $500, insurance $500.
T. Eaton & Co., loss $500, insurance $5000.
R. H. Gray (Queen-street, Sutcliffe building), loss $10,000, insurance $6000.
J. Wanless, building and jewelry stock, loss $25,000, insurance $25,000.
Other losses $10,000, covered by insurance.
Total loss $679,000; total insurance $540,300.
Jan. 6.—Globe and McKinnon building, loss $694,200, insurance $478,150.
Jan. 10.—Osgoodby and Wellington-street fire, loss $672,950, insurance $479,200.
March 3.—Simpson's fire yesterday, loss $679,000, insurance $540,300.
Total—Loss $2,046,150, insurance $1,478,650.

A Large Society Funeral.

The funeral of the late Henry McCarthy took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The weather was mild early in the afternoon and the attendance was very large. Rev. E. N. Baker, pastor of Bridge St. church, conducted the service at the house and the services at the vault were conducted by the Foresters. The procession formed on John St. in the following order:

I. O. O. F. Band,
Moira Lodge A. F. & A. M.,
Hearse and Bearers,
Court Quinte A. O. F.,
Citizens on Foot,
Citizens in Sleighs.

The bearers, who were chosen from Moira Lodge of Masons, were Messrs. R. J. Orr, F. Stortts, John Harry, H. Johnston, C. Ashley and F. Kennedy. The route of the procession was John St. to Hotel St., down Hotel St. to Front St, thence to Bridge St., and up Bridge St. to Commercial St., where those on foot dispersed. The band played two dead marches on the route, adding much to the impressiveness of the occasion.

Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé
Montreal, P. Q.

A Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial
Hood's Proves Its Merit.

The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Shaw Street, Montreal, Canada:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

"Gentlemen:—I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 152 pounds, but since

HOOD'S
Sarsaparilla
CURES

began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased to 163. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvellous medicine and am very much pleased with it." J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation biliousness, jaundice, sick headache indigestion

FIRST GAME FOR THE TROPHY.

The Bellevilles Defeat the Mutes by Four Goals to Two.

The first game of hockey for the Corby challenge cup was played on the skating rink on Saturday evening between the Bellevilles and the Mutes. There was a large crowd of spectators present in expectation of a good game and they were not disappointed. The Mutes have been practicing hard lately and they put up a much better game than they did some weeks since. The Bellevilles, however, won by four goals to two by clean combination work. The teams lined up in the following order:

BELLEVILLE.	POSITION.	MUTES.
Jamieson	Goal	Chambers
Hulme	Point	McKay
Holton	Cover Point	Lett
Thompson Wolever Weller Kelso	Forwards	Smaldon Dubois Labelle Gillam
H. Hamilton	Goal Referee	Barlow

T. W. R. McRae—Referee

Weller made a neat pass to Kelso from the draw and down towards the Mutes' goal the latter rushed with the puck. There was a mix up in the combination and Gillam got free from the tangle and down the ice he went like a shot. Holton endeavored to stop him, but the wily Mute dodged him and passed to Dubois, who scored before the audience had drawn their breath a dozen times. After this lesson the Bellevilles played more carefully and in thirteen minutes the puck lay between the Mutes' goal posts and Chambers could not find it. Weller rushed it through and the score stood even up. Before half time was called the Bellevilles had scored two more goals.

After a breathing spell the teams went at it again and it was seventeen minutes before the Bellevilles scored again. One minute before time was up Smaldon scored again for the Mutes, making the score 4 to 2. Following are the goals, by whom scored and the time.

TEAMS.	PLAYERS	TIME.
Mutes	Dubois	1 m.
Bellevilles	Weller	13 m.
Bellevilles	Kelso	3½m.
Bellevilles	Kelso	13 m.
Bellevilles	Thompson	17 m.
Mutes	Smaldon	12 m.

The Bellevilles will now have to play the winners of the Quinte-Trenton game which will be played at Trenton to-night.

A WELL-PLANNED ATTEMPT

To Escape From the Central Prison—The Nerve of Two Prisoners.

The Toronto News of Saturday says:—William H. Wilkinson, of Belleville, aged 31, and Robert A. Wilson, of Barrie, ten years younger, made an attempt to escape from the Central Prison, in which they were serving lengthy sentences.

They secreted themselves in a space between the ceiling and the roof above a small dry kiln on Thursday afternoon, and were not found until next afternoon, although the entire prison staff had been looking for them. They had provided themselves with a bag full of bread, a pail of water, several large chisels, a mallet, two formidable batons, and a quantity of clothing. They had removed two slates from the roof, and had a good view along the south wall and space of the yard between that and the adjoining shop.

Wilkinson will be remembered as the man who broke into the Marchmont Home in October last, and stole several articles. He was arrested on Nov. 7th, and convicted a few days later.

SPORTING TALK.

Nat Herreshoff, builder of the new cup defender, is prostrated by typhoid fever.

The Quinte hockey team will go to Trenton this evening to play their first game with the team of that town for the Corby cup.

Col. Lawrence Kip has purchased the three well-known mares, Helen Leyburn, 2:14; Autrain, 2:16½; and Grace Simmons, 2:19¼. The animals are for Jas. Gordon Bennett, who some time ago requested Col. Kip to select him a stable of trotters good enough to compete with the best on the European tracks. They will be shipped to Mr. Bennett at Nice on March 9, and it is thought that they will arrive in time to take part in the proposed trotting meet on the Riviera, which is scheduled for April 1st. Autrain and Helen Leyburn were two of the most formidable young trotters on the turf in the West last season. It is said that both can trot in 2:12 or better. Grace Simmons is also a game campaigner, although her limit is said to be about 2:15. In addition to the three trotters Col. Kip has ordered and will send to Mr. Bennett a complete outfit of sulkies, harness, etc.

La Revue Nationale

We have received a copy of the above—a new monthly publication devoted to literature, arts, science, &c. A glance into its articles has impressed us very favorably, such names as those of Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Wilfrid Laurier, Dr. Hingston, and other men of prominence figuring among its contributors. Mr. J. D. Chartrand, of literary fame, is the Director. Canada already possesses a variety of papers and reviews, in which able pens cater to the public taste, yet in the intellectual feast, we presume this addition to the "menu" may not lack "apropos," as it purposes bringing out fresh talents, fresh hopes, fresh ambitions. Anything tending to the advancement of letters, of culture, and patriotic sentiment, shall ever meet with our approbation. The present enterprise has our heartiest good wishes. Price of subscription, for Canada and the United States, $3 per year; six months, $2. All correspondence to be addressed to Mr. J. D. Chartrand, 7, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

Fashionable
Tailoring !

Mr. JAS. H. MILLS

Has taken charge of our cutting department and will be pleased to meet his old customers in his new quarters.

We show a wide range of

English and Irish Serges, Cheviots, Black and Fancy Worsteds, Scotch Tweeds, Trouserings, Spring Overcoatings, Etc., Etc.

As we import these DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS our prices will be found very moderate.

Also a full line of Men's Furnishings.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

Honor Roll.

Junior Fourth Class.—Robt. Sills, Allen Schriver, F. Lynn, Mabel Fairfield, Wm. Lang, Jennie Falle, Hellen Sills.

Senior Fourth Class.—Josie Cook, Daisy Black, Dollie Thompson, Octavia Greene, Norine Davidson, Harry Farley, Alex. Carmichael.—J. W. Dafoe, Teacher.

Senior Third Class.—Willie Hudson, 472; Carrie Galey, 449; Charlie Seeley, 445; Mabel Davis, 436; Elma McMullen, 432; Harold Eccles, 423.

Junior Third Class.—Frank Rathman, 443; Harry Coon, 368; Gertie Thompson, 365; Nellie Palen, 363; Mabel Dulmage, 350; Ethel Walton and Alex. McCoy, 324.—Annie Bosely, Teacher.

Senior Third Class.—Mary Wilson, Bessie Moon, Florence Moynes, Albert Sills, Jennie Ruttan, Blanche McMurray, Ernest McCormick.

Junior Third Class.—Johnnie Ballentyne, Eddie Coulson, Mabel Seeley, Roy McMullen, Allen Miller Cyril Berkley.—A. Harold, Teacher.

Senior Second Class.—Roland Davison, Eddie Kellaway, Leon Chandler, May Bowen, Jimmie Wills, John Reeves.

Junior Second Class.—Nellie Symons, Emma Cartwright, Frank Gerow, Pearl Thompson, Pearl Reeves, Carrie Soaf.—Bertha Richards, Teacher.

Senior Part II. Class.—Frank Sills, Isabel Brown, Lena Cook, Essie Gardiner, Robbie Tuite, Florence Day.

Junior Part II. Class.—Celia Vandervoort, Maggie Parsons, Percy Geen, Edgar Westover, Charlie Dulmage, George Irvine.—N. Yeomans, Teacher.

NO. 1 SCHOOL.

Senior Third Class.—Willie Pratt, Fred Foster, Fawn Baker, Allie Leavens, Willie Haugh, Nellie Powel.

Junior Third Class.—Ruth Powel Myrtle Boyce, Maggie Andrews, Lily Hurst, Alfred Luscombe, Maud Handley.

Senior Second Class.—Harry Lott, Jessie Smith, Nellie Davis, Rossie Leavens, Wm. Hulley, Tilly Hulley.

Junior Second Class.—Christie Pratt, Flora Coleman, Tom Wrennick, Minnie Ruttan, Aggie Bowler, Tom Hill.—David Barragar, teacher.

GRIER ST. SCHOOL.

First Division—Polly Child, Arthur Northrup, Ada Bateman, Stanley Pringle, Bessie Riggs, Willie Wilson, Annie Worrell, Henry Parks, Isa Moore, Minnie Bateman, Lillie Elvins, Ella Mills, Angus Pringle, Herbert Mabee.—S. F. Armistead, teacher.

Second Division—Abel Finkle, Stanley Stapley, Eddie Layton, Emma McQuigge, Mary Mathews, Bert Gill, Carrie Flagler, George Stapley, David Lees, Olive Parks, Ida Sprague, Walter Dobbs, Hattie Pringle, Grace Cook, Charlie Hubbard, Ernest Bennett, Freddie Adams, Willie Craddock. Luella Bosely, teacher.

Third Division.—Lillie Row, Harry Snell, Pearl Hulley, Edith Elvins, Charlie Moore, Blake Chown, Bertha Wilson, Annie Pringle, Robert McKendry, Bertie McCoy, John Irvine, Katie Campbell, Abbie Peck.—Helen Yarwood, teacher.

Letter of Condolence.

SHANNONVILLE, Feb. 27th, '95.

To Mr. Frederick Burkard.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—Whereas it has pleased the great and superior ruler of the universe in His infinite wisdom to call unto Himself your beloved companion, in this the hour of your sad bereavement, the officers and members of Loyal Quinte Lodge No. 153 C.O.O.F., desire to extend their heartfelt sympathy for yourself and family and their sorrow at the departure of such a beloved friend. Your loss is great and the depth of sorrow felt by yourself the world may never know, but you may take comfort from the fact that it is but a little while until you are called to meet her whose companionship of love you so sadly mourn. Knowing you as we do we feel assured that you will in your lonely hours find comfort in Him who alone can make this dark bright. As in your life experience "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." We trust, brother, that in the brethren of Loyal Quinte Lodge you will find true sympathizers and helpmates, but better than all human aid we commend you and your family into the care of a heavenly father.

Oft we tread the path before us
With a weary burdened heart;
Oft we toil amid the shadows,
And our fields are far apart.

But the Saviour's "Come ye blessed"
All our labor will repay,
When we gather in the morning,
When the mists have rolled away.

We shall come with joy and gladness,
We shall gather round the throne
Face to face with thou that love us,
We shall know as we are known.

Signed on behalf of Loyal Quinte Lodge No. 152, C.O.O.F.

Committee
J. S. KERR,
R. H. LIDDLE,
G. W. HENDERSON.

The Workingman's Position.

(Moncton Times)

The old assertion that everything the workingman wears is heavily taxed is too stale for anything, and it will be a sad evidence of the ignorance of the electorate if it passes for much. Under the National Policy everything that the workingman wears is made in the country, giving employment to our own people and paying no taxes at all. And if he is so unfortunate as to die his coffin is made in the country. There never was a time in the history of this country when the workingman paid so small a share of the Dominion taxes, if we leave out of the calculation taxes paid upon liquors and tobacco, the use of which is optional with workingmen as with other classes.

Died in Oswego.

A telegram was received by Mrs. H. K. Lyon this morning, stating that her sister, Mrs. Duncan Martin, of New York, died last evening, at the residence of her brother B. R. Ketcheson, Esq., local editor of the Oswego Times, Oswego, N. Y. The deceased was the youngest child of the late Benj. Ketcheson, Esq., at one time one of the most influential citizens of the then town of Belleville, and after whom Ketcheson Ward was named. Mrs. Martin had resided in New York city for many years.

"A crick in the back," a pain under the shoulder-blades, water brash, biliousness and constipation, are symptoms of disordered, kidneys, liver and bowels. For all ailments originating in a derangement of these organs, take Ayer's Pills.

SPECIAL MENTION.

WILL BE FOUND AN EXCELLENT remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. d&w

WILL POSITIVELY CURE SICK HEADACHE and prevent its return Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

THE WELL KNOWN STRENGTHENING properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

Sure Cure for Asthma.

P. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffman's Asthma Cure," free to any sufferer. He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package.

STUDENTS!
.. Are in attendance at ..
BELLEVILLE
BUSINESS COLLEGE.

From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and from all parts of Ontario.

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....STUDENTS....

From seven different business colleges are in attendance at BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

It is the largest, most substantial, and best equipped business college in Canada.

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BELLEVILLE Business College......
ROBERT BOGLE,
Principal and Proprietor.

C. G. ROW.

Our stock being very heavy we have decided to give the public a chance to buy small quantities at reduced prices.

Fresh supply of fresh Fish just received for Lent. Fresh frozen, smoked, dried, green, pickled, boneless, shell and canned, the best quality and brands.

A special lot of Lochfyne herring in small kegs, fresh salted.

Choice family Groceries in every variety. Special line of Teas that defy competition. Redpath's finest Sugars.

Also a fine lot of Chinaware. Dinner Sets a specialty.

Also Flour and Feed.

Telephone No. 33.

STAMMERING,

Stuttering and all other impediments Permanently Cured to a distinct articulation.

Our System is Strictly Educational!

No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.

The Ontario Institute,
181 Sparks Street,
OTTAWA.

Jan. 9 95, d&wly.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business.

249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

Changed Daily. MONDAY, March 4.

Brand . .
New . . .
Designs .

In Dinner Sets—just opened up this week. They are very pretty, and so reasonable—Don't think of a Dinner Set except in connection with

Stroud's
TEA STORE.

GENTLEMEN . . .

Before ordering your Fall Clothing don't fail to take a look through

A. N. REID'S

New Fall Importations of

Scotch, English and Irish Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings, Irish Serges, Cheviots, Hop Sackings and Black Worsteds

First Class Goods and Prices low

Mr. Minor, our cutter, is one of the best in Ontario.

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED!

Please call and inspect our New Goods.

A. N. REID.

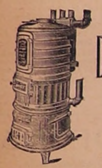
WHY PAY $1.00

For Beef, Iron and Wine, when you can buy a bottle for

= 75 Cents. =

You ask us is it as good as the kind we pay a dollar for, and we tell you it is better for these reasons:—The beef used in the preparation is digested Beef, (dyspeptics note this.) Nothing but the best Sherry Wine is used in its manufacture. It is made by the celebrated chemists, Parke, Davis & Co. We also have it in bulk at 65c. a pint.

J. S. McKEOWN,
Opposite Foot Bridge.



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THE "DAISY" HOT WATER HEATER

It is now conceded by the Leading Heating experts of the Country, that the Spence "DAISY" Hot Water Heater, for rapid and perfect circulation, combined with Economy of Fuel, has no Equal in the Market.

et an estimate for heating your house from

C. F. SMITH & CO.

Bargains
— IN —
BEDROOM SETS!

We have just received a number of 9 and 10 piece Bedroom Sets which we will run off very cheap.

These are imported goods of English Manufacture, printed in tasty designs, and while they last you can get them at

$2.49 Per Set.

Come early and get first choice at

THE FAIR,
FRANK WEEKS Manager.

NO-TO-BAC!

Guaranteed to Cure Tobacco habit in every form.

At the PHARMACY,
D. M. WATERS.

Bitter . . .
. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE
GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

Pure Candy

We manufacture all our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

Daily Intelligencer.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

The street by-and-by leads to the house of never.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

Each day brings to us all some opportunity of doing good.

Reasons for Success.

The success of Norway Pine Syrup as a cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles is due to the fact that it is the best and pleasantest remedy ever discovered, and because its action is prompt and certain.

White hairs are like the sea foam which caps the waves after a storm.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

When pride and poverty, have to shake hands, the meeting is a bitter one.

Chronic Derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

A Brooklyn barber shines the boots of every patron without cost.

Scraped With a Rasp.

SIRS,—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

The female frog is voiceless. It is only the male frog that sings.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT Settlers . . . Trains

TO MANITOBA
—AND THE—
. North-West .

SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF

"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"

S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent, Belleville.

You Want a Hat!

—THE—
"Dress Tourist," $1.75
is equal to many
$3.00 HATS.

See our display of New Shapes of both English and American Hats.

MINAKER,
The Hatter and Furnisher,
2 doors North of Foot Bridge.

McLAUGHLIN'S
. . QUEEN FLOUR
Which is Warranted.
THE BEST IN CANADA

For sale by
Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville
Louis Benmore.
Send them an order.

Intelligencer Printing & Publishing Co'y,
(LIMITED.)

JAMIESON, President. | J. W. LONDON, Secretary.

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All Bills, Notes, Cheques and other documents binding on the Company, will require the signature of the President, in addition to that of the Treasurer.

THE INTELLIGENCER is printed and published by the INTELLIGENCER Printing and Publishing Company, (Limited by James C. Jamieson, resident in Belleville, at their Office, Front Street south of Hotel St.

Dont Play . .
With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

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CHAPTER V.

"Is it possible that you do not know, that you do not feel, I love you, Angela? That my most ardent desire is to call you my wife! to have you with me always, sweet one. I have longed to tell you so a dozen times, but I was afraid of speaking too soon!"

He paused abruptly and stood looking at her anxiously. Angela had turned very white, and did not speak for a moment.

"I am greatly surprised," she said, at last, meeting his gaze with grave, steady eyes. "I did think you liked me, and was pleased, for I like you; but that you would make up your mind to venture on marrying a girl you know so little—it is little more than a month since we met—a girl not even in your own rank of life—seems incredible! It is the wildest imprudence!"

"That is your fault!" exclaimed Forrester, bluntly. "It may be imprudent or what you like, but I am ready to run all risks, for I know you are the only woman I ever met who seemed to be indispensable to my happiness! Don't tell me you cannot care for me, or that you love any other fellow. Speak to me, and let me know how I stand!"

"I do not love anyone in the way you mean! Not even you"—the color rose slowly and softly in her cheek—"but I think you are kind and true. Still I dare not promise to marry you all at once! You must take time to think and so must I. You must go away and consult your friends."

"Not I!" he exclaimed. "I am a free man, and able I think to promise you most of the comforts and pleasures that money can give, but, to be perfectly frank, I am not quite sure. A relative is asserting a claim to a fortune I thought my own. However, my legal adviser thinks there is but small cause for alarm." Angela did not appear to heed this. She stood in deep thought looking down. Forrester ventured to take her hand.

"What is your decision, then?" he asked.

"Oh! let us both take time to think," she said, in an unsteady voice, while her hand closed nervously unconsciously on on his. "Do not come to see me for—oh! for some time. Go away among your own kind of people. See other women. Make sure that you really need me, and I will think of you. I do not want to love you. I dread being unhappy. It would annihilate me."

"And when I may return?" asked Forrester, kissing the hand he held, thrilled by her admission that she feared to love him.

"Oh! I cannot say. A fortnight; three weeks. How long do you think?"

"Twenty-four hours," he replied, laughing. "No! I accept the test. I will go out of town for a fortnight. At the end of my banishment I will come up to hear my sentence. Keep me in your mind, I beseech you, and think favorably of all I have said. I wish you could read my heart."

"I wish I could. I wish I understood my own," she said, softly, earnestly. "Good-bye, Capt. Forrester."

"Good-bye, Angela! I will not call you Miss Cavallo. I trust you will be 'Angela' to me till death do us part. I should like to write a letter you could show to—"

"No, no!" she interrupted decidedly. "We must both be perfectly free, and a fortnight is too slight a test. You must be away a full month, indeed you must." Forrester pleaded a little longer, but Angela was firm, so again kissing her hand he reluctantly departed.

It was a bad time to leave town, as most of Forrester's friends were themselves in London, save a few votaries of fishing.

"It's an absurd freak this of yours," said Dixon to his friend and client, as they sat together in the former's private room, the day after the foregoing interview.

"Oh! I am not a London man; I like a scamper in the country, and I'll have a look at that place on the borders. I see it is advertised again."

"Pray be cautious. Our opponents seem very cocksure for some items of information that have reached me. I am rather sorry I sent off that money to India."

"GOOD-BY, CAPT. FORRESTER."

"I'm not! Even if I am robbed of my inheritance my kinswoman can well afford a couple of thousand."

"That's rather an unprincipled speech, Forrester. I am afraid it will be some time before you are put out of suspense, for there is a heap of business just now in the probate court."

"It is all an infernal nuisance," cried Forrester, impatiently.

"Very natural you should think so, but 'time and the hour run through the darkest day.' It is well you took my advice and postponed sending in your papers."

"Oh, don't croak, Dixon! I believe it will all come right, so good-by, old chap. I will let you know my movements from time to time."

"Yes, do, and I'll keep you informed of the state of affairs here." They shook hands, and Forrester went on his way—if not rejoicing, at least not seriously disturbed.

The succeeding weeks left an impression of restless discontent on the gallant lancer's memory. He wandered to and fro, finding one place more intolerable than another. He tried his hand at fishing, and vowed old Johnson was right when he described it as a rod with a fly at one end and a fool at the other. He visited various shooting boxes advertised for sale, and arranged in his own mind how the most attractive of them should be refitted and decorated to receive his bride—if Angela would consent to be his—of which he felt less and less secure as time passed by. He began letters to her and tore them up, second thoughts suggesting that he must not disobey her injunctions; but the longer he was absent from her the more intensely he longed to see her again, and the more his heart and his thoughts dwelt upon every minutiae of their meeting and acquaintance. At last he began to revive, as his term of banishment was more than half over, and the companionship of an old friend, the ex-surgeon-major of his regiment, who had retired and settled himself in good sporting quarters to enjoy the sweets of a comfortable bachelor existence, helped him not a little to get through the days, and especially the evenings. From this retreat a letter from Dixon summoned him.

"I wish you would return at once. I have a letter from Henderson, the Selwyns' solicitor, who asks for an interview to-morrow. I fancy he has something important to communicate, you had therefore better be on the spot," wrote the lawyer, and Forrester jumping happily to the conclusion that his opponents had found their position untenable and wished to make terms of some kind, and rejoicing at any necessity for returning to London, packed his portmanteau and drove off across "moor and mountain" to catch the night mail train at the station nearest his friend's house, where he had been staying for the past week.

"You have bad news for me, Dixon!" was Forrester's exclamation as they shook hands next morning in the former's office, where he hurried after making his toilette and eating his breakfast with appetite unimpaired by the anxiety, which nevertheless had grown on him through the darkness and silence of his journey.

"Yes, real bad news, I am sorry to say," returned Dixon, gravely.

"Out with it, then," said Forrester, laying aside his hat and drawing a chair opposite his friend.

"The interview proposed by Miss Selwyn's solicitor was prompted by an unusually conciliatory spirit. It was to show me the overwhelming proofs they hold of her priority to yourself as heir to your late grand uncle, and propose an amicable settlement of the affair, so saving law expenses."

"What the devil! Do you mean to tell me that I must give up the fortune and go back to the old battle with insufficient means, without making a fight?"

"I am afraid, my dear fellow, there is nothing else for it," and Dixon proceeded to lay the facts of the case before his client. It appeared that Miss Selwyn was legitimate. The certificate of her father's and mother's marriage in an obscure village church, as well as her own birth, a couple of years later, in a German town, were in her solicitor's hands.

George Selwyn, a man of weak character, had been overwhelmed with grief when his wife died, not long after the birth of their daughter, and gladly accepted the offer to adopt her made by the child's maternal aunt, who was housekeeper in a noble family, and well off for her station. From thence forward he seemed to forget that he was a father, and his sister-in-law, never quite believing in the legality of his marriage, and too glad to keep the motherless little girl as her own, lost sight of Selwyn until, about a year before his death, she received a packet addressed her in his handwriting and accompanied by a letter in which he directed that the packet should not be opened until the little Sarah was nineteen, or his brother John was dead. He had always cherished the hope of reconciliation with his wealthy, powerful brother, who would never have forgiven him a low marriage. But death took him from mundane hopes and schemes.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

POISONS OF THE KITCHEN.

Some Things That Should be Watched by All Housewives.

In face of the frequent accounts of accidental poisoning, the following facts may prove both interesting and useful. In the first place, all copper vessels should be re-tinned directly the surface shows signs of being worn. Neither acid, salt nor fatty bodies will attack well-cleaned copper vessels; vinegar may even be boiled in them with safety, but should it be allowed to cool in the vessels, it will dissolve enough copper to become dangerous. The advantage in copper poisoning is that one of the first symptoms is vomiting, that is to say, the poison is rejected from the system.

Zinc, though it conceals itself so often under the name of "galvanized iron," is still more dangerous than copper. No acid foods or liquids should ever be allowed to remain in galvanized vessels. Lead, from a culinary point of view, is the least to be recommended of all the metals, as it poisons slowly without producing vomiting, while tin, iron, steel, and nickel are practically harmless.

But it is not only the vessels used in preparing food which are dangerous; many foods in themselves are legitimate objects of suspicion. For instance, the potato becomes unfit for food when it has commenced to germinate, or when it is green from having been partially exposed to the air while growing. The green parts and the "eyes" contain an undoubted poision, which has a sharp taste, and is capable of producing paralysis or even death. At the end of the winter many pigs are unhealthy through having been fed on these green potatoes or on potatoes from which the eyes containing the germs have not been carefully cut.

Mushrooms should always be carefully verified by a person thoroughly acquainted with their peculiarities. Some cooks put a silver coin with them when cooking; if the coins turns black they rejects the mushrooms. This is really no test at all, as many of the poison fungi will not blacken silver. All animal food in an advanced state of decomposition is more or less poisonous for this reason tinned fish is never to be trusted, as the fish are often stale when tinned. Smokers especially should be careful, as their taste is often not so fine as that of a non smoker and they are consequently less likely to detect a tin of doubtful fish. Mussels, again, are always poisonous, although the seat and nature of the poison has never been discovered.

WOMEN WORTH READING OF.

The Princess of Wales as a Dog Fancier —The Queen of Italy's Costly Gift.

The women's prize of $300 at the Jordan Art Exhibition in Boston has been won by Miss S. Mary Norton, by her picture of the "Kindergarten for Poor Children." Miss Norton has exhibited at both the old and the new salons in Paris.

The Czarina is fond of swimming, and is having a large bath of white marble made at the Winter Palace to enable her to pursue the exercise.

The Queen of Italy will present the Empress Frederick with A'Kempis's "Imitation of Christ" in miniature, executed by Prof. Leoni and other artists, who took three years to complete it, says The London, Eng., Queen. Sortagli has magnificently bound it in the Gothic style, and in three colors.

The Marchioness, of Londonderry, has been unanimously elected as the President of the Thorpe and Grindon (Eng.) Parish Council, Grindon being the parish in which Wynyard Park is situated. Lady Londonderry did not go to the poll, but was elected by co-optation, and has for her coadjutors a laborer, a mason, a publican, a gardener, two farmers, and a land agent.

Dr. Benson, a woman doctor, has been appointed to a government hospital in Madras, at a salary of £800 a year; in Melbourne the first appointment of a female inspector has been made; the official stenographer to the Danish House of Representatives is a woman; in Iceland women have been made eligible for municipal office; and the Universities of Gottingen and Upsala are now open to women.

H. R. H. the Princess of Wales is going in for exhibiting Russian wolfhounds (borzois). During her stay in St. Petersburg Her Royal Highness secured a handsome puppy, Alex, who, although only eight months old, measures over 28 inches at the shoulder. He is a beautiful, long, wavy-haired dog, pure white, with a well-marked fawn-brindle head, with very small ears. Alex was bred by Mr. A. J. Rousseau, by his celebrated stud dog Ataman the Great, the only gold medal Russian wolfhound in the world.

Here are some facts in regard to baths. A daily bath is necessary to health and beauty. A hot tub bath should be taken only before bedtime. Salt baths are soothing and cleansing.

Jules D'Estimanville Clement writes from Montreal: "I was suffering from skin disease, and after all drugs failed tried Burdock Blood Bitters, of which three bottles restored me to good health. I recommend it also for dyspepsia."

Beggars are promptly arrested in Vienna if caught begging on the streets.

The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

Algiers is so called from the Arabic words Al-Jezair, meaning "a peninsula."

Consumption follows neglected colds, Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles.

The word Ceylon is of Sanskrit origin, signifying the "Island of Lions."

To save life from the ravages of disease is nobler than to win a kingdom. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all blood diseases, scrofula, blotches, pimples, skin diseases, etc., by its cleansing power over the entire system.

Jutland was originally Juteland, or the land of the Jutes, a Gothic tribe.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Couhgs, Colds, etc.

Bulgaria was formerly Volgaria, so called om the Volsci who inhabited it.

As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

Zanzibar, more correctly Zanguebar, signifies "the coast of the negroes."

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Pop the Question, Shall I?

Well, a little later on; I think first I should see about a policy in the

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY

so that I may feel in a better position financially, and go about with more

ASSURANCE

Now I say that man's head is level.

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DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Golden Specific.
It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. IT NEVER FAILS
Mothers and Wives, you can save the victims.
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Railway Time Tables

Grand Trunk Railway.

Trains arrive at and depart from Belleville Station as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
GOING EAST.		
Express	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.
GOING WEST.		
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.
Going East.	**(Arrive.)**
Mail	4:30 p.m.
Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

INSURANCE.

Western Assurance Company,
Fire and Marine, Head Office, Toronto.

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Ask Your Grocer For
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It has no equal.
In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.

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No trouble for you to cure and run risks.

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B B DYSPEPSIA
B B AND BAD BLOOD
IF THE MAN IN THE MOON TOOK SICK WHAT WOULD HE DO?

JUST SPEND HIS FOUR QUARTERS FOR A BOTTLE OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS AS ALL SENSIBLE PEOPLE DO; BECAUSE IT CURES DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, BAD BLOOD, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

THE change from the extremely delicate coloring of the past few years with such monotonous effects, to the stronger, richer colorings of today, is not so much a change in fashion as an improvement in taste. When a decorator was timid or inartistic, he avoided strong colors as a child avoids the fire. He had little or no conception of how to use them; hence he remained in the cold montony of whites and grays. If now and again he tentatively ventured in colors, the results were so awful that he would shrink in horror from another such attempt. Some bolder and more callous spirits made picturesque and kaleidoscopic effects which they urged upon innocent and amiable people as artistic; but that sunflower æstheticism did not last. It had the merit of garish effect or of artistic sensationalism only. It could not last. Good taste, like good sense, will always prevail. As a sort of protest against the sunflower sensationalism, the dainty period of creamy-white timidity came into vogue. Many decorators knew that oddities of form and color could not be used in marble halls and maidens' boudoirs, but they did not have the independence to risk an open defiance of the prevalent style. They found a sort of refuge under "A Milk White Flag" of nonentity. The wall-paper manufacturers assumed the risk of putting colors into their papers for this season. The results are beautiful in the products and profitable to the consumer. Strong, rich colors are precisely what the people were waiting for; employed judiciously, they are precisely what they should have. This is an era of strong colors. It is also an era of good taste. It is the period of the golden mean between the eccentricities of the sunflower sensationalism, of riotous vulgarity, and the dreary daintiness of whitey timidity. It is not only philosophic to use strong colors, but it is artistic, æsthetic, and delightful—the climax of all things true, good, and beautiful.

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The Daily Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, MARCH 5 1895. NO. 256

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MEDICAL.

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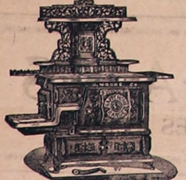

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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DISEASED LUNGS

CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."—A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

are the most powerful, safe, sure and *reliable Pill of this Kind in the Market.* Most effective remedy in suppressed menstruation and all female troubles arising from it. Druggists sell it. *Beware of Imitations and see that you get the Genuine Winchester's English White Lily Circle Brand Pennyroyal Pills, with White Lily in centre of circle.* Our box bears our signature, *Winchester Chemical Co.* on every side. Ask your Druggist. If he don't keep it he will get it for you, or write direct to us and we will send it upon receipt of price, $2 by Mail, Postpaid. Send 6c. for Particulars.

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THE SECRETARY,
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Daily Intelligencer.

MANITOBA SCHOOL APPEAL

The Hearing Proceeded With at Ottawa.

MR. EWART'S SPEECH CONCLUDED

D'Alton McCarthy for the Government Puts O'Donohue, a Winnipeg Catholic, on the Witness Stand—His Statement Is That the Public Schools Were Superior to the Separate Schools.

Ottawa, March 5.—So great was the desire on the part of the public to hear the argument on the Manitoba school appeal that it was decided to adjourn to the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons, where ample accommodation was afforded. The ministers present were: Bowell, Caron, Tupper, Ouimet, Angers, Costigan, Haggart, Dickey, Daly, Ives, Foster and Dr. Montague. Solicitor-General Curran and a number of M.P.'s were also present. Mr. Ewart, Q.C., Winnipeg, appeared for the Roman Catholics; D'Alton McCarthy for the Manitoba Government, and beside him sat John O'Donohue, a member of the Winnipeg School Board, and Dr. Blakeley of the Education Department, Manitoba.

Mr. Ewart commenced his address by giving a historical resume of educational affairs in Manitoba. He detailed all the steps which led to the Greenway legislation of 1890, and strongly condemned provincial Liberals for their treachery to the Roman Catholic minority.

Resuming the address after intermission, Mr. Ewart argued that the Governor in Council was bound to hear and adjudicate upon the appeal. The discharge of functions, even of permissive laws, he held to be practically imperative. Now, the vested rights of the Manitoba minority had been shown to have been improperly taken away, and the Governor in Council could, therefore, not refuse to allow Parliament the opportunity of legislating so as to restore those rights. This opportunity could only be extended by the making of a remedial order, addressed to the Legislature of Manitoba by the Governor-General in Council. He then submitted a draft of a bill which he thought the Manitoba Legislature ought to be asked to pass. It was similar in terms to the Ontario School Act, establishing a system of Separate and Public schools.

The Solicitor-General: Does it go beyond the rights which it is claimed the Catholics of Manitoba enjoyed prior to the passing of the law of 1890?

Mr. Ewart: No, not one step beyond. We have been very careful as to that.

Continuing, Mr. Ewart argued that, as the Manitoba School Act had confiscated the property of the Roman Catholics, it should be returned to them. To show that such confiscation had taken place he called upon Senator Bernier to read an affidavit.

Mr. Bernier accordingly proceeded: He was formerly superintendent of separate schools in Manitoba, and made oath to the effect that a sum of $13,879, constituting the Catholic reserve fund, had in July, 1889, been transferred by agreement to the Provincial Treasurer, the Government promising not to divert the money from the purposes for which it had been accumulated. That promise had since been violated by confiscation under the School Act of 1890. Mr. Ewart urged that this money ought to be returned.

As to the school legislation his clients require, he would say that, while Catholics would be willing to make concessions, he was precluded from arguing to that effect at present, owing to the necessity of strictly preserving the constitutionality of appeal. For that reason he must for the present ask for a full restoration of their former privileges. In conclusion he read several extracts from political speeches to illustrate his argument, that it was only in Ontario and elsewhere, outside the province concerned, that the cry was heard that Manitoba would offer a forcible resistance to the re-establishment of Separate schools, and he made this statement notwithstanding the recent deliverance of the Manitoba Government upon the subject. In reply to a question of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Ewart said he deemed it to be incumbent upon the Government to submit some such bill as he had drafted to the Manitoba Legislature.

Before commencing his argument in reply, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy introduced as a witness for the respondents, Mr. John O'Donohue of Winnipeg. Mr. O'Donohue read his statement. He declared that he was a resident of Winnipeg, a public school trustee for Ward 3, adding, "and a member of the Catholic Church, and a regular communicant." He desired to present his views on the public school question on behalf of himself and a large number of Catholics of the Province of Manitoba, whom he represented.

From his arrival in Manitoba in 1882 he took considerable interest in schools, his business bringing him for five or six years in contact with people all over the province, more particularly in the French settlements, and it was clear to him from the first, he said, "that French schools and Catholic schools generally were not in the progressive state that the Protestant schools were."

While the school taxes should have been sufficient to maintain good schools, the class of teachers was not satisfactory, and the buildings were in a wretched condition. Seldom did he find a French teacher who could even speak English. He had called the Archbishop's attention to these facts, and a better state of affairs was promised, but nothing was done. In 1886 he made similar representations to Hon. John Norquay. Mr. Norquay's reply was that the Catholic School Board had charge of the matter, but there was no reason why the schools should not be as efficient as Protestant schools.

"I may say here," said Mr. O'Donohue, "that I don't think that 25 per cent. of the French youths can write their names, while I think I am safe in saying that 75 per cent. of the Protestant natives can both read and write."

He went on to say that when the present Provincial Government came into power he called on Mr. Martin to mend the Catholic schools. But Mr. Martin did not then think it was within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government to do so, it being a matter which rested with the Federal House. "So when the present school act of 1890 came into force I gave it my humble and strongest support," said Mr. O'Donohue, "and have no reason to regret the course I took, but am more convinced than ever that it is best for the country and for the Catholics in particular. They should be the greatest gainers and would accept the school act if the French clergy would allow them to do so." Another grievance was that the Catholic schools were really held in fee simple by the head of the Oblate Fathers in France, who always charged a good rent for the schools.

About three years ago, Mr. O'Donohue said, he had canvassed his friends in Winnipeg and found they were favorable to the introduction, by way of compromise, of the Faribault system in force in Minnesota. He and two gentlemen named by Rev. Father Fox waited on the Archbishop about it, but his grace would hear of no compromise, adding that "he was advised by his eastern friends to accept nothing short of the repeal of the 1890 School Act." A very clever young Irish priest, Father Malony, Trustee O'Donohue went on, was obliged to leave Winnipeg in a hurry because he, too, had suggested that either the Catholic schools should be improved or the children sent to the public schools. Every day, according to the witness, Catholics called upon him to say privately what for fear of the clergy they were afraid to state openly that they wished matters were so that they could send their children to the public schools.

The school matter, he said, was first taken up in the pulpit by Rev. Father Langevin, now Bishop-elect. In his warm remarks from the pulpit, said witness, he would call the Government fact that, notwithstanding the rev. father's thieves and scoundrels, and those of his congregation that did not fall in with his views were blackguards, etc. However, the witness prided himself on the fact that notwithstanding Rev. Father's opposition, he was elected school trustee in his ward, 90 per cent. of the Catholics voting for him. He added, looking over the top of his papers towards the ministers: "You will remember the election referred to was by ballot."

He concluded his testimony by stating that two of his daughters, "good practical Catholics," taught in the public school and met with nothing offensive to their religion. He wanted it stated that his remarks in criticism of the French schools did not apply to convents, which were excellent institutions and patronized by many Protestant pupils.

In the course of cross-examination Mr. O'Donohue admitted that the French schools he referred to were "the half-breed schools." To Mr. Ouimet he said he did not himself understand a word of French, yet he did not consider that in any way detracted from his ability to judge of the progress of the French pupils. He judged of their inability to read and write, as he was in the habit of going round the country among farmers with large numbers of notes for collection.

Being called upon to proceed, Mr. McCarthy rose and stated that he objected to being obliged to go on with his argument until he had been afforded an opportunity of producing affidavits in rebuttal of those put in by Mr. Ewart. He submitted that he should have been notified of the testimony it was intended to produce.

Mr. Ewart replied that he was equally entitled to notice from Mr. McCarthy, but had received none. However, to meet his learned friend's objections, he would consent to have his affidavits merely considered as statements.

Mr. Ouimet wanted Mr. McCarthy to proceed with his argument and file his affidavits in rebuttal afterwards. Those submitted by Mr. Ewart all related to public matters that were well known. They had been before the Manitoba Legislature, and had been discussed in Parliament frequently. Mr. McCarthy, however, declared that he had never heard of them before. This claim of bad faith was altogether new to him.

The Committee of the Cabinet thereupon retired to the next room to deliberate upon the objection raised. When they returned a few minutes later, Sir Mackenzie Bowell said: "The council has decided to request Mr. McCarthy to proceed with his argument on points of law and such points of historical interest as he desires to submit. We will give him reasonable time afterwards to produce affidavits in reply to those tendered by Mr. Ewart, not submitting new matter of course, and we will hear argument upon them on a subsequent date if he so desires.

Before Mr. McCarthy had time to reply Mr. Ewart made a move. "Will you allow me to say that that would put the matter over for a year, and rather than that should take place I withdraw the affidavits altogether."

Mr. Ewart was taken at his word, the affidavits were withdrawn and Mr. McCarthy consented to proceed. But as it was now 4 o'clock it was decided that he need not commence his argument until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

SHORTISS WAS INSANE.

This Is the Line His Lawyers Will Take at the Trial.

Valleyfield, Que., March 5.—Hugh Wilson, the victim of Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, is a good deal worse to-day, and grave fears of his recovery are entertained. An expert physician from Montreal has been summoned.

The funerals of Maxime Leboeuf and John Loy took place from the Roman Catholic Church and the Presbyterian Church respectively. Thousands of people followed the bodies to the cemeteries.

This morning young Shortis received a cablegram from his father from Waterford, Ireland, saying:

"God have mercy and pardon my poor boy."

The preliminary examination took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C., appeared for the Crown, and Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, Q.C., Montreal, for the defence. Mr. St. Pierre had a short interview with his client, after which he tacitly admitted that the line of defence would be on the plea of insanity.

Shortis was formally committed to stand his trial at Beauharnois on a charge of murder. When he emerged from the court the pent-up excitement of the small village crowd broke forth. There was a cry here of, "Hang him!" answered yonder by a shout of, "Kill him!" The prisoner looked upon the crowd with an expression of calm contempt and quietly remarked, "Oh, I'm used to this!"

The magistrate ordered the court, which was crowded, to be cleared, but this was only half done, and as Shortis was being taken down to the stairs leading to the street en route for the jail, there to wait transportation to Beauharnois to-morrow, the cries calling for vengeance were renewed, and an unsuccessful attempt to hustle the prisoner was made, but he was well guarded. When, however, he reached the street there was a perfect howl, and "Hang him!" "Lynch him!" and "Kill him!" were the general demands. But no one took the initiative in attempting any of the general desires.

An effort will be made to obtain change of venue to Montreal.

Massey-Harris Company and the Falls.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., March 4.—Mr. Osborne, a representative of the Massey-Harris Co. of Toronto, had a lengthy interview with the electrical power people this afternoon. The result has not been announced, but it is believed the works of the Massey-Harris Co. will be located here.

Hyman to Contest London

London, Ont., March 5.—At the Liberal convention here to-night Mr. C. S. Hyman was nominated to contest the city at the next Dominion elections.

McCleary to Oppose Lowell

Welland, March 5.—William McCleary of Thorold was yesterday chosen by the Conservatives of Welland as their candidate in the approaching Dominion elections, and accepted the nomination.

Peter Mitchell on the Warpath.

Montreal, Que., March 5.—The Third Party, in the person of Hon. Peter Mitchell, has gone to Northumberland, N.B., to open the campaign.

CANADA AND CAPE COLONY.

Sir Cecil Rhodes Offers Canada Free Trade.

OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE MISSED

The Offer Is For Practical Free Trade Between the Two Colonies—A Canadian Commissioner May Be Sent to Negotiate the Treaty Immediately the French Treaty Is Defined—The Trend Our Trade Would Take—The Killarney Fishery Seizure.

Ottawa, March 5.—An offer has been made by Cape Colony of free trade with Canada, with all the advantages which that means, to both countries, including an advantage to Canada in the markets of Cape Colony, equal all round to 20 per cent, over us and even Great Britain. It is the first practical move in the direction of acceptance of the principle of preferential trade, which was so emphatically endorsed by the Dominion Parliament two years ago.

Substantially these are the facts. Shortly before Sir John Thompson's death, he and Sir Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, had a conference in London, at which the question of closer trade relations was discussed. Some time before then an offer had been made by Canada to the Cape Government for the establishment of a direct steamship service between the Dominion and Cape Colony. It was thought that if Cape Colony joined in the subsidy there would be little difficulty in rearranging the present Demerara service so as to extend it to South Africa, with the addition of one or two steamers. In talking over the matter with Sir John Thompson, Mr. Rhodes took the ground that there would be no need for subsidizing a steamship line. He proposed that Canada and the Cape should each remove their tariff barriers to the products of each other, in other words that there should be free trade between the two colonies. With the establishment of a policy of this kind and the tremendous increase in trade that must follow, a direct line of steamers would be the result without either Government paying one cent of subsidy.

As stated in my despatch of last evening, the Government is desirous of securing a definite interpretation, both from the French Government and Home Government, as to the effect of the most favored nation clause in the French Commercial Treaty They desire a specific declaration that the term "Third power" in the treaty would not apply to a British colony. In the event of a satisfactory answer being received under this head, it is probable that the Government may commission a gentleman to proceed to Cape Town to negotiate a treaty with the Cape Government. In this connection the name of Senator W. E. Sanford of Hamilton is favorably mentioned. Mr. Sanford had the good fortune to meet Mr. Rhodes in London after Sir John Thompson's death, when the Cape Premier unfolded to him his plan of preferential trade arrangements. Accompanied by and with the assistance of such an astute public official as Mr. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, the two gentlemen ought certainly to come back to Canada with a favorable treaty.

In view of the consideration which the Government is now paying to this question it may be well to mention a few figures showing the trade of the Cape which would be open to our manufacturers. The imports of Cape Colony in 1893 were valued at $56,161,270. These include manufactures of wool, cotton, iron, leather, furniture, doors and window sashes, hardware of all classes, agricultural implements and all machinery, paper, beer and ale, bags and bagging, wearing apparel of all kinds and many other articles which are manufactured in Canada. The exports of the Cape are not likely to interfere with our manufactures. The total exports of the Cape amount to $64,000,000 annually. Of this $25,000,000 was gold bullion, $18,000,000 diamonds, $9,000,000 wool, $2,500,000 Angora hair, $2,250,000 ostrich feathers. Practically the only thing the Cape could send to Canada would be wool and brandy. Mr. Rhodes was willing to negotiate upon the basis of free trade, and seeing that Canada has so much to gain it would be worse than folly if this grand opportunity were not seized.

It is stated that Noble Bros. of Collingwood and Killarney will secure control of their tugs, which are now in custody at Sault Ste. Marie, on condition that they give a bond covering the value. The question of re-opening the investigation is now being considered by the Government

Mr. Justice Burbidge gave judgment this morning in the case of Henry F. Coombs v. The Queen. The suppliant, on Good Friday evening, 1893, went to a ticket office at the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, N.B., and asked for an excursion ticket to Chatham Junction, and having paid the fare, was given a ticket on the face of which were printed in capitals these words, "Good on date of issue only," and immediately thereunder, in heavy type, "No stop-over allowed." He knew there was printing on the ticket, but he did not read it. The train by which he purposed to make the journey left Moncton on that evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, and by it he traveled as far as Harcourt Station about half-way between Moncton and Chatham Junction. Here he stopped for the night, as he was not feeling well, and had business to do there. Next day, having finished his business, he proceeded on his journey by a regular passenger train. Being asked by the conductor of this train for his ticket he produced the one on which he had traveled the evening before. The conductor told him that this ticket was good for a continuous passage on day of issue only. He demanded payment of the prescribed fare, and suppliant persistently refusing to pay it the conductor removed him from the train at a proper place, using no unnecessary force therefor.

The learned judge held that (1) the suppliant had sufficient notice of the condition printed upon the face of the ticket under which he was to be carried and that if under the circumstances he saw fit to put the ticket in his pocket without reading it, he had only his own carelessness or indifference to blame for it. 2. That apart from a "no-stop-over" condition printed on face of ticket contract to carry in such a case is for one continuous journey. The petition was dismissed with costs.

It is pretty well understood in official circles that Mr. F. E. Kilvert can have the position of commissioner of customs if he so desires: It is said, however, that Mr. Kilvert is averse to accepting the position. He prefers the quiet of the city under the Mountain, Hamilton, to the care, responsibilities and hard work of departmental life.

Miss Agnes Duhamel, one of Ottawa's best known vocalists, and niece of Archbishop Duhamel, has renounced her faith as a Roman Catholic and joined the Presbyterian Church. She was received as a member of St. Andrew's Church at the Communion service on Sunday. Miss Duhamel was sent to Paris for several year by her uncle, the archbishop, to study music. It is said Miss Duhamel is engaged to a Mr. Anderson of the Civil Service, who is a member of St. Andrew's Church, but the date of the marriage has not been fixed. Miss Duhamel's step has created quite a flutter in religious circles by reason of her close relationship to the head of the Catholic Church in this archdiocese.

Notes.

The Government steamer Stanley will probably be ready to resume service across the Straits of Northumberland at the end of this week.

Major Bliss of the Ottawa Field Battery left for Toronto to-day.

Another cold snap struck the city last night. It has been quite blizzard-like to-day.

Conservative Meeting at Sunderland.

Sunderland, Ont., March 5.—A large and enthusiastic gathering of Conservatives was held in the Town Hall here to-day. Dr. Gillespie of Cannington, the chairman, Frank Madill, Major Sam Hughes, M.P., and J. W. St. John, M.L.A., of Toronto, gave short addresses. Hon. J. F. Wood then dealt at length on the policy of the Government in regard to the tariff, etc. Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, in an eloquent manner, dealt more especially with the administration of the Customs Department.

The party proceeded from here to Beaverton.

Manitoba Political Notes

Winnipeg, Man., March 5.—Isaac Campbell of Winnipeg has been asked to be the Liberal candidate for Marquette. He will decline.

The Tribune, organ of the Greenway Government, editorially advocates eliminating all religious exercises from Manitoba schools and making schools purely secular. It admits, however, that the Government does not share the same views.

MOUNET-SULLY.

The Celebrated French Actor.

The features of Mounet-Sully are familiar to Canadians, as the great actor, during his American tour, played to delighted audiences in this country. Mounet-Sully mimics the passions to the life, and there is a subtlety, an intellectuality in his delineations which places him in the front rank of great players. Mounet-Sully is a patron of the famous "Vin Mariani," and it is thus that great actor speaks of it:—"When we drink it, we sing, are gay, we love, we dream of the future, of glory, of the infinite. In fact, nothing can be better for strengthening than 'Vin Mariani.'" And this is the universal testimony, that this famous tonic coca wine nourishes and strengthens when all else fails, building up the nervous and debilitated system, driving away the blues and all despondency, and giving a new lease of life to those who were disposed to cultivate a morbid pessimism If you desire to know something about the celebrated persons who have spoken admiringly of "Vin Mariani," send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, and they will send you an album containing their portraits, free.

BRANDOLATRY—FRENCH TREATY. BLOOD-MAKING WINES.

The public have recognized the fact that the day has passed that they should pay for labels or brands—BRANDOLATRY will soon be a thing of the past. This is proven by the enormous daily increase of our now famous wines,—all guaranteed sound and imported direct from the vineyards of France. We challenge the trade in general to prove that the brands we are offering at $3.00 and $4.00 are not the equal of those they have been and are now selling at double the price. If your dealer does not keep them, write for particulars and price list to the Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. 17d&wly

Bohemia is so called because it was settled by the Boii, a tribe of Germans.

Covered With Liver Spots.

GENTLEMEN,—I was covered with Liver Spots over my back and chest. I took three bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters and am now perfectly cured of Liver Complaint. I can truly say that I think B.B.B. the best medicine ever discovered.

L. KITCHEN, Hamilton, Ont.

Ecuador means "Equator," an allusion to its geographical position.

SIGNS OF WORMS are variable appetite, itching at the nose, etc. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is the best worm expeller.

Egypt to the Hebrews and ever since was "the land of the oppression."

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

The Sahara is so named from the Arabic word signifying "desert."

BILIOUSNESS and LIVER COMPLAINT, Headache, etc., are cured by Burdock Pills.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says:—"I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurence to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds."

Italy has more theatres, in proportion to population, than any other country.

No Equal To It.

As a cure for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns and Scalds, Chafing, Chapped Hands, Inflamed Breasts, Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the most reliable on the market.

See This Dress?

Surprise Soap Washed it.

And will wash any washable material without injury to the color or material—**it is harmless yet effective.**

White goods are made whiter and colored goods brighter by the use of **Surprise Soap.**

Thousands use it. Why don't you?

Use **Surprise** on washday for all kinds of goods without Boiling or Scalding.

SURPRISE SOAP LASTS LONGEST GOES FARTHEST. 180 READ the directions on the wrapper.

ONE OF THE...
Distinguishing Features

The DAILY lectures, for an hour each morning, on financial and commercial subjects, and the higher branches of accountancy by J. W. Johnson, F. C. A., and the FORTNIGHTLY lectures on commercial law by W. N. Ponton, M.A. and W. S. Morden, B.A., LL.B., delivered at

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE

THROUGHOUT EACH YEAR.

are distinguishing features of this institution, famous wherever the graduates of O. B. C. are found.

INVITATION.

Any citizen will be welcome at any of the lectures, and at any time to an inspection of the finest exhibit of pen art on the continent, displayed on the walls of the spacious and handsome class rooms, lecture room and office; as well as to examine the publishing department, from which the books, written by the principals of the College, are going out daily to all parts of the continent, and the West Indies.

FOR DANDRUFF GENTLEMEN FIND PALMO-TAR SOAP EXCELLENT

IT CLEANSES THE SCALP, RELIEVES THE DRYNESS AND SO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING OUT.

BIG CAKES HANDSOMELY PUT UP 25¢

THE MONARCH HIGH GRADE BICYCLE.

Admitted by all to be THE BEST.

Largest sale of any wheel in America. Prices lower than any other wheel of high grade. Duty paid, F. O. B. Cars Toronto.

Canadian Branch 6 & 8 Adelaide St. W.

AGENTS WANTED.

P. R. WRIGHT, Toronto.

TO LET:

A Brick House on cor. of Bridge street and McDonald avenue, with two or three acres of first-class garden and fruit land. Apply to

R. BATEMAN,
Grocer, Front St

LENT TRADE! FISH!!

OUR stock of Fish and Canned Goods is now complete:—Finnan Haddies, Salt Water Herrings, Fresh Water Herrings, Salmon Trout, Boneless Cod Fish, Cod Steak. Also Lobsters, Mackerel, Sardines, Salmon, Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, Herrings in Tomato Sauce, of best known brands, quality guaranteed. See our prices before buying elsewhere. It will pay you.

Louis Benmore,
Telephone 90. Family Grocer
Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

THE WARWICKS

Are here. See them at

FOSTER'S!

OPEN TO-NIGHT.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary or commission, to sell Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, TUESDAY, MAR. 5.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

There has been no Liberal Government in Canada, federal or provincial, that has curtailed expenditure, or lowered taxation, or reduced the public debt.

There has been no Liberal Government in Canada, federal or provincial, but has added to the expenditure, or raised the taxes, or increased the public debt.

Such are the statements of the Montreal Gazette. Can any of our Liberal contemporaries successfully dispute them?

THE POOR MAN'S TAXES.

Sir Richard Cartwright says that "In England the poor man is almost entirely free from taxes." What nonsense! In England the poor man pays a tax on his tea, on his coffee, his tobacco, his beer, all of which he finds needful; on the window panes in his dwelling (if he loves a bit of sport on his dog, on his gun,) on the vehicle with which he may have to earn his living; and in a hundred and one ways the poor man in England is taxed, just the same as elsewhere; he is taxed directly, and taxed indirectly. Almost every man who has a fairly living income, and will not perjure himself to escape it, is taxed upon it for national purposes sixpence or so in the pound.

In Canada, the poor man has his tea and coffee free, his molasses free, his sugar free, and if he foregoes the use of foreign luxuries, and will eschew tobacco and liquors, he can live entirely free of national taxation. In England he cannot so escape.

"Go and do likewise" says the contented housewife, recommending Price's Cream Baking Powder to some weary and worried sister.

A FREE TRADE FALLACY.

The New York Times of a recent date gives the following:—

"Here is a table showing the decline in the price of Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, steel beams, and steel rails since 1890:

	Average Price in 1890.	Present price	Reduction.	Per cent.
Bessemer pig iron	$18 85	$10 00	$8 85	47
Steel billets	30 32	15 00	15 52	50½
Steel beams	69 44	26 88	42 56	61
Steel rails	31 75	22 00	9 75	30½

This is within four years, in a protectionist country! But how unhappy the Cobdenites must be! Why? Are they not getting these goods very much cheaper than formerly? Certainly. But you see that with each fall in price the percentage of duty to price is increased; and how can men be happy while the percentage of duties is increasing? But what difference does it make about the ad valorem percentage of duty, so long as the article itself is cheaper? Only Cobdenites know.

TRADE INCREASE AND THE N. P.

Grit orators tell us that trade is decreasing in the Dominion. Here are a few facts:

In the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1874, the first year of the Mackenzie Government, the total trade was represented by 217 million dollars.

For the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878, the Mackenzie Government having been in power for five years, the total trade had fallen to 172 millions, and in the following year, three-fourths of which had expired before the introduction of the National Policy, the total had fallen to 153 millions.

Last year the total trade of the Dominion, measured by the imports and exports, was 241 millions!

There are certain articles that cannot be produced in Canada, and must be imported. We might enumerate tea, coffee, molasses, sugar, rice, articles of general consumption.

In 1878 there was entered for consumption in Canada 11,019,231 lbs. of tea (on which, by the way, the people paid 6 cents per lb. duty.) In 1893 there was entered 18,034,897 pounds of tea.

In 1878 there was entered for consumption in Canada 1,831,000 pounds of coffee; in 1893 no less than 3,594,139 pounds.

In 1878 there was entered for consumption in Canada 105,215,279 pounds of sugar of all kinds; in 1893 no less than 253,779,334 pounds.

In 1878 there was entered for consumption in Canada 8,366,993 pounds of rice; in 1893 no less than 27,862,028 pounds.

If trade is decreasing, these figures do not show it.

THE TICKETS FOR THE BANQUET.

Gentlemen who purpose being present at the banquet to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Premier, which will take place a week from this (Tuesday) evening, are requested to secure their tickets before to-morrow evening from Mr. J. P. Thompson. This is particularly requested, as the Committee will meet on Wednesday night to complete arrangements for the disposal of the seats, which are limited.

The banquet and all its accessories will be equal to the best public function of this nature that has ever taken place in Canada. The purpose of the members of the Board of Trade is to pay the highest honor in their power to the Premier in his own city; and it will be done in a manner that will reflect credit on Belleville and the Bay of Quinte district. Aiming at the highest standard of entertainment, as befits the occasion, it will be understood that it can only be reached by a liberal expenditure of money. After due consideration and careful estimates, the Committee placed the price of the tickets at four dollars. In years to come, those present at the banquet will recall with pride and pleasure their participation in an event which will have become historical.

A "MIDSUMMER MADNESS."

The general opinion amongst the business men of the city, since the experience of other places has been learned and considered, is that the project of a summer carnival is not worthy of their encouragement, as it is not likely to be profitable to more than a few, nor will its after effects be desirable.

Hamilton spent $9,000 for little or no benefit; Toronto spent a much larger sum and went heavily into debt; so it is reasonable to conclude that Belleville can hardly hope to succeed where those larger places have failed, and more particularly so as the idea has become stale.

However, the best test of the matter, if the parties who have been "booming" this visionary project insist upon going on with it, will be the response of the public to their appeal for subscriptions. They cannot expect that any of the public funds will be devoted to an enterprise of such doubtful benefit, as there are so many more desirable objects first to be considered, such as the Quinte District Fair and permanent improvements, as to the desirability and benefit of which there can be no doubt.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Dear Globe: Does the National Policy make you twitch?

Did the Grit policy from 1874 to 1879 make the people rich? Is it possible for the Grit policy, of handing over the Canadian home market to the foreigner for nothing, to be of any real benefit to the people of the country?

Mr. Laurier has been complaining, remarks the Mail and Empire, that the Government is too slow in reaching a settlement of the Manitoba difficulty. Now the Montreal Witness finds that it is in too much of a hurry. It had the audacity to attempt to hasten the hearing at Ottawa the other day. This, however, is a moderate outrage compared with the other infamy of which Sir Mackenzie is guilty. It seems, according to the Witness, that he has a programme which will "satisfy the electorate of this province (Quebec), while not offending the Protestants or the Orangemen of Ontario." The idea of bringing a burning question to a conclusion in a satisfactory manner to everybody is preposterous, although, perhaps, slightly statesmanlike. If we had the clean men at Ottawa infamies of this kind would not have to be reported.

The Conservatives are selecting some very strong candidates. Such men as Robert Henry, of Brantford, (who has been elected three times Mayor of the city in as many contests and never was defeated for public office) for South Brant, and Joseph Seagram, the popular distiller and sportsman for North Waterloo, will not be easily beaten, despite the fact that they will have to overcome big Grit majorities. Success to them!

Good housewives never disagree as to the superiority of Dr. Price's Baking Powder over every other brand.

They Try to Deceive.

(Trade Bulletin.)

Replying to a remark made at a meeting that the Chicago market for cheese is much better than the Canadian, a Brockvillian writing, under name, "Cheddar," asks, "if this is true, how does it happen that the Canadian buyers purchase nearly all the cheese of northern New York at prices on an average one-half cent per pound lower than they pay for the Canadian make? The Yankee farmer does not often get left, but in this case he apparently has not heard of the Chicago market." How does this help the Free Trade argument? If we took off the duty the American cheese makers will take good care we don't get into the American market, to cut down their prices. Speakers and writers in Canada are too much given to making statements which imply that Canada manages the American Tariff. If they know better they are gulling their hearers or readers, if they do not know better, it would be well for them to learn just a little about trade affairs.

No Home Without It.

Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil should be emblazoned in letters of gold upon the altar of every household. It saves life when every other means for the cure of consumption or lung troubles fail. For many years Cod Liver Oil was held in disfavor on account of its unpleasant taste, and the inferior quality of the preparations. Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil revived its use because it is pleasant to take and gives immediate results in creating new blood, and thus giving sufferers the strength to overcome the dire enemy. It is the great life saver of the age. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung effections. In Big Bottles, 50c and $1, at all Drug Stores.

The Moon's Influence

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

It will tone up your system, and restore the appetite.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED THIS SPRING.

The best cure for Debility.

INSURANCE BY PERSONATION

Another Sensation in the Hyams Case.

TWO ADDITIONAL ARRESTS MADE

It is Charged That Mrs. Pillow of Montreal Personated Mrs. Hyams in the Application For $80,000 in the Equitable Insurance Company and $20,000 in the Sun, and That Her Husband and Harry Hyams Were Parties to the Conspiracy

Toronto, March 5.—Chief of Police Grasett learned yesterday that an attempt would be made to induce Mr. Pillow, manager in Montreal of the Crescent chemical works of Harry P. Hyams and Dallas T. Hyams, now awaiting trial for the murder of William C. Wells, to leave the city. Information had been lodged against the parties some time ago on a charge of conspiring with Harry P. Hyams to defraud the Equitable and Sun Life Insurance Co.'s out of $100,000, but a warrant was not issued, pending further developments. Yesterday a telegram was sent to Detective Lafontaine asking for his arrest. Later another telegram from Chief Grasett to Lafontaine came:

"Arrest quick. Living at 1434 Notre Dame. Parties left to intercept them and get them out of the way."

Detective Lafontaine caught them last evening. They were placed under arrest, and Detective Cuddy left for Montreal to bring them back.

Before H. P. Hyams came to Toronto with the two Montreal agents, Leger and Ste. Marie, a policy for $20,000 on the life of Mrs. Hyams was put through the Sun Life Insurance Company at Montreal. When they came here the Hyams brothers went with Leger to interview Mr. George Broughall, the agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, in regard to a policy for $80,000 on Mrs. Hyams' life. During the interview, Miss Latimer entered the office and the Hyams, recognizing her, left as quickly as possible. A day or so after, Leger came and told Mr. Broughall that the Hyams decided not to insure in his company. It was stated that an application had already been made out by Mrs. Hyams for $80,000 in the Equitable, but owing to the abrupt termination of negotiations caused by the advent of Miss Latimer, this was never exhibited.

Miss Pillow, it is alleged, impersonated Mrs. Hyams on the application to the Sun Life for $20,000 and to the Equitable Life for $80,000. It is charged that Hyams, knowing that his wife would be suspicious if she were asked to place $100,000 on her life, induced Mrs. Pillow, with the connivance of her husband, to make out the application. Mrs. Hyams was totally unfamiliar with business matters and her husband thought that when she was being examined by the doctors she would not realize the amount that was being placed on her life, but would believe it was $5000, as her husband represented.

It is a rule of the Equitable Life to refuse all applications for policies on married women as speculative risks, unless some unusually good reason is given. When the Hyams brothers were informed of this they gave as their reason that Mrs. Hyams was drawing a large income from an estate in England, which would terminate on her death. To provide for this contingency they desired to use some of the income in insurance premiums, thus deriving a benefit from it in case of her death.

In the examination of the Hyams brothers for the Wells murder no reference has been made to the attempt to place $300,000 on Mrs. Hyams' life. The whole story of this transaction will now probably come out in court.

MORLEY'S IRISH LAND BILL.

Tenants to Receive Value of Improvements—No Rent for Improvements—Voluntary Reinstatement of Evicted Tenants.

London, March 5.—In the Commons yesterday, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonial Office, stated that the Franco-Canadian treaty had not yet been ratified, owing to a defect in the act of the Canadian Parliament confirming the treaty, but he hoped that as soon as the Canadian Parliament should meet the treaty would be ratified without delay.

Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced the Irish Land Bill. In his remarks introducing the measure, Mr. Morley said he believed that the purchase of holdings was the ultimate solution of the land question in Ireland, but universal compulsory purchase would take more than one generation to effect. In the meantime a modus vivendi must be found.

Mr. Morley, continuing, said that the foundation of the bill was the principle of protecting the tenant in the ownership of improvements. Henceforth only the tenant would receive the benefit of the improvement he had made upon his holdings, as the landlord would not be allowed to charge rent for improvements. Fair rents would be fixed every 10 years, instead of every 15 years as at present. Within the next two years all arrears due, he said, might be recovered, but after the expiration of that time the landlords could not recover more than two years' rent. The question in regard to evicted tenants, Mr. Morley said, would be met by re-enacting the 213th section of the act of 1891, giving voluntary reinstatement—not compulsory—in cases where the present occupants are unwilling to terminate their tenancies. He concluded by saying the Government had done its best to meet the practical difficulties of one of the thorniest subjects in the whole field of modern politics. He appealed to all reasonable men to fairly and carefully consider the matter and not lightly throw away the opportunity of placing upon the statute book a just and practical scheme.

The Irish Land bill passed the first reading without a division. Speakers of all parties approved its general principle, evidently recognizing it as an able, honest endeavor to settle a vexed question.

Lord Rosebery Ordered Abroad.

London, March 5.—Lord Rosebery has been ordered by his physicians to go abroad when sufficiently recovered from his attack of influenza to travel. He is advised to go to some resort where he can be benefited by a warm climate together with complete cessation from work.

Costello Outfists Billy Wood.

Montreal, March 4.—Nearly 3000 people gathered at Sohmer Park to witness the 10-round glove contest between Buffalo Costello of this city and Billy Woods, late of Denver. The contest took place in 24-foot ring on the stage. Both men were in splendid condition, but Woods, if anything, showed up in better form. Jack Slavin acted as referee. The result was a draw in favor of Costello.

MURDERED HIS SISTER

A Midnight Tragedy in a Suburb of Montreal.

Montreal, March 5. — At midnight a young man named Edwards shot and killed his sister at Outremont, an over the mountain suburb of the city, inhabited by very well-to-do citizens. He is now under arrest at the Central Police Station.

True Bill Against Miss Bergin.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 5.—The grand jury brought in a true bill against Josephine Begin for the murder of Joseph Hebert. The case will come before the court on Wednesday.

Dundas County Conservatives

Winchester Springs, Ont., March 5.—At the Liberal-Conservative convention there were 12 nominated, but all withdrew but Andrew Broder, Frank Tyrrell, H. H. Ross and Edwards. There will be another meeting on the 16th inst. to decide who will be the man. There are three candidates now in the field, S. S. Reveler, McCarthyite; Adam Johnston, Reform, and W. G. Smyth, Patron.

Better Movement in Cheese.

Since our last report there has been a decidedly better movement in cheese, between 10,000 and 15,000 boxes having changed hands on this market at prices ranging all the way from 8½c to 9½c, the bulk of the business beported at 9¼c to 9½c. Regarding stocks in the city, they are estimated at from 45,000 to 55,000 boxes, but in the West they have been considerably over-estimated. For instance, it was reported last week that there were 15,000 boxes in Eager's cold storage warehouse at Morrisburg, whereas there were only 400 boxes there, the 15,000 boxes having been sold and shipped out about a month ago. If the sales continue at the same rate as during the past week, it will not take long to absorb what remains in Canada. The chances are that, at the present very reasonable prices, the demand on the other side will increase, as they give retailers a fair profit at the sixpenny cut. There is a decidedly healthy tone to the New York market, and the new business that has been transacted in Montreal for English account during the past week indicates a better feeling all round. It is not expected that prices will be much higher—in fact, the trade generally looks for a continuance of present rates to work off the remaining stocks on. Besides, it would be bad for the trade if values advanced towards the wind up of the season, and it would mean an unhealthy opening for new cheese, which would be sure to result in losses. Therefore, it will be better to submit the losses on present held stocks than take advantage of a rise between now and May 1st, as high prices at the beginning of a season have seldom or never failed to incur financial reverses to shippers.

At this time last year, Canada had got rid of nearly all her surplus cheese, although prices were fully 1½c higher than at present; but the production of Canada during the past season was the largest on record, and consequently our shippers have found greater difficulty in working it off. Farmers, however, have reaped splendid profits on the season's output, are prices ruled comparatively high throughout the summer months, without experiencing the depression which invariably obtained during July in former years.—Trade Bulletin.

Business Bits.

The Mica Boiler Covering Company, Ottawa, with a capital of $50,000, has been incorporated.

Philadelphia by its high license law reduced the saloons from 5000 to 1500, but the commitments were more in 1894 than before the licenses were raised.

Another gold mine boom has commenced in Australia, 2,000 leases have been granted and a number of companies floated to exploit the new mines.

The English Government proposes to build roads in Ireland to relieve the distress prevailing, and to pay men $1.50 per week, just the very barest sum to keep them alive. But then they can rejoice over Free Trade.

The Grand Trunk coal contract has been placed at exceptionally low prices this year, the bids ranging from $1.00 to $1.80 per ton delivered on the road. The points of delivery are; 400,000 tons at Suspension Bridge, 50,000 tons at Brockville, 40,000 tons at Point Edward and 30,000 tons at Portland, Me.

The market for live pigeons is active both here and in the United States, as 5,000 birds were taken last week by game clubs alone.

The longest time during which a note has remained outside the Bank of England is 111 years. It was for $125, and it is computed that the compound interest during that long period amounted to no less than $30,000.

—W. Johnston and Napoleon Landry, two employees of Bastien & Valiquette, contractors, were so seriously injured by the premature explosion of a blast at St. Louis du Mile End that they will probably die.

—At a meeting of the Toronto City Council last evening it was decided to purchase a Ronald engine at once, to advertise for tenders for erecting a water tower, and generally to largely increase the fire appliances of the city.

SPECIAL MENTION.

—Sheriff Armstrong, of Parry Sound, is dead from pneumonia.

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

WILL BE FOUND AN EXCELLENT remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

—At the annual meeting of the Peterboro Cheese Board, Mr. J. M. Drummond was elected President.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. d&w

—The fifty-third United States Congress adjourned yesterday at noon, without passing the bill providing money for the payment of the Behring Sea awards.

WILL POSITIVELY CURE SICK HEADACHE and prevent its return Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

—Up to this time one hundred thousand dollars has been promised in response to the appeal for five hundred thousand dollars for the decoration of St. Paul's cathedral, London.

"A crick in the back," a pain under the shoulder-blades, water brash, biliousness and constipation, are symptoms of disordered, kidneys, liver and bowels. For all ailments originating in a derangement of these organs, take Ayer's Pills.

THE WELL KNOWN STRENGTHENING properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

—With regard to the charge that the Grand Trunk Railway, by paying a high commission on all prepaid passengers routed by way of Montreal, is attracting transatlantic business to Montreal, to the detriment of New York and the steamship companies whose vessels sail into that port, Mr. Seargeant, the general manager of the Grand Trunk, says there is not the slightest grievance as a matter of fact, and that their action has been upheld by all their colleagues in the association.

Not that Kind.

Scott's Emulsion does not debilitate the stomach as other cough medicines do; but on the contrary, it improves digestion and strengthens the stomach. Its effects are immediate and pronounced.

SAVE BABY'S LIFE.

A Daily Use of Lactated Food Saves Life and Promotes Health and Strength.

Mothers who have weak, sickly, cross and fretful babies, can save themselves nights of weary watching and days of trouble and sorrow, with, perhaps, after-years of sad remembrances, if they only make Lactated Food baby's regular diet. The life of the weak babe cannot be trifled with. It requires a food that will stay on the stomach and that will be easily assimilated and perfectly digested. Lactated Food will produce all these results, and give such constitutional strength and vigor that the little one becomes a joy and pleasure in the home.

DRUNKENNESS is a disease which can be cured by Dr. Price's Bromide of Gold Cure. A Home Treatment, positively harmless, but cures to stay cured. The best cure in the world. Price, $3.00 a box dry; $4.00 a pair, liquid. Letters strictly confidential. Stamp for pamphlet.

DR. PRICE HABIT CURE CO., BRANTFORD, CAN.

For sale at L. W. Yeomans & Co's.

AN M. P.'S WIFE.

EXTRACTS FROM HER LETTER.

Men and Women May Profit by Her Experience.

She Strongly Urges the Use of Paine's Celery Compound.

"In April of 1893 my whole system was run-down, I was weak, nervous, sleepless and despondent, and at times suffered agonies from headaches. As my doctor was doing little for my relief, I was urged by a friend to try your Paine's Celery Compound. Your wonderful medicine in less than five weeks made me a new woman. I am stronger, sleep better and enjoy life better than ever before. Your medicine is worthy of all the praise it receives, and I strongly advise all sufferers to use it."

No medicine to-day is so generally used in Spring as Paine's Celery Compound. It is popular because it always cures. Do not allow dealers to induce you to buy some other medicine that pays them a larger profit. See that you are given Paine's Celery Compound.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL as Housemaid. Apply to MRS. DUNNET.
254 d6t

WANTED TO RENT.

A HOUSE within five or ten minutes walk of the market. Possession to be had April 1st. Address P. O. Box 622.

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to
MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Street.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1895, for the privilege of collecting the tolls and revenues of the Bay of Quinte Bridge for the year commencing April 1st, 1895 and ending March 31st, 1896.

Parties tendering will be required to give security for the due performance of the contract, a form of which can be seen and other particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order of the Board.
U. E. THOMPSON,
Sec'y-Treas.
Belleville, March 5th, 1895. 253d2wks

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the construction of a dam and flume on the river Moira on the property owned by the Belleville Gas Company, in the Township of Thurlow adjoining the City of Belleville, according to plans to be seen at my office, Bridge Street, Belleville, will be received up to noon, on
SATURDAY, MARCH 30th.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. mar.5,7,9,16,23.
J. LYONS BIGGAR,
Secretary Belleville Gas Company.

SEWERAGE.

TENDERS are asked up to the 7th day of March, inst., for the construction of an 18 inch vitrified tile sewer to connect with the present sewer on Front St. at Hotel street, thence northerly along said Front street to the river through the revetment wall 30 ft. northeast of upper bridge, and also for the same work as far north as the tank opposite McMahon's livery. Plans and specifications can be seen at City Clerk's Office, and any information obtained from R. C. Hulme, City Surveyor. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned. And the Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHARLES GREEN,
254d5t Chairman of Public Works.
March 2nd, 1895.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of Samuel Solmes Hart Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 110, that all persons having claims upon or against the estate of Samuel Solmes Hart, late of the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, gentleman, who died on or about the 31st day of October, A.D. 1891, are, on or before the 7th day of MARCH, A.D. 1895, to send by post, prepaid or deliver to The Trust Corporation of Ontario of the City of Toronto, the administrators of the said deceased, a statement in writing of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, and the nature of all securities (if any) held by them. And notice is hereby given, that after the said last mentioned date, the said administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above requested, and the said administrators will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Belleville, this 7th Feb., 1895.
MIKEL & ROBERTS,
Solicitors for Administrators.
d 7, 14, 21, Mar. 5.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to Chapter 110 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, notice is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having claims upon the estate of John White, late of the Village of Roslin, in the County of Hastings, Lumberman, deceased, who died on about the 24th day of September, A.D. 1894, are required to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to N. Baldwin Falkiner, of the City of Belleville, Solicitor for Esther White, of said Village of Roslin, executrix of the estate and effects of the said John White, deceased, on or before the 1st day of APRIL next, 1895, a statement of their names and addresses, a statement of their accounts, the full particulars of their claims and of the securities (if any) held by them, and after the said last named date, the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required, and shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said executrix had not notice at the time of the distribution thereof or any part thereof.

Dated at Belleville this 20th day of February, 1895.
N. BALDWIN FALKINER,
Solicitor for Executrix.
Feb. 20, d4t,law

- - AGAIN - -

We have received another lot of those good, strong stone plates that went off so quickly at 25, 30 and 35 cents per half dozen.

Also another lot of those good, strong quaker flint Lamp Chimneys, large size, at 5c. each. If we do the Crockery business it's just because we do it better for you than others, and that is all you want.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

This Week!

We wish to call your attention to our

Dress Goods Dept.,

Which is now replete with all new makes of fabrics in novel designs and lovely colorings, and at prices that are right.

Also a splendid range of Dress Trimmings in Jets, Silks Tinsel, Etc., all novelties and low in price. Laces and Embroideries in endless variety.

THE LEADING BARGAIN HOUSE,
H. A. Layton, Front St. BELLEVILLE

CHURCH'S ALABASTINE

The Permanent Wall-Coating.
Does not RUB or SCALE from any hard surface.
Coat over coat can be applied.
No more washing or scraping of walls necessary.
Alabastine is The Sanitary Wall-Coating.
Displaces Kalsomines, which decay on the wall.
Equally adapted for Ornamental work and plain Tinting.
Pleases Painters as well as the general public.
Easily applied by anyone who can handle a brush.
Sixteen beautiful tints and White.
Put up in Five-pound packages, and never sold in bulk.
The only Wall-Coating that can be mixed in cold Water.
No hot water being needed, SAVES TIME AND WASTE.
Full directions for use on every package.
Sold by leading Hardware and Paint dealers everywhere.
Our book "The Decorator's Aid," furnished Painters.
Ask your dealer for Tint-Circular showing colors.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS bearing similar names.

THE ALABASTINE CO'Y, LTD.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS - - PARIS, ONTARIO

The Major Mfg. Co. Limited.
600 Craig St., MONTREAL.

Paper Boxes
FOLDING PAPER BOXES.

Wire Fencing
Galvd. Wire Netting
Iron and Brass Wire Cloth
Green Fly Screen
Foundry Riddles
Grill work in Brass & Iron a Specialty.

Cuts, Scratches, Sprains, and all pains, external or internal, are instantly relieved by PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer.

This old remedy is known, used and sold everywhere. Get it and keep it by you.

R·I·P·A·N·S
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

SEALED TENDERS marked "For Mounted Police Clothing Supplies," and addressed to the Honourable the President of the Privy Council, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 19th March, 1895.

Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to supply the articles contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE,
Comptroller N. W. M. Police.
Ottawa, February 15th, 1895. 255d2t

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,
Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c. All work first-class.
254d1m E. J. BURTON.

SHE HAS BACKACHE
Feels sore aches with muscular Pains, and has just put on that Banisher of Backaches
The D&L MENTHOL PLASTER

J. McLACHLAN, Point au Chene, writes: Nothing better for Lame Back and Lumbago than the D. & L. Menthol Plaster.

A. E. MACLEAN writes from Windsor: "The D. & L. Menthol Plaster is curing Sore Backs and Rheumatism at a great rate in this vicinity.

25c. each in air-tight tin box.

STAMMERING,

Stuttering and all other impedients Permanently Cured to a distinct articulation.

Our System is Strictly Educational!

No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.

The Ontario Institute,
181 Sparks Street,
OTTAWA.

Jan. 9 95, d&wly.

NEW DRESS GOODS !
NEW DRESS GOODS ! !
NEW DRESS GOODS ! ! !

We have just TAKEN OUT OF BOND, and placed in stock, ONE HUNDRED PIECES of Wool Dress Goods, including the following:—

20 pieces	all wool Serges,	40 in. wide,	30c.
15 "	Coating "	44 "	35c.
15 "	Cashmere "	46 "	45c.
15 "	Satin Cloths,	44 "	50c.
10 "	Fancies,	44 "	55c.
10 "	Fancies,	44 "	60c.
6 "	All Wool Box Cloth,	45 in. wde,	75c.
9 "	Colored Henriettas, Silk Finish,		60c.

BLACK ∴ GOODS
A SPECIALTY.

Also the most complete stock of Dress Linings in the city.

We are making this a very prominent department; ladies wanting anything in the dress line, will find our stock very complete both in Woollen and Cotton Fabrics.

MISS McCRUDDEN IN CHARGE.

Elevator to the Dressmaking rooms.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, February 26, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, TUESDAY, MAR. 5.

HOW IS YOUR EYESIGHT ?

REMEMBER that L. W. YEOMANS & CO., are opticians of long experience, and best results are assured. Eyes tested free of charge.

CITY AND DISTRICT.

There was not a large market this morning.

Miss Alida V. Jackson's recital B. B. College, Friday evening next.

A case of diphtheria was reported from West Belleville this morning.

Public meeting to-night to consider the idea of holding a summer carnival.

The roads were made worse than before, if that were possible, by yesterday's snow storm.

The Supreme Grand Lodge of the Sons of England will meet at Woodstock on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

Bob Bates, the tramp tailor, was sent to gaol again this morning for one month on a charge of drunkenness.

Tenders for the Bay bridge tolls are to be received by U. E. Thompson, Sec'y Treasurer, up to the 20th. inst.

The Gas Company advertise in to-day's issue for tenders for the construction of a dam and flume on the river Moira.

Dr. V. H. LYON'S TOOTH paste or powder is the best. Harmless yet thoroughly efficient. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c.

How can kitchens become literary centres? By the use of Dr. Price's Baking Powder, which makes pies that are poems.

Acting through the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla not only cures scrofula, salt rheum, etc., but gives health and vigor to the whole body.

Private Simmons, of A. battery, Kingston, came to the city last evening and took back with him on the midnight train Adolphus Dagenais, the deserter.

The Humane Society's penny reading will be held in the City Hall, on Thursday evening. There will be a magic lantern display to please the children.

The city school teachers will oblige by sending their monthly "roll of honor" in at as early a date as possible, as it is desirable that all should appear in one day's issue of the INTELLIGENCER.

Little drops of water, little grains of sand make the milkman happy and the grocer bland, says the soothsayer. This cannot refer to our business, as you know our standard is "Purity and Excellence."—JAKIE FINKLE.

While most gentlemen admire the narrow toed Boots, some won't wear them for fear of injury to the feet. Haines & Lockett have secured several makes with narrow toes that are really as roomy and comfortable as most wider ones.

An old book quaintly says that "when the whole system is pervaded by well-pervaded by oxygenated blood, vigorously propelled, life and activity are copiously communicated." Which means that when the blood is purified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, perfect health is the result.

INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—Christian Era.

PERSONALS.

Mr. N. Gilbert, of Picton, was in town to day.

Geo. Grills leaves for Quebec to-morrow to get his spring samples in readiness.

John Thorn, Brighton; F. G. Gardener, B. A., Montreal; J. D. Ronald, Brussels, were guests at the Huffman to-day.

T. A. McIntyre, W. B. Bentley, A. J. Emerson, Jas. Haverson, and J. F. Hunter, Toronto; R. Johnson, Montreal; H. A. Dean, Deseronto; Arthur L. Colville, Campbellford; O. W. Small, New York, are guests at the Quinte.

J. Leonard, Chas. Dingman, W. Bensley, W. C. Richards, H. J. Walker, L. Lizcumb, M. Lonergan, P. C. Breckrenridge, John Dill, W. Love, A. M. Sanborn, W. Campbell and S. E. Thompson, Warkworth; A. Kesler, Norham; J. D. Silcox and family, Brighton; Aaron Clark, Codrington; Fred Benn, Deseronto; A. E. Bailey, Campbellford; J. Vandervoort, Wellman's Corners; T. A. O'Rourke, Trenton, were registered at the Anglo.

Sabbath Observance.

A meetings in the interests of Sabbath Observance will be held in the Reformed Episcopal church at 8 o'clock this evening. The public are cordially invited to be present.

Fowell vs. Chown.

In the Court of Appeal at Toronto today, the court unanimously dismissed the appeal in the above long-pending case, which decision is in favor of Mr. Chown.

The Last Sad Rites.

The funeral of the late Mrs. T. S. Clark took place this afternoon, and was numerously attended. The floral tributes were beautiful. The choir of Bridge St. Methodist church contributed a harp of carnations, daisies and smilax; Mr. Richardson a wreath of roses, daisies, carnations and maiden's fern; the staff of the Bank of Montreal a large cross composed of cala lilies, hyacinths, daisies, roses and maiden's fern; Mrs. Malcolm Wilson, bouquet of carnations and ferns; Mr. T. S. Clark's class in Bridge St. Sunday school a crown of roses, carnations and lily of the valley; the King's Daughters of St. Thomas' church a bunch of English violets; Mrs. Henry Corby a wreath of carnations, roses, primulas, daisies and smilax; Mrs. Benjamin and Mrs. Mcdonald cut flowers; Miss McDonald, a bunch of cala lilies; the Misses Higginbotham, Toronto, cala lilies and roses; King's Daughters of Bridge St. church English violets; officers and teachers of Bridge St. Sunday School, an anchor of roses, carnations, daisies, and smilax; large wreath of Easter lilies, hyacinths, lily of the valley, calla lilies, and ferns, from Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Lane, Montreal; bouquet of carnations and roses, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Scantlebury; large cross, composed of calla and easter lilies, carnations, primulas, daisies and ferns, from Dr. and Mrs. Marshall; a wreath of carnations and ivy, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Ketcheson; a wreath of carnations and roses, Miss N. Yeomans class in Bridge St. Sunday School. The funeral service at the house was conducted by Rev. E. N. Baker, during which, two of Mrs. Clark's favorite hymns were sung by the choir of Bridge Street church. The bearers were Messrs. H. F. Ketcheson, C. Sulman, C. B. Scantlebury, H'y Pringle, David Gibson, and Geo. Moxam.

A Small Blaze.

At 11:45 last night fire was discovered in the rear of the premises occupied by Chas. G. Row, grocer, Front St. The firemen responded promptly and soon had two streams of water playing on the flames, which were located in the upstairs of the rear portion of the building. The fire is supposed to have caught from a defective chimney, although no one can say positively how it originated. The flames did not do much damage to the stock, but the smoke and water ruined a lot of goods. The stock is insured for $1,750 in the Northern, $1,500 in the Royal and $400 on crockery in the Royal. The fixtures were also insured for $100 in the Royal. The building is owned by Richard Elvins and is damaged to the extent of about $100, covered by insurance. Jas. Wallace & Co's. stock is slightly damaged by water and smoke.

Giving prizes with baking powders means they are inferior. It's real economy to use Dr. Price's, the most perfect made.

Sons of England.

At the regular meeting of Lydford Lodge, Sons of England, last night, Bro. H. F. Ketcheson, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, presented Bro. Charles Herring, Past President, on behalf of the Lodge, with a Past Master's Jewel, accompanying which he made some flattering remarks. Several of the brethren also spoke in a congratulatory vein, and Bro. Herring made a neat and feeling reply, after which a pleasant time was spent with speech and song, Bro. Jos. Petty in the chair. The jewel, which was from the establishment of Mr. Allan McFee, was a fine piece of workmanship and was much admired. The Lodge is in a prosperous condition and accessions are constantly being made to its membership.

For a City Ambulance.

Miss Gordon, the Lady Superintendent of the hospital, will to-morrow night commence, at the hospital, the course of lectures to women, which she has undertaken to deliver with the highly praiseworthy object of aiding in the purchase of an ambulance for the city. Following are the subjects of the lectures, in the order in which they will be given: 1, beds and bed making; 2, hygiene and ventilation; 3, nursing of pneumonia and peritonitis; 4, nursing typhoid fever; 5, nursing of infectious diseases; 6, bandages and bandaging; 7, fracture, splints and slings; 8, womb and hemorrhage. The price for the whole course is $3, or 40 cents for a single lecture.

Northwest Orangemen.

At the Northwest Orange Grand Lodge held at Moosejaw the following officers were elected for 1896: Grand Master, W. J. Kernaghan, Prince Albert; D. G. M., J. A. Armstrong, Medicine Hat; J. D. G. M., Thos. Fleming, Summerberry; G. Chap., W. McF. Evans, Medicine Hat; G. Treas., John Dobbin, Regina; G. Secy., S. Gray, Regina; G. Lect., B. Barber, Wolseley; G. D. C., C. A. Gass, Moosejaw; D. G., A. D. Ferguson, Wolseley. The next meeting will be held in Medicine Hat in February, 1896.

The Bowell Banquet.

FOR THE INTELLIGENCER.

Let us distinguish ourselves when the opportunity presents, and be sure to bear in mind that the opportunity will be next Tuesday afternoon, in the reception to the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell. He comes to his city and our city as never before—the wearer of well-merited laurels—and deserves at our hands the best efforts we can put forth, to welcome to our midst this man of most signal distinction.

An Enjoyable Concert.

The Young People's Society of Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal church held a very enjoyable concert last night at the residence of Mr. T. E. Ketcheson, Foster Avenue. The Rev. J. Simpson Trotter presided, and Madame Tourgis, organist, had charge of the musical department. The efficient quartette of Bridge St. Church rendered valuable assistance. There was an excellent programme, which was well carried out and highly appreciated.

Discharged Their Police and Engineer.

At their regular session last evening the Trenton Town Council discharged Chief Hindo and Constable Coleman, their two policemen, and their engineer on the fire engine. It is said that Constable Coleman will be re-engaged as Chief and the engineer will be hired as night watchman and engineer. Retrenchment in expenses is the cause assigned for the dismissals.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y.M.C.A. Board of Directors will meet this evening at seven o'clock for business, after which the Association hold their monthly business meeting. It is to be decided definitely to-night with reference to the meetings to be held by Rev. W. W. Weeks, of Moncton, N.B., the "Canadian Spurgeon," who will commence work in this city next Monday.

Spring Clothing Coming.

Only a few days now, and the Oak Hall will be able to show a complete new spring stock. Invoices have been received and we expect to be in the midst of unpacking inside 24 hours. Do not buy spring clothing without first coming to the Oak Hall. In the meantime you can get a big bargain in an overcoat.

The Weather.

Winter reasserted itself last night, when the temperature fell to 12 below zero; at 8 a.m. it was 5 below; and at noon 26 above zero.

PROBABILITIES.

Fair weather; rising temperature; light local snowfalls at night.

COURT OPENED.

The Spring Sittings of the High Court of Justice Before Chancellor Boyd.

The High Court of Justice opened this afternoon before Chancellor Boyd. The docket is a lengthy one and will no doubt take some days to complete. After His Lordship had taken his seat the Grand Jury were called, and selected Mr. W. C. Farley as their foreman. They were then addressed by the Chancellor to the following effect:

The Sheriff had handed him a pair of white kid gloves, which demonstrated that there were no prisoners in the County gaol. There were however, two charges which they would have to investigate, namely a person was charged with offering bribes to a Municipal Council. This was a serious offence and one that should be carefully investigated.

There was a change in the grand jury system, so that only thirteen were summoned at present, whereas formerly there were twenty-four persons upon the jury. If seven of the jurymen were in favor of a bill they would so report. They would have to inspect the county gaol and other places where persons were confined against their will. There was no poor house in this county, which he was sorry for, as he considered it a necessity in a large and wealthy county like this. In consequence poor people were compelled to be confined in gaol with criminals. This should not be the case.

Their duties, he was pleased to state, would not be of an arduous character.

SLANDER.

The case of Cole vs. McWilliams was settled to-day by the defendant paying the plaintiff $75 and costs and stating by his counsel in open court that he knew nothing against the character of Miss Cole, the plaintiff, and if he had at any time said anything against her character he was sorry for it and withdrew the same. This was an action brought by Miss Cenderilla Cole against Jacob McWilliams charging him with having made statements during the criminal proceedings in which Norman McWilliams, one of the defendants, and David Hubble were being tried for criminal assault and imputing unchastity to her. Miss Cole has always been held in high esteem by her friends, and it is pleasing to learn that her character has been vindicated in this public and ample manner. Mikel & Roberts for plff., A. R. Dougall, Q. C., for deft.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

Hubbs vs. Commercial Union.—An action to recover $400 on a policy of insurance issued by the defts., on the chattels of the farm outbuildings of the plff. Case settled by defts. paying all costs and release the plff. from the chattel mortgage of $309, held by one Mr. McKenzie, of Picton. W. Carnew, for plff.; Beatty, Blackstock & Co., for deft.

CITY CASES SETTLED.

Bulpit vs. City; Brady vs. City; Pepper vs. City; all settled for $200 without costs. These were actions for damages for alleged injuries caused by defective sidewalks.

AN ACTION WITHDRAWN.

Pearsons vs. Weese; plff. served notice to discontinue and the case has been withdrawn.

DAMAGES FOR DEATH OF A HUSBAND.

The first case tried was Clark vs. Leonard. This was an action brought by Mrs. Margaret Clark, of Percy township, against the defendant, who is a hotel keeper at Warkworth, to recover damages from the deft. on account of supplying liquor to her husband, which it is alleged led to his death. Mr. Clark was driving home when he was thrown from a waggon which caused his death.

Amongst legal gentlemen present from a distance were: Messrs. A. L. Colville, Campbellford; J. Haverson, Toronto; T. A. O'Rourke, Trenton.

Wm. Kerr, Q. C., of Cobourg, who is present, will conduct the crown business.

The Grand Jury this afternoon brought in two true bills against John G. Ronald for unlawfully offering to bribe Robt. F. Houston, Reeve of Tweed, and for attempting to bribe Robt. F. Houston, Reeve of Tweed, to vote for the purchase of a Ronald steam fire engine.

Hard times have increased the sales of Dr. Price's Baking Powder. Consumers have an eye to the great saving it insures by reason of its superior strength.

Honor Roll,

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Part I, Max. 286.—1st Class.—Madeline Young, 226; Annie Hill, 164; Mabel Ackerill, 156.

2nd Class.—Alice Newton, 179; Edna Baker, 139; Frank Burton, 101.—Imogen Palen, teacher.

Junior Part II.—Nina Naylor, Irene Dickens, Walter Harris, Arthur Weeks, George Jones.—I. A. Craig, teacher.

Senior Second Class.—Geo. Marshall, 590; Ed. Bowen, 581; Ethel Young, 544; Susie O'Flynn, 542; Gracie Pepper, 529; Rob Acton and Claire Hitchon, 526.

Junior Second Class.—Lily Johnson, 690; Geo. Howell, 637; Edith McLean, 548; May Payne, 545; Ethel Boprey, 498; Frank Perchard, 458.—L. Craig, teacher.

Senior Third Class.—Colin Rous, Marion Calhoun, Ted Holden, Stanley Carman, Maude Fairborn, Gracie Wilson.

Junior Third Class.—Fred Ridley, Fred Bowen, Vera Riggs, Bruce Sutherland, John Garkin, Fanny Patterson.—B. R. Emmons, teacher.

Junior Fourth Class.—Max. 717.—Donald Roote, 647; Leonard Howe, 625; Marguerite Perkins, 589; David Price, 559; Pearl Zwick, 554; Eddie Pascoe, 542.

Senior Third Class.—Hugh Galway, 643; Nettie Roote, 573; Ethel Ling, 504; Walter Newton, 499; Jean Donald, 483; Russell Haines, 478.—M. A. Northcott, teacher.

Third Class.—Johnnie Kain, Willie Cunnington, Beatrice Gillum, Fred Carrol, Alfred Wright, Olive Anderson.—M. Fleming, teacher.

Senior Fourth Class.—Arthur Johnson, 768; Katie Mathieson, 747; Jennie McCullough, 727; Grant McClatchie, 718; Morley Ash, 712; Harry Hitchon and Rob. Tennent, 676.

Junior Fourth Class.—Harry Finkle, 716; Arthur Rodbourn, 687; Mabel Row, Madeleine Dumble, 656; George Henthorn, 613; George Rutledge and Georgina Backus, 609.—C. Urquhart, teacher.

Senior Fourth Class.—Joe Docter, 955; Joe Middlemas, 922; Rosa Frost, 873; Willie Harris, 861; Alfred Wills, 845; Ernest Twining and Roy Diamond, 829.

Junior Fourth Class.—Jessie Fraleck, 806; Gertie Lyng, 735; Bertha Frost, 730; Floda Chapman, 725; Ella Hudgins, 648; Florence Ostrom, 614.—S. A. Gardner, teacher.

SPORTING TALK.

The Belleville hockey team and the Trentons play the final match for the Corby trophy on Friday afternoon on the skating rink.

In the Griffo-Leeds fight at Coney Island last night, the decision was given in Griffo's favor, in the twelfth round. About 3,000 spectators were present.

The stallion Stamboul that was killed at Oconomowoc, Wis., last week was not the famous son of Sultan of that name, but a namesake of that horse that had not yet attained fame. Stamboul, 2:7½, is enjoying good health at the Arden Farm in Orange County, New York. A stop ought to be put to the duplication of names, as it causes "confusion worse confounded," as in this instance, wherein the death of an undistinguished animal led to the belief that one of the best trotters and most promising sires in America had come to an untimely end.

TRENTON BEATS THE QUINTES.

A Very Fast Game from Start to Finish Ended in a Dispute.

Fourteen men (and boys) started out at 6:40 last evening to drive to Trenton. The number was to have been thirteen, but that would not have been lucky and another admirer was induced to face the "Nor-wester." The occupants of that big van were warm and hopeful at the start, but as they advanced on the road the drifts grew deeper and they grew colder, their hearts sank within them and it would have been an easy thing for the young ladies' team of east Belleville to have played rings around them. After two hours' hard work in the snow they finally drew up in Trenton. They felt much better when they had warmed up a bit and their hopes ran high that they might win the game yet. The game was called about nine o'clock and the teams lined up as follows:

QUINTE.	POSITION.	TRENTON.
Phillips	Goal	Whittier
Nash	Point	Forbes
H. Hamilton	Cover Point	A. Filion
L. Hamilton	Forwards	B. McCauley
Phippen		Geo. Nolan
Twining		H. Filion
Powell		F. Filion
J. McDonald	Goal Referee	Geo. Booth

T. W. R. McRae—Referee.

In less than thirty seconds from the face off the puck was between the Quintes' goal posts, and in less than a minute the Trenton team had scored again. It went on like this till half time when they had scored five to one. Lindsay Hamilton froze one of his feet and had to quit the game and Trenton threw off one man. With six men each they started the second half and shortly after the face Trenton scored again. In a few minutes A. Filion shot on the Quintes' goal and up went the referee's hand, but the Belleville players claimed "no goal" and left the ice. They refused to return and the game was awarded to Trenton by 7 to 1.

Booth, the Trenton goal referee, was certainly unfair in his decisions and the Quintes were justified in leaving the ice, but perhaps it would have been more sportsmanlike for them to have returned when Trenton offered to change their referee.

The local team and their friends were entertained to a supper after the game.

The Trenton rink is too small for hockey and no team can work a combination on it. Our boys were at sea in so small a space and could do nothing but struggle against the inevitable.

The Trenton team will now have to play the Bellevilles and that game is looked forward to with interest.

Health, strength and contentment are promoted by using Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

MARMORA & LAKE CONSERVATIVES.

They Hold a Largely Attended Meeting —Congratulations to the Premier—Sympathy for Mr. Carscallen, M.P.

MARMORA, March 2nd, 1895.

The local Conservative Association of the townships of Marmora and Lake met in the Town Hall here at 2:30 this afternoon and was very largely attended. Every section was well and enthusiastically represented. After the formal opening of the meeting, election of officers, &c., were gone through. The following resolution was moved by Mr. W. F. Page and seconded by Mr. J. A. Nickle:

That the Liberal Conservative Association of the townships of Marmora and Lake, in session assembled, hereby tender our hearty congratulations to the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Premier of the Dominion of Canada, on the well deserved honor bestowed upon him by his Gracious Sovereign.

The fact of his having represented this constituency for over twenty years in the Parliament of Canada, over fifteen years of which he was a member of the Cabinet, gives us more than ordinary interest in his advancement and in the maintenance of the Government of which he is the honored leader,

Believing as we do, that the policy of the Conservative party is for the best interests of the country, and the only one that is truly loyal to Canada and British connection, we hereby pledge ourselves to support the Government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell by every loyal means within our power, and to send from this, his old constituency of North Hastings, a member fully in accord with the well defined policy of that Government.

Carried unanimously by a standing vote.

J. W. PEARCE,
President.
W. E. GLADNEY,
Secretary.

After the passing of the above resolution a few of the minor affairs were put in shape and the work of this Association was reported in good order.

The President then called on our present member for an address, which was promptly responded to by Mr. A. W. Carscallen, M.P., who, though briefly, fully expressed his confidence in the principles of our present Government, and regretted very much that matters were so that he could not possibly take the field again and carry the old flag gloriously to victory.

Moved by W. M. Jones, M.D., seconded by Thomas Warren, that a resolution of sympathy be tendered our member, Mr. A. W. Carscallen, in consequence of the illness of his partner in life, whom he has been advised by her physician to take south as soon as possible.

The business of the Association being completed, the meeting was closed with three rousing cheers for our Government, our Leader, and our Queen.

Highest World's Fair award for Price's Cream Baking Powder in Chicago and first honors and gold medal at the California Midwinter Fair.

THE GRIM REAPER'S HARVEST.

Another Well-Known Belleville Lady Passes Over to the Silent Majority.

Death has been particularly busy during the past year amongst the older citizens of Belleville and to-day we are called upon to chronicle the demise of one of our city's best known and most highly respected ladies in the person of Mrs. Adam Henry.

Mrs. Henry, who was a most active woman when in health, was taken ill about ten days ago and her ailment was pronounced brain fever. She rallied somewhat from the first attack, but took a relapse and rapidly sank till the end came at five o'clock last evening.

Mrs. Henry, who was a daughter of the late Paul Becket, was born in this city on August 10th, 1847, and was married to Mr. Henry on the 20th of August, 1872. Mr. Henry has been engaged in the grocery business for the past seventeen years and his late wife has been a faithful helpmate to him. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry. Mrs. Henry had been for many years a member of Bridge St Methodist church. Besides her husband and adopted son she leaves behind her mother, three sisters and a brother to mourn her untimely death. To the bereaved husband and friends we extend our sympathy. The funeral will take place from her late residence, Church St., on Thursday afternoon.

The two American trotters, Flush and Vic H, are winning races over the best trotters Russia can produce at St. Petersburg this winter, and at all distances from one mile up to two and a half.

Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé
Montreal, P. Q.

A Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial
Hood's Proves Its Merit.

The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Shaw Street, Montreal, Canada:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass..

"Gentlemen:—I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 152 pounds, but since

HOOD'S
Sarsaparilla
CURES

began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased to 163. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvellous medicine and am very much pleased with it." J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

Correspondence.

Whilst correspondents will be accorded space for the expression of their ideas on topics of public interest, it must be in all cases understood that the views so expressed are simply those of the correspondents themselves.

To the Editor of the INTELLIGENCER.

DEAR SIR.—In searching through old documents some days since I discovered in a small box two medals of much interest. One is Father Mathew's medal of 1840, who was the great apostle of temperance. The other is the great O'Connell medal. Both are as bright as the day they were made. Of the latter I'll offer a few remarks now, and possibly of the other in a few days.

The Daniel O'Connell medal I have is of 1843. The name "Daniel O'Connell" sweeps half around the upper face of the medal and his massive figure, elegantly wrought, in the centre. "The Liberator of Ireland" is around the bottom face of the medal near the rim. He gained Catholic emancipation. The medal measures nearly 5½ inches in circumference. On the other side of the medal is a most graceful female figure representing Erin; she has one hand on the harp, the Wolfdog watchful at her feet and the old historic round tower erect in the distance. Around the face of the medal close to the rim are his words "Who would be free, himself must strike the blow." Then at the foot "Repeal Year 1843."

At those assemblies, where likely three hundred thousand would be present and a regiment of soldiers in the rear, O'Connell and his friends would be feasted in the evening to a splendid dinner spread at tables a little elevated. The Government reporters were crowded at a table near by, their duty being to note down every word Dan would utter. Smiling, he looked down at them, and he hoped our "Guardian Angels!" were ready to commence, when they noded assent.

Dan stood up and opening the ball, said "Fellow countrymen, you already know this is going to be a great and momentous day for Ireland." The reporters' eyes were every moment on O'Connell and their pencils flying over the sheets like magic, but though O'Connell spoke with power, animation and force for twenty minutes the reporters were unable to catch a single sentence or word even, for Dan spoke so far in Irish, and then commenced with one of his powerful addresses that were read and studied the world over.

One of his last letters to Ireland was to my father, when he was at Birmingham preparing for his journey to Rome on his intended visit to Pope Pius IX. He was very ill and requested his son John to write for him and thank my father for all the kindly and effectionate greetings with which my brother, Very Rev. Canon Ivers, and all his Irish friends received him at Birmingham. I have his son's letter. Poor O'Connell died while on his journey to Rome, but had the great consolation of being accompanied all through, and during his last moments by a faithful Irish priest.

I am, dear sir,
Yours truly,
JOHN IVERS.

Gifts are used to fool the public in selling adulterated baking powders. Dr. Price's alone is perfectly pure.

CONSERVATISM IN STIRLING.

The Village Association Wide-Awake—Election of Officers—Delegates to the Madoc Convention.

STIRLING, March 5.—The Liberal Conservative Association of the village of Stirling met in McKee's hall on Monday evening last with the largest attendance we have had for several years.

About 8:30 the president, Mr. Thomas McKee, called the meeting to order and addressed the meeting in a very appropriate manner, after which the order of business was taken up.

The President called for the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, Thomas McKee; Vice-President, J. E. Halliwell; Secretary, Geo. E. Cryer; Treasurer, Jesse Barlow.

The next order of business was the appointing of delegates to attend the convention at Madoc on the 14th of March. About 25 delegates were elected to attend the convention, and the Association did not ask the delegates to pledge themselves to support any candidate, but to use their own judgment at the convention and support the man that they think will be the best to fill the position.

After several short addresses from the members of the Association the meeting was closed and the members went home feeling encouraged in their work. They parted singing "God Save the Queen."

Chief Justice Armour on Insurance,

The learned judge has given judgment in an insurance case, holding that a man cannot by his will deprive his wife of the benefit of insurance policy made to wife and children, transfer it to his children, but he can by an instrument in writing, other than a will, attached to or endorsed, or identifying the policy by its number, transfer the benefit from the wife alone to the children alone or vice versa, or vary the apportionment the wife and children are to receive. But he also held that where a policy is made payable to the wife alone, the husband cannot by will vary its terms. The distinction between "a will" and "an instrument in writing" is one of the subtleties of language cognizable only to the legal mind, and which prove such mines of wealth to lawyers.

Literary Note.

"The Progress of the World" in the March Review of Reviews is a chapter of running comment on the important events of the past month. Illustrations are given of the city halls of Vienna and Philadelphia (by way of contrast), the new Boston Public Library, the Putnam house at Rutland, Mass., and other interesting buildings.

Gents' Fine Boots Size 7.

We have over 500 pairs of Gents' fine Boots, size seven, which we offer at exactly one half regular price, both Lace and Congress, if you can wear this size you are sure of a bargain.—VERMILYEA & SON.

Fashionable —Tailoring !

Mr. JAS. H. MILLS Has taken charge of our cutting department and will be pleased to meet his old customers in his new quarters.

We show a wide range of

English and Irish Serges, Cheviots, Black and Fancy Worsteds, Scotch Tweeds, Trouserings, Spring Overcoatings, Etc., Etc.

As we import these DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS our prices will be found very moderate.

Also a full line of Men's Furnishings.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

A Lady Who Has Suffered Much Tells How She Found a Cure.

Among the numerous ills that afflict mankind there is none more annoying or more difficult to eradicate from the system than salt rheum. Those who suffer from it really endure tortures and frequently present the appearance of a mass of sores about the head and hands. Mrs. John Mosher, of Mosher's Corners, N.S., suffered for two years in this way and almost despaired of getting rid of the trouble. She says that for over a year she was under the care of a physician, but beyond lotions that somewhat allayed the irritation found no relief. The trouble affected her in the head, which would at times be covered with little sores, the appearance of which not only caused intense annoyance, but great discomfort as well, as the irritation was sometimes almost unbearable. Finding that the treatment she was receiving from her physician was not having any beneficial effects she determined to discontinue it and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. By the time two boxes were used there was a great improvement in her condition. The irritation was allayed and the sores began to heal and disappear. She continued the use of Pink Pills until she had used two more boxes, when the trouble had completely disappeared, and although months have now elapsed since she discontinued the use of Pink Pills there has not been the faintest trace of a return of the trouble. Mrs. Mosher is naturally very much elated over the great benefit she has derived from the use of Pink Pills, and is loud in her praises of this greatest of all modern medicines.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy a dealer, for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

A Humorous Fact

About Hood's Sarsaparilla—it expels bad humor and creates good humor. A battle for blood is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other blood diseases.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver. 25c.

REDUCED

PURE & SURE

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of J. P. Thompson & Co.' Belleville, Ont.

NOTICE is hereby given, that J. P. Thompson & Co., of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, carrying on business as dry goods merchants at the City of Belleville, has made an assignment under R. S. O., 1887, Cap. 124 and amending Acts, of all his estate, credits and effects to M. M. Thompson, of the City of Belleville, for the general benefit of his creditors.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of N. Baldwin Falkiner, in the City of Belleville, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a statement of affairs, to appoint Inspectors, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

Creditors are requested to file their claims with the said Trustee, with the proofs and particulars thereof required by the said Acts, on or before the day of such meeting.

And notice is further given, that after the 5th day of April, 1895, the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said debtor amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have then been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

M. M. THOMPSON,
Trustee.

255d2t

Dated at Belleville, this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1895.

WHAT IS NICER

to a sick friend or invalid at this season of the year, than some nice fruit, especially a nice plump, ripe, pineapple, and what would be more appreciated?

We received a consignment of fruit Saturday consisting of

VALENCIA ORANGES,
FLORIDA ORANGES,
CALIFORNIA ORANGES,
MESSINA LEMONS,

And a limited quantity of large, very fine Pineapples. All of the above mentioned fruit we can recommend as being first-class.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.

N. B.—Ice Cream still goes. We are selling lots of it.

RECEPTION TO THE
HON. SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, K.C.M.G.
Premier of Canada.

Will be given on the occasion of his visit to Belleville, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, '95

On the arrival of the 12:45 train from the west the Premier will be met at the G.T.R. depot by the members of the City Council and other City Officials, Board of Trade, School Board and people of the City and surrounding country, under the direction of Police Magistrate, J. J. B. Flint, and headed by the I. O. O. F. Band, to form a procession through the City and to the residence of J. C. Jamieson, Esq.

At 3 o'clock the address of welcome by the Mayor and a public reception will be given.

J. E. WALMSLEY,
Mayor.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Belleville, Mar. 2nd, 1895.

BELLEVILLE BOARD OF TRADE
BANQUET Tendered
Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.,
Premier of Canada,
Will be held at the HOTEL QUINTE,
TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, '95,
at 8:30 p. m.

Owing to the limited seating capacity of the dining hall, tickets will necessarily have to be alloted in order of application. Members of the Board of Trade will be given the preference up to Saturday evening, March 2nd. Applications to be made to the Treasurer, J. P. Thompson, up to Thursday noon, March 7th, until which date not more than two tickets will be given any one applicant.

THOMAS RITCHIE,
President.
J. PARKER THOMAS,
Secretary.

252d5t

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract	One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast	Half a Cake
Sugar	Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water	Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

Impure Soaps!

Are the source of many skin affections. Our CASTILE SOAP contains 60% pure Olive Oil, is free from excess of alkali and will not produce irritation on the most sensitive skin. A trial will convince you.

20c. a Lb. - 5c. a Cake.

J. S. McKEOWN,
Opposite Foot Bridge.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business.

249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

C. G. ROW.

Our stock being very heavy we have decided to give the public a chance to buy small quantities at reduced prices.

Fresh supply of fresh Fish just received for Lent. Fresh frozen, smoked, dried, green, pickled, boneless, shell and canned, the best quality and brands.

A special lot of Lochfyne herring in small kegs, fresh salted.

Choice family Groceries in every variety. Special line of Teas that defy competition. Redpath's finest Sugars.

Also a fine lot of Chinaware. Dinner Sets a specialty.

Also Flour and Feed.

Telephone No. 33.

Changed Daily. TUESDAY, March 5.

WE ARE . . .
PROUD

Of our new Dinner Sets—and you would be equally as well pleased with one. Then all you have to do is to come down and take a look at them. The styles, the fine finish of the ware, the rich decorating and the price we are selling them for. They will do the rest—and you will be proud of your new Dinner Set from

Strouds.

DAISY.. ...DAISY.

THE "DAISY" HOT WATER HEATER

It is now conceded by the Leading Heating experts of the Country, that the Spence "DAISY" Hot Water Heater, for rapid and perfect circulation, combined with Economy of Fuel, has no Equal in the Market.

et an estimate for heating your house from

C. F. SMITH & CO.

GENTLEMEN...

Before ordering your Fall Clothing don't fail to take a look through

A. N. REID'S

New Fall Importations of

Scotch, English and Irish Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings, Irish Serges, Cheviots, Hop Sackings and Black Worsteds

First Class Goods and Prices low.

Mr. Minor, our cutter, is one of the best in Ontario.

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED!

Please call and inspect our New Goods.

A. N. REID.

Bargains

— IN —

BEDROOM SETS!

We have just received a number of 9 and 10 piece Bedroom Sets which we will run off very cheap.

These are imported goods of English Manufacture, printed in tasty designs, and while they last you can get them at

$2.49 Per Set.

Come early and get first choice at

THE FAIR,

FRANK WEEKS MANAGER.

NO-TO-BAC!

Guaranteed to Cure Tobacco habit in every form.

At the PHARMACY,

D. M. WATERS.

Bitter... ..ORANGES

FOR MARMALADE, Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE

GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

McLAUGHLIN'S .. QUEEN FLOUR

Which is Warranted.

THE BEST IN CANADA

For sale by

Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville
Louis Benmore.

Send them an order.

Dont Play..

With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

Daily Intelligencer.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

The street by-and-by leads to the house of never.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

Each day brings to us all some opportunity of doing good.

Reasons for Success.

The success of Norway Pine Syrup as a cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles is due to the fact that it is the best and pleasantest remedy ever discovered, and because its action is prompt and certain.

White hairs are like the sea foam which caps the waves after a storm.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

When pride and poverty, have to shake hands, the meeting is a bitter one.

Chronic Derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

A Brooklyn barber shines the boots of every patron without cost.

Scraped With a Rasp.

SIRS,—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

The female frog is voiceless. It is only the male frog that sings.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT **Settlers ... Trains** TO

MANITOBA

—AND THE—

. North-West .

SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF

"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"

S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent,
Belleville.

Intelligencer Printing & Publishing Co'y

(LIMITED.)

JAMIESON, President. | J. W. LONDON, Secretary.

THE Treasurer is the only person authorized to receive money for the Company, or to grant receipts for the same. All Bills, Notes, Cheques and other documents binding on the Company, will require the signature of the President, in addition to that of the Treasurer.

THE INTELLIGENCER is printed and published by the INTELLIGENCER Printing and Publishing Company, (Limited by James C. Jamieson, resident in Belleville, at their Office, Front Street south of Hotel St.

You Want a Hat!

—THE—

"Dress Tourist," $1.75

is equal to many

$3.00 HATS.

See our display of New Shapes of both English and American Hats.

MINAKER,
The Hatter and Furnisher,
2 doors North of Foot Bridge.

How is this for....

SOAP

Empire Electric, C. P. R. Electric and Mottled, 7 bars, 25c.; Large Golden Bar, 9cts.

Sunlight, Surprise, Queen's Laundry, Star and all other makes in stock.

J. A. Elliott's,
Telephone 237, Front St.

Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co,

Now First Published—All Rights Reserved

CHAPTER VI.

The news of John Selwyn's death did not reach his niece till a considerable time after the event. Then her aunt opened the packet and found the papers now in her solicitor's hands, nor did the fact that his intestacy transformed her adopted daughter into an heiress occur to her till suggested by a friend of her husband who also recommended her to a solicitor.

As the story was unfolded to him an expression of grim despair gathered over Forrester's face.

"You see it will be impossible to fight against such proof," said Dixon, sympathetically. "I am awfully sorry for you, my dear fellow. The only little bit of possible good in the whole affair is that your kinswoman may let you off the debt you unconsciously incurred to her estate."

"My God!" cried Forrester, starting up and beginning to pace the room. "It is an awful blow! I am hard hit in more ways than one. I have asked the sweetest girl in the world, as I think, to marry me, and I hoped to hear her say 'yes' to-morrow or next day. Now marriage is too wild an imprudence. I dare not drag her into an abyss of poverty."

"A girl! What girl?" exclaimed Dixon, impatiently. "You don't mean to say you have been such an idiot—"

"Yes, I have! I know what you mean. I have followed up my acquaintance with my traveling companion, and to give her up will cost me more than any other loss—fortune, station, anything!"

"Good heavens! how incredible it seems to me," said Dixon, as if to himself. Forrester continued his troubled walk without heeding him.

"Give me pen and paper," he exclaimed, after a few minutes' silence. "I will write and ask her to see me to-morrow. Then I can explain all to her and she will decide what's to be done." Dixon pushed over the blotting pad to him and Forrester wrote a few lines rapidly, then, as he addressed and fastened the envelope he said: "I leave myself entirely in your hands, Dixon. I suppose the best thing I can do is to get back to my regiment as soon as I can. Thank heaven I did not send in my papers. It's all like my cursed luck." He wrung his friend's hand and was gone.

Somewhat to Dixon's surprise Forrester did not appear next day, and in the evening when the former, who felt rather uneasy about him, called at his hotel he was informed that Capt. Forrester was out—had been out all day.

"He has been running his head into some noose, I have no doubt," was Dixon's mental comment as he took his way to his snug bachelor's quarters in Victoria street, and spent the evening expecting a visit from his unlucky friend. He was disappointed, however.

It was not till noon next day that Forrester made his appearance. He looked haggard and depressed, but had evidently endeavored to pull himself together and spoke with more composure than at their last meeting.

"Here's a note I received this morning," he said, handing it to Dixon. "Rather startling, eh! I suppose I had better keep the appointment."

"Dixon read as follows:

"DEAR SIR—I should very much like to speak to you respecting the property we both claim, as I cannot help feeling for the disappointment you must have had. Will you meet me to-morrow at Messrs. Henderson's office about two o'clock? If you will not or cannot, please address to me, their care."

These lines were written the day before and bore no address.

"Go!" cried Dixon, handing back the note, "of course you must go. Why don't you go in for the heiress? It would be a splendid solution of all difficulties and she may be a tolerably looking girl."

"Thank you. I don't fancy the underbred niece of a housekeeper," said Forrester impatiently. "Besides I am not a free man until I have come to an understanding with the lady I asked to be my wife. I have just come from her place. I was so puzzled and worried at having no answer to my note yesterday that I went up to Kilburn this morning and found she was laid up with a bad cold. Still she might have sent me a line in reply."

"Probably she has heard that you have lost or are likely to lose your fortune."

"No. That cock won't fight, Dixon. She can know nothing of my affairs. She is among a totally different set of people. However, I will see this Selwyn girl, though I can't see the use of an interview. One must not be uncivil."

"No, certainly not," returned Dixon, and they continued to talk of Forrester's affairs for a considerable time, Dixon perceiving with grave uneasiness what a stronghold his friend's passion for his fascinating traveling companion had taken upon him.

At last it was time to start for Parliament street, where the office of Henderson was situated.

Forrester walked thither in a sort of dream. It was cruel hard lines to be robbed of love and money by one fell blow. What a different aspect life bore to-day from what it did two days ago. Why did Angela avoid him? It looked like avoidance. If she loved him and would wait for him, there was something still to hope for, but how pale and dim compared to the vivid colors hope wore for the last month.

"Yes, Miss Selwyn is expected," replied a clerk to Forrester's inquiry, when he reached his destination. "Please walk up, sir," and Forrester, with the same sulky curiosity stirring in his mind, ascended to the private office of the solicitor, a grave, sedate man, who received him civilly, and then conducted him into another room, observing that Miss Selwyn was anxious to see him alone, though he (Henderson) did not quite approve of the step.

"I myself don't see that an interview can do any good," returned Forrester, gloomily. Whereupon, having given him the Times, Henderson closed the door and left him to his own reflections.

The succeeding ten minutes seemed exceedingly long, but at last the door opened and a small, slight figure dressed in black entered.

Forrester gazed at her in speechless astonishment. "Miss Cavallo," he cried, recovering himself. "This is most unexpected! I thought you were too unwell to leave your room?" and he took her hand in both his own.

"It is imprudent!" she returned, unsteadily, flushing and then growing white. "But I came by the wish of Miss Selwyn, whom I could not refuse."

"What? do you know Miss Selwyn?"

"Yes, intimately. I am here by her wish, to open a rather delicate matter—which—" she paused.

"I am very pleased she has chosen such an ambassadress," put in Forrester, smiling. "Why did you not answer my note? It has been no small addition to my troubles, your silence."

"I knew I should see you to-day," she said, "and preferred to wait until you had heard Miss Selwyn's proposition."

"What proposition?" asked Forrester. "Does she want to divide the property with me?" And he laughed bitterly.

"Something of that kind," said Angela, gravely. "She says she does not like to deprive you and she does not like to return to poverty herself; so if it seems good to you, perhaps you might enjoy it together."

"Is this an offer of marriage?" exclaimed Forrester, a look of amusement relaxing his countenance.

"It is, Capt. Forrester."

"And pray did you not tell my kinswoman that Forrester was not in the market? Who knows, as well as myself, that there is but one woman I would marry at present."

"But, Capt. Forrester, I have no fortune to replace that which you have lost; and it would never do for you to burden yourself with a penniless wife. I thought it best to give you this message and to assure you that so far as I am concerned you are free—quite free—"

"There is something I cannot fathom under all this," cried Forrester, a strange flash of suspicion darting through his brain. "You are playing some game. Tell me the truth, Angela. Who is Miss Selwyn? Where is she? Can I not see her?" He caught both her hands and looked intently into her eyes.

"Yes, you shall see her, and you will not be too harsh in your refusal," exclaimed Angela, her sweet eyes alight with a smile, arch, bright, joyous.

"No! But she must understand that my heart has passed into your keeping! That my future is in your hands!"

"She will forgive it all! Nay, she will love you the better for it. Ah! Can you not guess? Do you not see through my little ruse?"

"Good God! What do you mean?" cried Forrester, clasping her in his arms. "Do you—can you love me?"

"Yes, I do love you. No one will ever love you better than your kinswoman Sarah Selwyn! Will you forgive my deceit?"

"Give me one kiss, a long one, and I'll forgive whatever you like. Now tell me what the mystery about Miss Selwyn is?"

"Simply, that we are one and indivisible. I am Sarah Selwyn, but I have never used my real name! My dear parents, as I consider Aunt and Uncle Cavallo, in adopting me, wished to separate me as much as possible from my father and his people, so they renamed me after my mother, and it is only a short time ago, not more than two years, that I knew I was not really their child! You must let me go, Capt. Forrester! I can speak better if you do! It had been settled that I was to come over to Mrs. Bartlett to look for an engagement to sing at concerts. Then this wonderful news about old Mr. Selwyn dying without a will came to my dear good father, and he said he must urge my claims, but I thought it so impossible that I could ever become rich or grand that I begged to be let to look for an engagement all the same, so I came over to London, and met you, and you thought you too were rich and offered to share all you had with me. Now I am rich, so you must not refuse my offer to share what I have with you!" There was something infinitely bewitching in the sweetness and piquancy of her voice and look as she said this.

"My darling, I cannot believe that such a solution of my difficulties, my despair, is possible. But never more will I call you anything save Angela! Are you really my opponent—my victorious opponent?"

For answer Angela walked across to a door which opened into Mr. Henderson's room. "Ray, come here and explain to Capt. Forrester who I am," she exclaimed.

"Certainly," said Henderson, joining them. "This lady is Miss Selwyn, your second cousin, and heir of the late Mr. John Selwyn. I trust her generous sympathy with you in your disappointment has not betrayed her into any imprudence."

"It has," rejoined Forrester, looking radiant. "She has committed herself frightfully. Three weeks ago she all but refused me; to-day she has promised to be my wife. But to you I leave the tying up of her property strictly on herself."

"Ahem!" said Mr. Henderson, taking off and wiping his spectacles. "Then I presume this case will be settled out of court."

[THE END.]

With a cough, cold or sore throat. Use a remedy that relieves from the start, soothes and heals the inflamed tissues of the larynx or bronchial tubes.

PYNY-PECTORAL

is a certain remedy based on a clear knowledge of the diseases it was created to cure.

LARGE BOTTLE 25 CENTS.

NEW SHIRTINGS...

... AT ..

... FISH'S SHIRT FACTORY.

Opened to-day 150 pieces of New Shirtings English Oxford Shirting, English Regatta Shirting, English Zephyr Shirting, French Cambric Shirtings, all the latest colorings and designs.

Made up to order, with our new Patent Neckband, that stops the irritation and galling of the neck from the collar button.

A. E. FISH & CO.

The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gents Furnishers, of Belleville.

Try our new Patent King Shirt

STUDENTS!

.. Are in attendance at ..

-BELLEVILLE-

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and from all parts of Ontario.

o—o—o

....STUDENTS....

From seven different business colleges are in attendance at BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

It is the largest, most substantial, and best equipped business college in Canada.

o—o—o

BELLEVILLE Business College.....
ROBERT BOGLE,
Principal and Proprietor.

Jules D'Estimanville Clem nt writes from Montreal: "I was suffering from skin disease, and after all drugs failed tried Burdock Blood Bitters, of which three bottles restored me to good health. I recommend it also for dyspepsia."

Beggars are promptly arrested in Vienna if caught begging on the streets.

The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

Algiers is so called from the Arabic words Al-Jezair, meaning "a peninsula."

Consumption follows neglected colds, Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles.

The word Ceylon is of Sanskrit origin, signifying the "Island of Lions."

To save life from the ravages of disease is nobler than to win a kingdom. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all blood diseases, scrofula, blotches, pimples, skin diseases, etc., by its cleansing power over the entire system.

Jutland was originally Juteland, or the land of the Jutes, a Gothic tribe.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Coughs, Colds, etc.

Bulgaria was formerly Volgaria, so called om the Volsci who inhabited it.

As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

Zanzibar, more correctly Zanguebar, signifies "the coast of the negroes."

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Pop the Question, Shall I?

Well, a little later on; I think first I should see about a policy in the

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY

so that I may feel in a better position financially, and go about with more

ASSURANCE

Now I say that man's head is level.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. **IT NEVER FAILS** Mothers and Wives, you can save the victims.

BOOK OF PARTICULARS FREE
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO. TORONTO, Ont.

Railway Time Tables

Grand Trunk Railway.

Trains arrive at and depart from Belleville Station as follows:

GOING EAST.	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.
GOING WEST.	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.
Going East.	(Arrive.)
Mail	4:30 p.m.
Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

INSURANCE.

Western Assurance Company,
Fire and Marine, Head Office, Toronto.

North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.,
Fire and Life, Head Office (Can.) Montreal

Atlas Insurance Company,
Fire, Head Office (Canada) Montreal.

M. M. THOMPSON
Water Works Office Bridge St.

IF YOU USE A

BLENDED - TEA

Ask Your Grocer For

'MORAHNEE'

It has no equal.

In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.

J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
Agents for the British Tea and Trading Association, London, Eng.

Something Good to

Put away for Summer.

—o—

FINEST HEADS, CURED!

No trouble for you to cure and run risks

100 lb. Lots, 2½c. per lb.

—o—

McGUINESS.
TELEPHONE 53. Front St,

B CURES B DYSPEPSIA B AND BAD BLOOD
B B B
IF THE MAN IN THE MOON TOOK SICK WHAT WOULD HE DO?

JUST SPEND HIS FOUR QUARTERS FOR A BOTTLE OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS AS ALL SENSIBLE PEOPLE DO; BECAUSE IT CURES DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, BAD BLOOD, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

THE change from the extremely delicate coloring of the past few years with such monotonous effects, to the stronger, richer colorings of to-day, is not so much a change in fashion as an improvement in taste. When a decorator was timid or inartistic, he avoided strong colors as a child avoids the fire. He had little or no conception of how to use them; hence he remained in the cold montony of whites and grays. If now and again he tentatively ventured in colors, the results were so awful that he would shrink in horror from another such attempt. Some bolder and more callous spirits made picturesque and kaleidoscopic effects which they urged upon innocent and amiable people as artistic; but that sunflower æstheticism did not last. It had the merit of garish effect or of artistic sensationalism only. It could not last. Good taste, like good sense, will always prevail. As a sort of protest against the sunflower sensationalism, the dainty period of creamy-white timidity came into vogue. Many decorators knew that oddities of form and color could not be used in marble halls and maidens' boudoirs, but they did not have the independence to risk an open defiance of the prevalent style. They found a sort of refuge under "A Milk White Flag" of nonentity. The wall-paper manufacturers assumed the risk of putting colors into their papers for this season. The results are beautiful in the products and profitable to the consumer. Strong, rich colors are precisely what the people were waiting for; employed judiciously, they are precisely what they should have. This is an era of strong colors. It is also an era of good taste. It is the period of the golden mean between the eccentricities of the sunflower sensationalism, of riotous vulgarity, and the dreary daintiness of whitey timidity. It is not only philosophic to use strong colors, but it is artistic, æsthetic, and delightful—the climax of all things true, good, and beautiful.

C. B. Scantlebury.

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We are showing a large line of Carpets for the Spring Trade. Our Brussels are from the firm of

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Cut this out and test this "Ad" when the winter winds whistle.

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CUTTERS CUTTERS CUTTERS.

See our beautiful stock of Cutters. The largest in the City. Latest styles and all hand-made.

Montreal Sleighs, Spring Backs and Cushions Upholstered in all wool cloth
Silver Mounting, Wicker Dashes.
Light and Heavy Sleighs of all kinds.
4 Top Buggies will be sold at cost.
Self-Oiling Steel Tubular Axle Wagons, the best wagon made.

John Finnegan & Son,
MILL STREET, BELLEVILLE.

The Daily Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6 1895. NO. 257.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MEDICAL.

DR. G. S. RYERSON.

60 COLLEGE STREET, Toronto. 218d&wly

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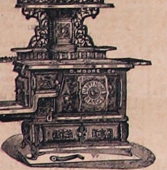

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We have just put all our odd pieces on the counter at far below half price to clear them out.

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Be sure you come and make your choice at once before they are all gone.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."
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Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

WINCHESTER'S ENGLISH Pennyroyal Pills

are the most powerful, safe, sure and *reliable Pill of this Kind in the Market.* Most effective remedy in suppressed menstruation and all female troubles arising from it. Druggists sell it. *Beware of Imitations and see that you get the Genuine Winchester's English White Lily Circle Brand Pennyroyal Pills, with White Lily in centre of circle.* Our box bears our signature, *Winchester Chemical Co.* on every side. Ask your Druggist. If he don't keep it he will get it for you, or write direct to us and we will send it upon receipt of price. $2 by Mail, Postpaid. Send 6c. for Particulars.

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Impure Soaps!

Are the source of many skin affections. Our CASTILE SOAP contains 60% pure Olive Oil, is free from excess of alkali and will not produce irritation on the most sensitive skin. A trial will convince you.

20c. a Lb. - 5c. a Cake.

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THE SECRETARY,
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Toronto, Ont.

Daily Intelligencer.

URGES NON-INTERFERENCE

Mr. McCarthy's Argument in the Manitoba School Case.

HE ADMITS THERE ARE GRIEVANCES

The Privy Council's Judgment, He Argues, Does Not Compel the Council to Give Remedial Legislation, Which If Granted Would Mean That Separate Are Superior to Public Schools

Ottawa, March 5.—For four hours to-day D'Alton McCarthy endeavored to show that the Government ought not to take steps towards redressing the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba. Mr. McCarthy admitted that they had grievances, but that it would be bad policy for the ministry to do anything in the direction of establishing separate schools in Manitoba. The address of the leader of the Third Party sounded very much like a stump speech to an Ontario audience rather than a carefully-thought-out argument in support of the case of the Manitoba Government. The meeting of the Privy Council was again largely attended by the general public, much interest centering in the proceedings.

At the outset Mr. McCarthy said, while appearing as the representative of the Manitoba Government, he did not wish it to be understood that the Government recognized by his presence the jurisdiction of the Privy Council and the judicial powers that they might exercise. Mr. Ewart had a right to appear here, but it must be remembered he did not represent the Catholics in general, he only represented a portion of the Catholic minority. No poll had been taken to ascertain the wishes of the Catholics as a whole. A portion of the history which Mr. Ewart had given had no bearing on the case. The Manitoba Act must be interpreted by itself, independently of what had happened between the settlers and William Macdougall and others. Nevertheless, he thought he ought to show that the "bill of rights," submitted by the Manitoba settlers to the Government envoys, does not contain any reference whatever to Separate schools. There was, however, a reference to education. Again in the list of rights submitted to Sir Donald Smith by the "Council of Forty," and sent to Ottawa, no reference appeared to Separate schools. The question under consideration should be dealt with on its merits solely.

There was nothing in the judgment which could be treated as having dealt with or disposed of this matter. Neither had the course to be followed by the Governor-in-Council been determined. No court had determined that you must hear appeal; the court had said you may do so.

Mr. Dickey: Do you contend that there would have been a constitutional option on the part of this council to hear the appeal?

Mr. McCarthy: I go that far. The hearing of the appeal was one thing; disposal of it another. He hoped that it would be held to be the wiser and better course and in the best interests of the country to let the matter rest where it was. There was not a word in the questions submitted as to whether or not if the council had power to hear the appeal they ought to exercise it in any particular way.

He proceeded to cite from the argument before the Judicial Committee last December, to show that the judges fully recognized that their only duty was to decide the right of the Governor in Council to hear the appeal. If they had ventured to give instructions as to what the council should do the Judicial Committee would have been stepping beyond their jurisdiction.

In reply to Sir C. H. Tupper, who asked if, in the Judicial Committee's decision some action on the part of the Government was not implied, Mr. McCarthy replied: It is an anomaly.

Here Mr. Curran remarked: "They state distinctly the rights of the minority have been affected." This led to Mr. McCarthy's admission that a grievance existed, and that is the ground of appeal. How those rights should be redressed is the question to be decided, if at all. In event of the remedial order being made it would be an order in council. Under our system all judicial functions had been withdrawn from the Crown. He was proceeding to argue on this line when Sir Mackenzie Bowell interpellated: "We admit this is a political body, not a judicial one."

Mr. McCarthy proceeded to quote the statements of certain Ministers as to their views of appeal. Quoting Hon. Mr. Ouimet, he said the Minister of Public Works had said if a constitutional course was not adopted he would have to retire from the Ministry.

There was much laughter when Sir C. H. Tupper remarked, "Surely, you would not have him remain in if an unconstitutional course was followed."

At 1 o'clock an adjournment took place.

Resuming his argument after luncheon, Mr. McCarthy said that whether the Government interfered or declined to interfere, the result would be to displease one set of persons or other in the country. Thus, it was purely a political question. To show that this view was generally held throughout the country, he quoted a speech of Mr. Pelletier, who urged strongly that the matter be settled before a general election, pointing out that Mr. Laurier had only promised to interfere if it were found that the Roman Catholic population were obliged to send their children to Protestant schools. If the schools were purely neutral he would not interfere, therefore Mr. Pelletier condemned him.

Mr. McCarthy admitted that a refusal to entertain the minority's petition would certainly cause the Government to lose some of its supporters in the country, but even defeat in defence of liberty would be more glorious to them than victory otherwise.

Hon. E. Blake, he said, was careful in his argument before the Privy Council to impress on Their Lordships this view of political responsibility, and Mr. McCarthy would impress it on the council now that the question had come before them, not as one determined by any decision of the Judicial Committee, but as one in which they were charged with political responsibility.

As for the statement that the pledge of separate schools was renewed to the French Catholics of Manitoba at the abolition of the provincial senate, Mr. McCarthy argued there was no power in the then Manitoba Government to bind subsequent legislatures in that respect. Further, he was instructed by Attorney-General Sifton that the alleged bargain between Mr. Greenway and the late Archbishop had been repeatedly denied. He was also authorized to say that Mr. Joseph Martin had no authority to make the promises he was declared to have made at St. François Xavier in 1888, in the name of the Liberal party of which he was a member.

Coming to the question of the petition of the minority, he would remind the council that while the legislature of Manitoba might refuse this session to pass remedial legislation, next session it might change its mind. Meantime the authority to pass remedial legislation would also be within the power of the Dominion Parliament. Thus, there would be concurrent legislative jurisdiction. And there being thus the right with the Government of the Dominion to set this machinery in motion, it became necessary to enquire what considerations should prevail in order to induce the Government to act. Now, what the Government was asked was to change the school laws of the province, to establish a Separate school system against the will of the majority. Surely this was a serious question; and yet in the hasty manner of present procedure the Government of Manitoba was to be called upon suddenly to defend or alter its school system. The council was being asked to coerce a great province of the Dominion. Not a member of the council but had already made up his mind for or against Separate or Public schools. He knew there were members of the Cabinet present who, unless they had changed their minds, favored Separate schools. In a country where, except in the Province of Quebec, we have no state religion it was a hackneyed argument to say that public money should not be used to propagate denominational teaching. The state simply owed the children of the country an elementary education, and the council could not act in this case one way or other without declaring itself either in favor of a public or Separate school system. Moreover their decision would stand as an example.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked whether, applying that argument to Ontario, Mr. McCarthy would undertake to say that anyone by refusing to sanction or sign a petition for the abolition of Separate schools would thereby be declaring in favor of the Separate school system.

Mr. McCarthy had no direct answer to make. The cases were not analogous, he remarked. Later on Mr. Ives observed that he thought the question was this: The Catholics of Manitoba claimed they had a right to Separate schools, which right had been taken away, and they asked to have these schools restored by a remedial order.

"In making that remedial order, you argue, then, that we would be pronouncing in favor of Separate schools?" inquired Mr. Ives.

Mr. McCarthy: "What I urge is this, that this council cannot assent to the prayer of a petition for the re-establishment of Separate schools in Manitoba without declaring thereby that the Separate school system is preferable to the system of public schools."

This assertion evoked a general laugh all over the room, and an incredulous shaking of many heads.

Mr. Haggart: "What do you consider our powers, the extent to which we could go in making a remedial order?"

Mr. McCarthy: "To restore, I suppose, the rights which have been said to have been taken away."

Mr. Haggart: "Suppose we go beyond that; is there any power of remedy?"

Mr. McCarthy: I should suppose the courts of law would correct that.

Continuing, Mr. McCarthy argued that the Manitoba Government had not had to deal with the question of Protestant vs. Catholic, or English-speaking vs. French, but with a polyglot community which could only be dealt with by common school system. Now he found that only French names appeared on the petition for separate schools. The French were confined mostly to the district of Provencher. The Roman Catholic population of the province was 20,500 out of a total population of 152,500 and 9000 of these Catholics were in Provencher. Speaking of the policy of the Manitoba Legislature to render its population homogeneous, Mr. McCarthy said it was surely a laudable one in a province whose population was of such diverse origin—the majority being concerned, of course, in the assimilation of the population—to have the people cease to be French.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet: So the object of the law of 1890 was to do away with the French?

Mr. McCarthy: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet: And Catholics?

Mr. McCarthy: Oh, no. A man can be a Catholic and not be French. It was the various national distinctions which it was desired to obliterate.

Mr. McCarthy was commencing to cite the refusal of the Dominion Parliament to interfere with the school legislation of New Brunswick in 1873, when the hearing was adjourned.

A series of valuable and interesting letters on Canada, contributed by G. R. Parkyn, to The London Times last year, are to be published by Messrs. MacMillan in their Colonial Library Series. The title of the work is "The Great Dominion: Studies of Canada." On many points the articles have been much enlarged as the result of Mr. Parkyn's visit to Canada last summer, when attending the Ottawa Conference. A new chapter has been added on "Northern Canada, the Great Fur Country," in order to make the book more fully representative of the various aspects of Canadian life. It was at first intended to bring out the volume in an illustrated form, but this plan was abandoned.

The answer of United States authorities to the representations of the Dominion Government for recognition of the Canadian herd and stud books by the Treasury Department at Washington not having proved conclusive, Hon. Mr. Angers is again moving to secure the desired object. Until 1893 these stud books were recognized in the United States, but in the latter year the Treasury Department insisted on entry in the United States herd and stud books, in order to obtain admission of pedigreed stock from Canada to the States. Last session the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons took official cognizance of the matter.

The Marine Department has received a communication from Mr. Smith, deputy Minister, stating that the Imperial Committee on the manning of ships has completed taking evidence, and is now considering its report. Mr. Smith sails for Canada on April 6.

WHIRLED TO DEATH.

Harry Hilts of Humberstone, Ont., Killed at Buffalo.

Buffalo, March 6.—Henry Hilts, who came here a few years ago from Humberstone, Ont., was yesterday caught in the belting attached to a buzz-saw frame and carried around several times, each time the body striking the ceiling with tremendous force until it was horribly mutilated. Hilts was 56 years old and leaves a wife and several children. He had several brothers who reside in Toronto, Parkdale, Port Colborne and in Pinkerton, Ont.

Child Perished in the Flames.

Rochester, March 6.—Mrs. Bryon Birdsell of 55 Hawley-street went away this morning leaving her three children alone in the house. Fire broke out and one child was burned to death.

MANITOBA BUTTER FOR BRITAIN

Mrs. Parrott Dead of Asphyxiation—An Ex-M.L.A. Arrested for Forgery.

Winnipeg, March 6.—Winnipeg produce men to-day dispatched to England a carload of Manitoba butter as an experimental shipment. It is believed that an extensive and profitable trade can be built up.

Mrs. George Parrott of Winnipeg, who was found unconscious in her bed Sunday morning, having inhaled coal gas from a stove in her room, died this morning. She never regained consciousness.

Sensation has been created by the arrest for forgery of John Crawford, ex-member of the Manitoba Legislature. He is alleged to have defrauded local grain men out of large sums by forging wheat cheques.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

A Number of New Measures Introduced.

AMENDMENT TO THE MEDICAL ACT

Mr. Marter Presents a Petition Asking That All Contractors for Public Works Shall Pay Union Rates of Wages—Bill Respecting School Assessment Rates—Debate on the Budget.

Toronto, March 6.—The promise of an exciting and interesting debate on the budget drew a large crowd of visitors to the Parliament buildings yesterday afternoon. The promise was not, however, realized, for only one speaker added to the literature already published. Mr. Howland occupied the floor from 3.15 until the adjournment, a few minutes before 6 o'clock. Much had been expected from the member for Centre Toronto; but at the conclusion of his speech the feeling among the members, even on the Opposition side of the House, was one of disappointment. Mr. Howland was terribly prolix, and his sentences were so involved that at times it was with the greatest difficulty his auditors could follow his argument. For nearly an hour he indulged in generalities, speaking of the relations between the three parties in the new Legislature. He devoted considerable attention to the Patrons; but whether he was praising or blaming that body, not even Leader Haycock could gather. Then he went on to show that the Government had taken credit for many things that had come into their hands simply owing to the fact that they had the reins of power, and by no effort of their own. He accused the Ministers of want of foresight in the administration of the affairs of the province, and concluded with these words: "The policy of the Government may be summed up in a few words; it is a record of departmental mediocrity and unfortunately of bleak, utter, dense incompetency."

At the conclusion of Mr. Howland's address the House adjourned until to-day.

Mr. Garrow introduced a bill to amend the Public School Act, providing that municipal councils shall have power and shall be compelled to rectify errors or omissions in school assessment rates, so as to prevent inequalities in the assessment of properties. The bill was read a first time, as was another brought in by the same member, giving municipal councils power to vary the amounts of statute labor payable in certain defined localities.

A bill was introduced by Mr. German and read a first time, providing that, when a prisoner or inmate of a public institution dies, the death shall be reported to the county attorney, who shall have power to decide upon the necessity for an inquest.

Another bill introduced by Mr. German provides for the abolition of the limit of $5000 which there is at present in the amount of property which may be held by religious and educational societies, by declaring that the value of their buildings shall not be included.

The Provincial Secretary introduced a bill in blank for the further protection of children. Asked by The World what were the provisions of this bill Mr. Gibson replied that the council had not yet definitely decided as to its terms. The amendments would not, however, be of a very important character.

Mr. Hardy's bill respecting jurors has been printed. The terms are as follows: "In all civil cases at the time of the passing of this act or thereafter depending in the High Court of Justice or in a county court, or in any matter or cause within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature, where issues are tried or where damages are assessed by a jury, it shall be sufficient if 10 of the jurors empanelled for the trial or assessment shall agree, instead of 12 as heretofore required, and in such case 10 jurors may give the verdict or answer the questions submitted to the jury by the judge.

"A verdict rendered or question answered under the provisions of this act shall have the same effect as the verdict or answer heretofore given by 12 jurors. This act shall apply to special juries and shall be read with and as part of the Judicature Act."

Mr. Marter presented a petition from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada praying that a wages clause may be inserted in all specifications for public works, providing that contractors must pay the union rate or such other rates of wages as prevail in the locality where the work is being performed.

Mr. St. John presented petitions from the Town Council of Toronto Junction to consolidate and rearrange their debenture debt; from the Town Council of North Toronto to authorize the issue of debentures to purchase or bonus street railways, and from the Georgian Bay Ship Canal Company to extend the time for the commencement of the work, to alter and enlarge the borrowing powers of the company and also to ratify and confirm certain contracts made between the company and other companies or corporations.

The Patrons in caucus have determined upon the lines of their amendment to the Medical Act. They propose to abolish the examination by the Medical Council and substitute a final examination prepared by a board, consisting of three members appointed by the Medical Council, one by each medical college and two by the Government. The curriculum is to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and it is to be uniform in all the medical colleges. Midwives in country districts who commence by assisting their neighbors may, by procuring a certificate of good character from the local Board of Health and after giving evidence that they have attended at least ten cases of maternity, be given power to practice in the municipality and charge fees.

Under the present system the tariff of fees that may be charged by the medical men is arranged by the electoral district societies and approved of by the Medical Council. The Patrons propose that the Government shall approve of the tariff instead of the Medical Council.

ROBBERY BY ROASTING.

$6000 in Cash Secured by Torturing an Old Couple.

Toledo, Ohio, March 6.—News of a robbery, accompanied by torture, inflicted on Mr. and Mrs. John Schonbrich, residents of the little town of Ai, west of this city, has reached here. Between $5000 and $6000 in cash was taken by the robbers. A demand was made on the old man for his money, and upon his refusal to tell the hiding-place the robbers roasted his legs over the flames. When the agony became unbearable he told where $1200 was concealed. His wife was subjected to the same treatment and she finally told her torturers where $4000 to $5000 more could be found.

Bennett to Again Contest East Simcoe.

Orillia, Ont., March 5.—At the convention of East Simcoe Conservatives W. H. Bennett, M.P., was unanimously tendered and accepted the nomination.

North Perth Conservatives.

Milverton, Ont., March 5.—At a most enthusiastic convention of North Perth Conservatives here to-day, Alexander F. McLaren was nominated for the House of Commons in the Conservative interest.

SURPRISE SOAP LASTS LONGEST GOES FARTHEST. 180

See This Dress?

Surprise Soap Washed it.

And will wash any washable material without injury to the color or material—it is harmless yet effective.

White goods are made whiter and colored goods brighter by the use of Surprise Soap.

Thousands use it. Why don't you?

Use Surprise on washday for all kinds of goods without Boiling or Scalding.

READ the directions on the wrapper.

DID HE INTEND SUICIDE?

Strange Sequel to a Secret Marriage—Now in the Hospital

Toronto, March 6.—The students of Trinity Medical College are much excited over the secret marriage of one of their fellows and his rumored attempt at suicide subsequently. The student in question is Hugh F. Kerr, a young man from Regina, N.W.T., who came here in October last to study medicine and boarded with Miss Fox of 375 Parliament-street. Miss Fox had a niece named Miss Charlotte Lamb living with her, a sprightly young lady to whom all her boarders were more or less attached. Kerr and Miss Lamb became great friends, and on the 21st of January they went to the residence of Rev. John A. Morrison, at 255 Carlton-street, and were quietly married. Mr. Morrison, who is pastor of Oak-street Presbyterian Church, did not know Kerr, but performed the ceremony pursuant to license in the presence of witnesses. The marriage was kept a close secret from all their friends and relatives by the young couple.

In the meantime an old affection of the spine, caused by a kick received from a horse when Kerr was on a ranch in the Northwest Territories, had showed itself, and the young man became subject to epileptic fits attended by hallucinations and attacks of moroseness. On the night of the fire of Jan. 6 he was seized with one and they recurred from time to time. He showed considerable jealousy of Miss Lamb and two weeks ago to-night was particularly morose, imagining that everyone was slighting him. He went to the bedroom of Miss Lamb, who was not then known to be his wife, and dragged her out of bed reproaching her for not coming to sit and talk with him in his room as had been usual with her.

Later in the night a fellow boarder named Dunn was aroused by very heavy breathing in Kerr's room, and entering found him writhing on the bed. On the table was an upturned cup and a phial of nitrate of silver, which led the household to believe that Dunn had taken poison. Dr. Duncan, who lives across the street, was summoned and gave the young man an emetic; and Dr. Sheard, who is a friend of Kerr's, was also called on, but it was found that the man had taken no poison, and was simply suffering from a fit.

A rope found in the room led to the belief that Kerr had attempted to hang himself, and this statement was made to the doctors, but his neck bore no evidences of this. Kerr had also concealed a hatchet in his room for some unknown purpose.

Miss Lamb did not reveal the fact of her marriage to her aunt, and to her parents, who also reside in Toronto, until after the occurrence, and they, being afraid for her bodily safety, have been anxious to secure a separation. The young lady, however, clings to her husband. She was for a time prominent in the Salvation Army and is a very comely girl.

Kerr is now in the Hospital, being treated for epileptic fits, and has lost his memory of some of the events in question. His father is a wealthy hardware merchant at Regina, and is coming to Toronto to take him home. The young man is very robust, with a grip like iron, he having been a cowboy. He is very eccentric in his manners.

East Durham Reformers Doubtful

Millbrook, Ont., March 6.East Durham Reform Association met here to-day. There was a divided opinion as to the advisability of placing a candidate in the field, as already the Conservatives and McCarthyites have chosen their standard-bearers, and many thought it best to leave the fight to these two. Several nominations were made, but each candidate thought it would be better to await the result of the Patron convention, which is to be held here next week.

In Manitoba.

Winnipeg, March 6. — The Conservatives of Manitoba are arranging to hold a big convention at Winnipeg about the 20th. At least three of the Dominion Ministers will attend, and 200 delegates, representing every section of the province.

James MacDonnell was chosen Liberal candidate for Selkirk at a convention held in Winnipeg to-day.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. 17d&wly

Bohemia is so called because it was settled by the Boii, a tribe of Germans.

Covered With Liver Spots.

GENTLEMEN,—I was covered with Liver Spots over my back and chest. I took three bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters and am now perfectly cured of Liver Complaint. I can truly say that I think B.B.B. the best medicine ever discovered.
L. KITCHEN, Hamilton, Ont.

Ecuador means "Equator," an allusion to its geographical position.

SIGNS OF WORMS are variable appetite, itching at the nose, etc. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is the best worm expeller.

Egypt to the Hebrews and ever since was "the land of the oppression."

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

The Sahara is so named from the Arabic word signifying "desert."

BILIOUSNESS AND LIVER COMPLAINT, Headache, etc., are cured by Burdock Pills.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says:—"I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurence to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds."

Italy has more theatres, in proportion to population, than any other country.

No Equal To It.

As a cure for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns and Scalds, Chafing, Chapped Hands, Inflamed Breasts, Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the most reliable on the market.

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Distinguishing Features

The DAILY lectures, for an hour each morning, on financial and commercial subjects, and the higher branches of accountancy by J. W. Johnson, F. C. A., and the FORTNIGHTLY lectures on commercial law by W. N. Ponton, M.A. and W. S. Morden, B.A., LL.B., delivered at

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THROUGHOUT EACH YEAR.

are distinguishing features of this institution, famous wherever the graduates of O. B. C. are found.

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INVITATION.

Any citizen will be welcome at any of the lectures, and at any time to an inspection of the finest exhibit of pen art on the continent, displayed on the walls of the spacious and handsome class rooms, lecture room and office; as well as to examine the publishing department, from which the books, written by the principals of the College, are going out daily to all parts of the continent, and the West Indies.

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LENT TRADE! FISH!!

OUR stock of Fish and Canned Goods is now complete:—Finnan Haddies, Salt Water Herrings, Fresh Water Herrings, Salmon Trout, Boneless Cod Fish, Cod Steak. Also Lobsters, Mackerel, Sardines, Salmon, Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, Herrings in Tomato Sauce, of best known brands, quality guaranteed. See our prices before buying elsewhere. It will pay you.

Louis Benmore,

Telephone 90. Family Grocer
Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

THE WARWICKS

Are here. See them at

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OPEN TO-NIGHT.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary or commission, to sell Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE, Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. *Send for pamphlet. Free.*
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 6.

NORTH HASTINGS CONVENTION.

The Conservatives of North Hastings will meet at Madoc on Thursday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Commons. The party in the riding are full of enthusiasm in support of the Administration of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who represented them in the Commons for twenty-five years, and there will no doubt be a grand rally on the occasion.

A note from Mr. F. J. Thompson, President of the Liberal-Conservative Association for North Hastings, informs us that the Premier, Hon. Sir Charles H. Tupper, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. Dr. Montague, will be present and deliver addresses.

GRITS AND PATRONS.

The charge which has been repeatedly made in these columns, that there is an understanding between the Grit leader and the heads of the Patrons' Order, that they shall not embarrass each other in the nomination of candidates for Parliament, and assist each other in defeating the Conservative nominees, has so far met with no denial. In view of the facts, indeed, we doubt whether denial can be successfully made. In this Province we find that the Patrons and the Grits are in alliance against the Conservatives, in the constituencies named herewith, the former having nominated candidates whom the latter will support, namely: East Hastings, North Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Frontenac, South Leeds, North Lanark, South Lanark, Carleton, Glengarry, West York, East York, and Prescott.

We also find that, in return for the abstention of the Grits, as above stated, the Patrons have not nominated candidates in any of the following constituencies, which are at present represented by Grits: Addington, Russell, West Ontario, North York, and Peel.

The foregoing is but a partial list, but this fact is further to be added to it: In Grenville, a Patron was nominated against the Conservative member, but he retired, and attended the meeting which nominated a Grit candidate.

Let us have further light on this subject, in order that the Conservatives who have in good faith joined the Patrons, may not be deceived.

HOT SHOT FOR THE DOCTOR.

The Hamilton Spectator says: "Rev. Dr. Carman publicly accused the Dominion Government of paying for masses for the repose of the soul of the late Sir John Thompson, and wrathfully protested against the supposed expenditure. The Premier, in a courteous letter to Dr. Carman, assured him that he had been misinformed, and that his accusation was groundless. For a week or more Dr. Carman remained silent. Compelled at last, by reference in the press, to speak, he publishes a letter full of the gall of partizanship, in which he meanly insinuates that the Premier lies. The fiery Doctor thus repels the charge that he attacked the Government:

"Has it come to this, that a man can say nothing in defence of country or liberty without attacking the Government? In such a case the question arises, which should get out of the way, the country or that Government?

"It will thus be seen that, in Dr. Carman's opinion, he has a moral right to circulate slanders against public men, whether there is or is not any ground for such slanders. How did such a man come to be General Superintendent of the great Methodist church in Canada?"

And how comes it, it may well be asked, that no other head of a Protestant denomination in Canada considered it necessary or advisable to set his lance in rest against the alleged "abomination," against which Dr. Carman tilted with such ludicrous results? Does the Rev. gentleman imagine that he is the only worthy and capable champion of Protestantism and equal rights to all?

Relief in six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages, male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passage almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by all druggists.
Dec.8,9mos,wed&sat.

The Moon's Influence

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

TO CURE DEBILITY,
Loss of appetite, sleeplessness and all nervous troubles, physicians recommend
Campbell's Quinine Wine.
Do not let your druggist persuade you that some other is just as good.
K. CAMPBELL & Co., Mfrs., MONTREAL.

ABSURD FALSEHOOD.

PREPOSTEROUS STATEMENTS REGARDING THE PREMIER.

Sir Mackenzie Disposes of Charges Made Against Him by a McCarthyite—A Tissue of Misrepresentation.

Mr. C. W. Sawyers, of Peterborough, has received the following letter from Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada, in which he deals with a letter published in the Peterborough Review a short time ago over the signature of the Secretary of the McCarthy Club:—

Privy Council Office, Ottawa,
February 28th, 1895.

My Dear Mr. Sawers,—There is an old adage which declares that "A lie will travel thousands of miles before truth can get on its boots." I was never more convinced of its correctness than after reading a letter published in the Peterborough Review, over the signature of "W. H. G. Armstrong," dated "16th February, 1895," which some friend had sent to me.

Mr. Armstrong, after giving his reasons for moving for the appointment of a committee at a meeting of the County Orange Lodge of Peterborough to draft a resolution of congratulation to myself, and to the Orangemen of Canada, upon an Orangeman being called to the Premiership of the Dominion, and on the recognition of his Sovereign's favor on the ground of services rendered, adds:—

"That though I did that, I most certainly decline to support politically a Government which has squandered the people's money by paying for requiem masses, and endeavoring to force Separate Schools on the Protestant population of Manitoba and the North West, and an Orange Premier who voted against the Orange Incorporation bill in the House of Commons, when introduced by the late Brother John White, against every Protestant measure brought forward by Dalton McCarthy, and voted for the incorporation and endowment of the Jesuits and Home Rule for Ireland."

If this Mr. Armstrong is not a lineal descendant of the typical Hibernian immortalized in song, who "meets with a friend and for love knocks him down," he ought to be.

It is a marvel how a man, unless he is demented, could possibly pen such a paragraph without the slightest basis of truth. Let me analyze this paragraph and see what it contains:—

1—That "the Government paid money for requiem masses." This is not true, and has been denied publicly over my own signature.

2—That "the Government endeavoured to force Separate Schools on the Protestant population of Manitoba and North-West." The best evidence of the correctness of this charge is that the Government refused to disallow the Manitoba Act abolishing Separate Schools, but left the question of its constitutionality to be decided by the courts.

3—That "the Orange Premier voted against the Orange Incorporation bill in the House of Commons, introduced by the late Brother White." This is utterly false; the "Orange Premier" never gave such a vote.

4—That I "voted against every Protestant measure brought forward by Mr. Dalton McCarthy." No such votes can be found recorded upon the journals of the House of Commons or anywhere else.

5—That I "voted for the incorporation and endowment of the Jesuits." No such proposition was made in the Commons, and, therefore, I could not have voted for it.

6—That I "voted for Home Rule for Ireland." I voted for no motion having reference to Home Rule that was not supported by Mr. Armstrong's present Patron saint, Dalton McCarthy.

I cannot help thinking that every man whose moral perceptions are not blinded, and whose mind is not seared by party prejudices, or the result of evil associations, will ask himself how it is possible that a man believing, as I suppose Mr. Armstrong does, the charges contained in his indictment, could have been a party to the complimentary resolution to which his name is affixed, and which contains the following laudatory paragraph:—

"Be assured that your brethren have every confidence that you will in the future, as in the past, maintain not only the true and noble principles of their order, but uphold the honor and dignity of your exalted position in the Councils of Canada and of the Empire; and in accordance with the aims and principles of the Orange Association, do justice to all classes and creeds in our fair Dominion."

How do these sentiments, to which I find Mr. Armstrong's name attached, accord with the charges that I tried to force Seperate schools upon Manitoba and the North-West, which, by-the-way, Mr. McCarthy declared in the House of Commons he preferred to what he called "Godless schools"; that I squandered the people's money by paying for requiem masses; that I voted against an Orange incorporation bill; that I voted to incorporate and endow the Jesuits; and that I voted against every Protestant measure brought forward by Mr. Dalton McCarthy? I shall not attempt to reconcile this gentleman's position, further than to add that were I guilty of the political sins of which he accuses me, it certainly would be no compliment to the "brethren" to have such a member of their flock promoted to the Premiership, and receive Imperial honors from his Sovereign.

I shall, notwithstanding this condemnation of Mr. Armstrong, endeavor "in the future, as in the past," as expressed in the resolution of congratulation which Mr. Armstrong assisted in framing, to act in accordance "with the aims and principles of the Orange Association, do justice to all classes and creeds in our fair Dominion."

Yours truly,
MACKENZIE BOWELL.

C. W. Sawers, Esq., Peterborough.

No Home Without It.

Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil should be emblazoned in letters of gold upon the altar of every household. It saves life when every other means for the cure of consumption or lung troubles fail. For many years Cod Liver Oil was held in disfavor on account of its unpleasant taste, and the inferior quality of the preparations. Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil revived its use because it is pleasant to take and gives immediate results in creating new blood, and thus giving sufferers the strength to overcome the dire enemy. It is the great life saver of the age. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung effections. In Big Bottles, 50c and $1, at all Drug Stores.

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.
248ds&w1y

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

THE HENDERSHOTT MURDER

Trial Expected to Commence To-Morrow Morning.

ALL THE WITNESSES ARE ON HAND

Chief Justice Meredith in His Address to the Grand Jury Upholds the Newspapers in Securing and Publishing All Facts in Connection With Such Cases—The Canadian Jury System

St Thomas, Ont., March 6.—The Assizes at which W. D. Welter and John Hendershott will be tried for the murder of the latter's nephew opened yesterday afternoon. It is not thought that there is any possibility of the case being postponed. It will likely be set for Thursday morning.

The case was before the grand jury yesterday, which is expected to return a true bill this morning.

In his address to the grand jury, speaking of the Hendershott murder, Chief Justice Meredith said it was not necessary for a person to be present at a murder to be guilty of the crime. There may be a promoter and an actor, and the one who procured the other to commit the murder is just as guilty as though he committed it himself.

After reviewing the facts of the case His Lordship said: "No doubt, a great deal of publicity has been given to the facts, or supposed facts, in this case. In these modern days, with the newspapers anxious as they are, and very properly, to get all the information and facts in regard to a case of this kind, sometimes it turns out, and through no fault of the newspapers, that statements given as facts are not wholly correct, and people are thus prone to form erroneous conclusions, pro and con, from what they read in the columns of the newspapers. It should be the duty, and it is important that it should be so, of grand and petit jurors to feel that they form a part of the judicial system just as much as the judges.

He might properly say, having recently been appointed, that the judiciary of this country was one upon which no one thought of casting the slightest suspicion. In this respect our country stood pre-eminent on this continent. This was because the judges do their duty in accordance with the oath they had taken, and were not influenced by circumstances, which they should not allow to influence them, or to which they should not pay attention.

It should be the jurors' firm desire to free themselves from any prejudice, and discharge their duty between the public and the prisoner, and between one litigant and another according to the facts given in evidence. He believed that this was the course of the juries in this country, and that they did not pay any attention to what they heard outside of the court room. If any one had formed an opinion from what he had heard or read, it was his duty to remove his prejudice and come with his mind clear to the discharge of his duties.

The first case taken up was an action for damages for injuries received, brought by Robert Ferguson against the Townships of Southwold and Yarmouth. It is in progress.

MINISTERS AT GUELPH.

Christian Kloepfer Nominated by South Wellington Conservatives.

Guelph, Ont., March 6.—The Liberal-Conservative Association of South Wellington, at a convention yesterday nominated Christian Kloepfer as their candidate. With a Patron and Liberal in the field the Conservatives think Mr. Kloepfer will be elected.

A public meeting was held in the new Opera House, when addresses were made by Hon. Mr. Haggart, Hon. Dr. Montague, Hon. Clarke Wallace and Hon. J. F. Wood.

THE IRISH BILL APPROVED.

A Measure Drafted in the Interests of the Tenants.

London, March 6.—The cordial reception given the principle of Mr. Secretary Morley's Irish Land bill by all political parties was emphasized by an article recently published from the pen of Mr. Thomas W. Russell, Liberal-Unionist member for Mid-Tyrone.

"There is an issue," he wrote, "so straight, so plain and so unmistakable that discussion ought to be almost impossible. The issue I refer to is this: 'Ought the Irish tenant, who has built his own house, drained and fenced the land he tills—ought such a man to pay rent on his own expenditures?'

"This, I submit, is a clean and clear issue. The landlord contention is that the tenant has sufficient protection under the law as it stands. But by the official statement issued by the landlords' convention last month, they have gone a step further than this. In this document they defend what I must plainly describe as the confiscation of the tenant's property.

"I see no way out of a grave difficulty save by Parliament resolutely going back to the clear intentions of the act of 1881—by sweeping aside all legal casuistry, by declaring that while the landlord is entitled to a fair rent upon the land and its inherent capacities, he is not entitled to tax the tenant's industry."

IRISH PRESS ON THE LAND BILL.

The Bill Generally Accepted As a Fair and Reasonable Measure.

Dublin, March 6.—The Freeman's Journal expresses the opinion that the Land bill, introduced in the House of Commons yesterday, contains provisions of vast utility to the tenantry of Ireland.

The Independent (Parnellite) says the vital part of the bill is the question of improvements, which requires to be further explained. The voluntary agreement in regard to evicted tenants, it thinks, is a shameful submission to the Lords.

The Unionist Northern Whig, the organ of the Ulster farmers, accepts the bill as a fair and reasonable measure.

Drug Smuggler Pettengill Skips His Bail.

Boston, March 6. — Special Treasury Agent Smith received word to-day that W. B. Pettengill of Salem, Mass., who was arrested in Philadelphia some time ago and indicted for smuggling phenacetine, has skipped his bail, and is now in Montreal. Special Agent Stokes J. Stokes of Plattsburg, N.Y., has another warrant for his arrest. Pettengill is a clever smuggler.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 6—Flour—Inactive; straight rollers are quoted at $2.55 to $2.80, according to quality.

Bran—Offerings limited, with prices firm at $15 to $16 west and $17 here.

Wheat—Trade is featureless. Red is quoted at 58c west and white at 59 1-2 to 60c north. Spring nominal at 64c on Midland. Cars of Manitoba hard sold at 81c North Bay, and at 82c grinding in transit, Sarnia.

Barley—Trade is quiet, with prices unchanged. No. 1 is quoted at 47c to 50c, choice grades 50c to 52c, No. 2 at 45c to 46c and feed at 40c to 42c.

Oats—The demand is moderate with sales outside at 33c for cars of white west and at 34 1-2c on Midland. Cars on track, 36c to 36 1-2c.

Peas—The demand is good and prices unchanged, there being sales at 58c both east and west.

Rye—There is little or nothing offering and prices are quoted at about 45c east.

Buckwheat—Trade is quiet, with sales outside at 38c to 39c, according to location.

Montreal, March 6.—Hon. Mr. Laurier, Mr. Tarte, M.P., and others addressed a Liberal convention at St. Jerome to-day. Mr. H. E. Petit, notary public, was selected as a candidate to contest Terrebonne with Mr. Leclair, M.P., the Conservative member.

Burnham, M.P., Re Nominated.

Norwood, Ont., March 5.—At a mass meeting of the Conservatives of East Peterboro, John Burnham, M.P., was unanimously chosen as the candidate, and accepted in a short speech. The Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, delivered an address.

Specific Duties, ad Valorem Duties, and Protection.

(Halifax Herald.)

A great deal of nonsense is being uttered now-a-days by Grit speakers and writers about specific duties, ad valorem duties, and the varying degrees of protection afforded according as the import prices of foreign commodities are changed. The Grits do not lay it down as a sound and defensible proposition, but one and all assume it as a self-evident fact, that if there is a specific duty on a foreign article, and the foreign price falls to one half what it was, the protection from that very fact becomes doubled! So far from this being self evidently true, or true at all, it is the very opposite of the truth. To illustrate: Suppose that a certain article is produced extensively in the United States at a dollar a bushel for example, and there is a Canadian duty of 15 cents a bushel on that article. The Grit says "That is a protection of 15 per cent." Now suppose the foreign price to fall to fifty cents a bushel. The Grit says "Ah! the protection is just doubled; that is a protection of 30 per cent in favor of the Canadian monopolist!" That is Grit jargon; now what are the facts? When the foreign price of the goods was a dollar a bushel, the first cost and the duty together amounted to $1.15 a bushel, and the Canadian producer must therefore undersell $1.15. When the foreign price fell to fifty cents a bushel, the first cost and the duty together amounted to 65 cents a bushel, and the Canadian producer would then have to undersell 65 cents! Would that Canadian producer have reason to think that his protection was thereby increased? would he feel when he had to cut down his price from, say, $1.15 a bushel to 65 cents a bushel, that he was becoming more and more a bloated monopolist? Our readers will rather think not; and yet that ludicrously false assumption of the Grits, to which we have referred, constitutes the basis of nine tenths of Grit criticism on specific duties.

Take the case of kerosene oil, about which the Grits are constantly harping. In 1878, when they were in power, the duty of their own fixing was 6 cents per wine gallon, equal to 7 1/5 cents per imperial gallon, and the first cost of the oil imported that year was about 22 cents a gallon; the duty was therefore about 33 per cent. of the first cost. The first cost of a gallon of United States oil, therefore, in 1878, together with Canadian duty, would be between 29 cents and 30 cents. This, of course, the Grits thought all right. In 1893 the duty remained just as the Grits left it, but the cost of United States oil had fallen from year to year till it was only about 7¼ cents a gallon; so that the first cost of a gallon of foreign oil, together with the Canadian duty, amounted to less than 14½ cents. And the Grits thereupon raised a tremendous howl that the oil duties were affording 100 per cent. protection, and it was "an outrage" on the people of this country! At the same time the common sense Canadian looked on and saw that the "outrage" consisted in U. States oil, apart from freight charges, being imported into Canada at just about half what it had been sixteen years before. He also saw that the tax paid to the Government was just the same as before, and that he could better afford to pay it than when the oil and duty cost twice as much. Now, as to the protection afforded to the Canadian oil producers: was that increased by the fall in foreign price? Certainly not. The difference was that in 1878 they had to compete against a price of 30c. and freight charges, and in 1893 they had to come down to compete against about 15 cents and freight charges. Where is the increased protection in this? There is none. Nor was there any increase in taxation; the tax per gallon was the same in 1893 as in 1878, and the fall in the foreign price, instead of increasing the tax, only made it all the easier to pay. The only change the Liberal Conservatives have made in the oil duty was to reduce it from 7 1-5 cents to 6 cents a gallon.

The foregoing considerations should make it plain that the fall in the foreign price of goods, upon which there is a specific duty in Canada, neither increases the Canadian taxation, nor the protection to the Canadian producer. All the Grit howl, therefore, about certain specific duties having become, by the fall of prices equivalent to 50, 60 or 100 per cent, and therefore that the protection is increased—all this is the veriest clap-trap. The increased or decreased ad valorem rate of specific duties, from a fall in foreign prices or a rise in foreign prices, has nothing to do with the burden of taxation; it does not increase it a cent or diminish it a cent. If another illustration of this Grit absurdity is needed, take that of the rice duties, in which they say there has been a most iniquitous increase in the ad valorem rate. It is of no practical consequence whatever whether there has been or not; the substantial fact is that the rice consumed in Canada in 1878 paid one cent a pound taxation, while the rice consumed in Canada to-day pays only three-tenths of one cent a pound in taxation, or less than one-third what it did under Grit misrule.

SPECIAL MENTION.

—Lord Randolph Churchill left an estate of about £76,000.

—Sir Hector Langevin is preparing to run in Three Rivers.

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

—Mrs. Catherine Stewart, relict of the late Alexander Stewart of Bowmanville, died yesterday in her 101st year.

WILL BE FOUND AN EXCELLENT remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

—Lady Aberdeen was the guest of the Hamilton Council of Women yesterday on her return from the Washington National Council.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. d&w

—The Orange Grand Lodge of Western Ontario will convene at St. Catharines next Tuesday. Grand Master James L. Hughes, of Toronto, will preside.

WILL POSITIVELY CURE SICK HEADACHE and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

John Stone, the Grand Trunk conductor who was arrested some months ago on a charge of defrauding the Grand Trunk railway, and against whom a true bill was returned, has sold his property and run away.

"A crick in the back," a pain under the shoulder-blades, water brash, biliousness and constipation, are symptoms of disordered, kidneys, liver and bowels. For all ailments originating in a derangement of these organs, take Ayer's Pills.

—At New York, Judge Barrett granted a decree of absolute divorce in favor of Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt from her husband, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, the well known millionaire.

THE WELL KNOWN STRENGTHENING properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

—It is reported that the Count and Countess de Castellane began their honeymoon trip by starting for Buffalo, and will stop at Niagara Falls on the way to Montreal.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

North Hastings Farmers' Institute.

The first meeting of this Institute was held in the Town Hall in the village of Madoc on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 2:30 and 7 o'clock.

There was a fair attendance of the leading farmers of Madoc and Huntingdon and and a few from Rawdon and other municipalities.

Mr. James English, the President, occupied the chair with his usual grace and ability, to the satisfaction of all present.

T. G. Raynor, President of the Central Farmers' Institute, spoke on "Our Fodder Crops," with special reference to the planting, cultivating and harvesting of fodder corn, and recommended the silo as being the most compact and economical way of curing and storing the crop.

Mr. Alex. Yuill, of Carleton Place, spoke on "Care and Management of our Dairy Herds," giving the system as practised in their own stable, kindness and regularity in feeding and milking being two important factors in producing either milk or in raising and fattening stock.

Mr. Raynor then spoke on "Orchards and fruit growing." Mr. James White gave a very pithy and practical address and Mr. McComb made a few remarks, when the meeting adjourned.

In the evening Mr. Raynor spoke on "The objects and system of carrying on the Farmers' Institutes and some of the benefits to be derived from them," and also on "The care and management of manures," and Mr. Yuill gave "Winter dairying and its reference to corn and the silo."

A. F. Wood, ex-M.P.P., gave an interesting address on the practicability of the Institute and other matters. All the addresses were listened to with marked attention and discussion quite lively and interesting for the first meeting followed and was taken part in by Messrs. Caskey, O'Hara, Jarvis, Principal Brown, of the Model School, J. McComb, S. Salisbury and others.

The second meetings were held at Springbrook on Monday, the 25th Feb., with President English presiding, and owing largely to the efforts and enthusiasm of Mr. James McComb, the attendance was much larger than at Madoc. One of the pleasing features was a good attendance of the fair sex, and at our future meetings we hope to see many more of them.

We were also specially pleased to note the presence of Warden Martin, of Stirling, Ex-Warden James Duncan and to have the assistance of Prof. James Whitton, who gave a very practical address on Winter Dairying and the feeding of cows.

"Butter Making," "Tillage," "How to make the farm attractive," and other like subjects were ably handled by Messrs. Raynor and Yuill and discussions of different subjects were taken part in by several of those present.

Messrs. Raynor and Yuill speak in highest terms of the Agricultural College and experimental farm at Guelph, and think it a great mistake that many more of the intelligent farmers' sons of this province especially, do not avail themselves of the splendid opportunities there offered for acquiring the scientific and practical knowledge so necessary to the proper understanding and carrying on of this grand work of agriculture in an intelligent and successful manner.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

GILEAD.

MAR. 4.—Last week's thaw put the roads in worse condition than ever.—Mr. Edward Bradden is very ill with pleurisy. Dr. Hudson is in attendance.—Mr. and Mrs. York, of Bethany, spent Sunday with friends here.—This week is the anniversary of Gilead's first appearance in the columns of the INTELLIGENCER, and we may say that the town is still booming.—Mr. M. Hagerman has purchased a Champion evaporator and is going in to make a first-class article in the way of maple syrup.—Crows have put in an appearance; look out for spring.—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Ketcheson, of Sidney, were the guests of Mr. Sheffield, Sunday.

Sure Cure for Asthma.

P. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffman's Asthma Cure," free to any sufferer, He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package.

Not that Kind.

Scott's Emulsion does not debilitate the stomach as other cough medicines do; but on the contrary, it improves digestion and strengthens the stomach. Its effects are immediate and pronounced.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL as Housemaid. Apply to MRS. DUNNET.
251 d6t

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to
MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Street.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1895, for the privilege of collecting the tolls and revenues of the Bay of Quinte Bridge for the year commencing April 1st, 1895 and ending March 31st, 1896.

Parties tendering will be required to give security for the due performance of the contract, a form of which can be seen and other particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order of the Board.
U. E. THOMPSON,
Sec'y-Treas.
Belleville, March 5th, 1895. 256d2wks

SEWERAGE.

TENDERS are asked up to the 7th day of March, inst., for the construction of an 18 inch vitrified tile sewer to connect with the present sewer on Front St. at Hotel street, thence northerly along said Front street to the river through the revetment wall 30 ft. northeast of upper bridge, and also for the same work as far north as the tank opposite McMahon's livery. Plans and specifications can be seen at City Clerk's Office, and any information obtained from R. C. Hulme, City Surveyor. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned. And the Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHARLES GREEN,
Chairman of Public Works.
254d5t
March 2nd, 1895.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,
Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c. All work first-class.
254d1m E. J. BURTON.

- - AGAIN - -

We have received another lot of those good, strong stone plates that went off so quickly at 25, 30 and 35 cents per half dozen.

Also another lot of those good, strong quaker flint Lamp Chimneys, large size, at 5c. each. If we do the Crockery business it's just because we do it better for you than others, and that is all you want.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

This Week!

We wish to call your attention to our

Dress Goods Dept.,

Which is now replete with all new makes of fabrics in novel designs and lovely colorings, and at prices that are right.

Also a splendid range of Dress Trimmings in Jets, Silks Tinsel, Etc., all novelties and low in price. Laces and Embroideries in endless variety.

THE LEADING BARGAIN HOUSE,
H. A. Layton, Front St. BELLEVILLE

R·I·P·A·N·S
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Belleville

RECEPTION TO THE HON. SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, K.C.M.G.

Premier of Canada.

Will be given on the occasion of his visit to Belleville, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, '95

On the arrival of the 12:45 train from the west the Premier will be met at the G.T.R. depot by the members of the City Council and other City Officials, Board of Trade, School Board and people of the City and surrounding country, under the direction of Police Magistrate, J. J. B. Flint, and headed by the I. O. O. F. Band, to form a procession through the City and to the residence of J. C. Jamieson, Esq.

At 3 o'clock the address of welcome by the Mayor and a public reception will be given.

J. E. WALMSLEY,
Mayor.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Belleville, Mar. 2nd, 1895.

272 Front St.

The oldest established jewellery house in Belleville. What you get here you may depend upon as being right in price and quality, whether a gold or silver watch, or engagement or wedding ring.

They employ a GRADUATE OPTICIAN, and pay attention to the proper fitting of eye glasses and spectacles and repairing of same.

No charge for testing.

ANGUS McFEE & Co.,
Next door to Cummins' Harness store.

- STAMMERING -
Permanently Cured by
LINTON'S - EDUCATIONAL - SYSTEM
No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.
The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.
Jan. 9 95, d&wly.

WANTED TO RENT.

A HOUSE within five or ten minutes walk of the market. Possession to be had April 1st. Address P. O. Box 622.

THERE IS A SAYING . . . . .

That "no news is good news," but what is better still, we think, is "good news is good news." We have some good news for you and it will be especially acceptable to the oyster-loving community. We commence selling Oysters to-day at the old price, viz:—Standards, 40c. per quart; Extra Selects, 50c. While the oysters are cheaper the quality will be maintained. We will have plenty, so send along your orders.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.
Ice Cream to-day; Ice Cream to-morrow; Ice Cream all the time.

FINE TAILORING!

We have moved into the Store lately occupied by
MR. MILLS.

OUR NEW . . .
SPRING GOODS
Arriving daily. Inspection solicited.

A. N. REID.
MR. MINOR, Cutter.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of Patrick Fitzpatrick, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 110, Section 36, that all persons having claims upon or against the estate of Patrick Fitzpatrick, late of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, hotel-keeper, deceased, who died on or about the 3rd day of February, in the year of our Lord 1895, are on or before the 20th day of MARCH, A. D. 1895, to send by post, (prepaid), or deliver to W. P. McMahon, Barrister, &c., Front St., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for James Fitzpatrick, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, and Thomas Fitzpatrick of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, farmer, executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and the nature of all securities (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given, that after the said last mentioned date, the estate of the said deceased will be distributed among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required, and the executors of the said estate will not be responsible for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received as aforesaid at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Belleville, this 15th day of Feb., A. D. 1895.

W. P. McMAHON,
Barrister, &c.,
Front St., Bellevilie,
242d,sat&wed,8t Solicitor for Executors.

THE Best Life Policy IS A 20 YEAR Survivorship Distribution Policy With Options —IN— THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

NEW DRESS GOODS !
NEW DRESS GOODS ! !
NEW DRESS GOODS ! ! !

We have just TAKEN OUT OF BOND, and placed in stock, ONE HUNDRED PIECES of Wool Dress Goods, including the following:—

20 pieces	all wool Serges,	40 in. wide,		30c.
15 "	Coating	44	"	35c.
15 "	Cashmere "	46	"	45c.
15 "	Satin Cloths,	44	"	50c.
10 "	Fancies,	44	"	55c.
10 "	Fancies,	44	"	60c.
6 "	All Wool Box Cloth, 45 in. wde,			75c.
9 "	Colored Henriettas, Silk Finish,			60c.

BLACK ∴ GOODS
A SPECIALTY.

Also the most complete stock of Dress Linings in the city.

We are making this a very prominent department; ladies wanting anything in the dress line, will find our stock very complete both in Woollen and Cotton Fabrics.

MISS McCRUDDEN IN CHARGE.

Elevator to the Dressmaking rooms.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, February 26, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 6.

CITY AND DISTRICT.

The police had a very quiet time last night.

Counterfeit 25 cent pieces are said to be in circulation in places east.

Remember Jakie Finkle's Joe. Fresh roasted Peanuts and Cream Candies.

The railroads are granting reduced rates to those who attend the Bowell banquet.

One of John Grant's small children upset a cup of tea over its arm last evening, scalding it badly.

The People's Coal Co., Toronto, advertise coal at $4.75 per ton. Let Sun light shine on the price in Belleville.

Miss Libbie Bredin, a graduate of Hamilton Ladies' College, and her pupils gave a successful concert recently at Milford.

Dr. V. H. LYON'S TOOTH paste or powder is the best. Harmless yet thoroughly efficient. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c.

Acting through the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla not only cures scrofula, salt rheum, etc., but gives health and vigor to the whole body.

Farmers are rushing in their hay and straw these days. There were fourteen loads of the former and two of the latter on the market this morning.

The creditors of J. P. Thompson & Co. met at the office of N. B. Falkiner yesterday afternoon, but nothing was done and they adjourned till the 14th inst.

We regret to learn that Samuel Burnett, one of the pioneer settlers of Huntingdon, is dead. He was 89 years of age and had lived in Huntingdon for sixty years.

The Peterborough Review appears in eight page form. The Review has always been a good newspaper, but its change of form is not, in our opinion, an improvement.

Owing to the success that attended the recent "at home" given by Camp Rob Roy Sons of Scotland, they will give another in the near future with an entire change of programme.

The firm of Sinclair & Ostrom, will begin their clearing sale to-morrow, of the entire stock of dry goods, purchased from Mr. W. F. Jones, at a rate on the $. All goods reduced to clear out.

The perfection of Gents' footwear has been reached in a Boot made of pliable waterproof leather with rubber soles outside the ordinary sole. No rubbers will be needed. Sold at Haines & Lockett's.

Messrs. Jas. Hanley and Geo. Leavens have been appointed appraisers to fix the amount of damages done to the stock of Chas. G. Row by the recent fire. They are at their work this afternoon.

While most gentlemen admire the narrow toed Boots, some won't wear them for fear of injury to the feet. Haines & Lockett have secured several makes with narrow toes that are really as roomy and comfortable as most wider ones.

An old book quaintly says that "when the whole system is pervaded by well-pervaded by oxygenated blood, vigorously propelled, life and activity are copiously communicated." Which means that when the blood is purified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, perfect health is the result.

INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—Christian Era.

PERSONALS.

Mr. B. G. Scully, of Toronto, spent Sunday in town.

A. C. Barnett, of Deseronto, was in the city to-day.

W. B. Tanner, of Ivanhoe, was in the city to-day.

O. Lloyd, of Madoc, left to-day for Grand Forks, N.D.

Wm. Wray, of Tweed, was in the city on business to-day.

Mrs. J. B. Ashley, of Picton, is in the city the guest of Mrs. Carson.

Geo. H. Brooker, of Chicago, is in the city the guest of Jas. Woodley, Murney St.

S. M. Tripp and wife, who have been visiting here, left to-day for North Bothwell.

Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, of Toronto, Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, is in the city.

Richard Gough, of Gough Bros., Peterborough, is the guest of his brother, E. Dudley Gough.

Robt. Jaffray, who will be remembered as having rode a tandem with his racing mate Deeks through here last summer, is in town pushing the sale of several lines of bicycles, of which the best one is the Rambler.

George Easterbrook and S. G. Emerson, Tweed; Wilmot Vandervoort and Jas. Montgomery, Stirling; L. Hoppins and A. H. Richardson, Deseronto; Jas. Terrill, Wooler; Jas. Logan, Peterborough; A. L. MacLellan and P. J. O'Rourke, Trenton, were guests at the Anglo to-day.

G. H. Allen and W. W. Stearne, Kingston; Geo. W. Rickels, G. W. Bilton, Frank Brown, W. H. Knox and Hugh Cashley, Toronto; F. W. O'Flynn and D. E. K. Stewart, Madoc; Frank Wesley, Berlin; G. W. Alcorn, Picton; John Taylor, A. C. McDonald and Chas. Tucker, Montreal; J. W. Powers, Buffalo; J. G. Hampton, Deseronto, were at the Quinte to-day.

PROPOSED SUMMER CARNIVAL

THE PUBLIC MEETING IN THE CITY HALL SLIMLY ATTENDED.

Letters Read From Ottawa and Hamilton Relative to Their Carnivals—The Council to be Asked for a Grant—The Hotel Keepers Expected to Contribute $1000.

A public meeting was held in the City Hall last evening to discuss the proposed summer carnival. The attendance was small, in fact it was a question in the minds of the promoters at 8:15 whether to go on with the discussion of the question or not. The audience could not be called representative, but it was thoroughly unanimous, those opposed to the project not having taken the trouble to be present.

Mayor Walmsley, chairman, after calling the meeting to order, called the following gentlemen to the platform: Mr. Corby, M. P., Ald. Yeomans, W. N. Ponton, W. C. Mikel, Thos. Ritchie, Col. Lazier, Henry Pringle, and F. S. Wallbridge. His Worship said he was pleased to see so many young men present, as they were the future taxpayers and they showed their progressiveness by attending. The committee appointed had secured considerable information that would assist in the details of the work and also show the advantages to be derived from the venture.

W. N. Ponton, Esq., read a letter from Ottawa, which stated that the recent Carnival there had been a success. The city had granted $1000 for lighting, etc. The proceeds had amounted to $14,000 and the expenditure had been $13,000. Another letter was read from C. R. Smith, Sec.-Treas., of the Hamilton Board of Trade, giving an account of their carnival held a few years ago. The expenditure on the whole affair was $9,300. With the Hamilton letter were extracts from a speech delivered by an Englishman, who attended the carnival.

Ald. Yeomans was called upon and read a letter from John J. Harrison, of Ottawa, a former Bellevillian. It stated that the subscriptions to the carnival amounted to $10,000. The City Council did not contribute directly, but made arrangements for extra lighting. There was a surplus of about $1000, which would likely be refunded to the Council. It gave work to poor people and set money in circulation. He suggested constant advertising and a responsible committee to carry out a carnival successfully. A friend of his thought Belleville an ideal place for a summer carnival.

Henry Pringle also read a letter from a gentleman in Ottawa to Mr. H. Corby, M. P., giving pointers on the subject. He also read another from H. H. Gildersleeve, of Kingston, to the Mayor, offering what assistance he could give. Another from R. C. Carter, Manager of the Deseronto Navigation Co., stating that his company would deal liberally with the carnival committee. Another from J. Lyons Biggar, regretting his inability to be present.

Mayor Walmsley said if the carnival was held it should be an honor to Belleville, but it would require money to carry out the scheme. He called upon ex-Ald. W. N. Ponton.

Mr. Ponton said if we do want a carnival the audience present should give an expression as to whether they wanted it or not. He said the date of the carnival had been suggested for July 1st to 4th, and he thought it would require $3,000 before the scheme could be put under way. The City Council, in his opinion, should contribute $1,000, and he for one would not be in favor of going on with the affair if the Council did not make a grant. He spoke at some length on the facilities of Belleville for a carnival. We should advertise the city and our bay so that many who do not know of its beauties may come here and see it. He thought a carnival would tend to advertise the city. The carnival would put money in circulation and bring money into the city. He was sure enough attractions could be obtained to draw people here.

W. C. Mikel was called upon, and spoke briefly. He thought nature had done much for Belleville, and he considered her facilities ample for the holding of a carnival. He was of opinion that the Council should give at least one-third towards the expenditure. The carnival would impress upon visitors the fact of our progressiveness. He was in accord with the scheme, if the funds could be raised.

Ex-Mayor Wallbridge said he was heartily in accord with the object of the meeting. He was satisfied that the carnival would draw a large crowd of people. He suggested one day for bicycling, one day for a regatta, and horse races on two other days. He did not think it would cost as much as mentioned by Ald. Ponton. He thought the receipts at the gates of the attractions would largely meet the expenditure. He suggested that one day be set aside for a fireman's celebration.

Col. Lazier said he had always had and still had great faith in this city of ours. We have a first-class hotel, granolithic walks, and will have an electric street railway before the carnival comes off. He would give a liberal subscription towards the carnival. He thought the Council should deal liberally with it also.

Thos. Ritchie, said he had not given the matter much consideration, but as far as he had been informed, he was heartily in accord with the project if the affair could be carried out successfully. He thought the carnival would bring our city prominently before the outside world. He thought, however, we should go slow in the premises. He did not think a public meeting the best means of arriving at a conclusion of this kind, but thought a full committee should be appointed to draft some plans, which could be submitted to a subsequent meeting. He thought the ladies should be consulted in the matter. To make the carnival successful the citizens must be unanimous. He was ready and willing to do all he could to promote the carnival if they decided to hold one.

H. Corby, M.P., said we must go into this matter with our eyes open. He was sorry there were not more present. He thought the City Council should be asked for at least $1,000. He suggested subscription committees for each ward and he would, with the Mayor, take Front st. He would not be in the city after May during the summer, but would assist the committee by a good subscription.

Ald. Yeomans said his committee had been given orders at the first of the year to keep a guard over the civic money bag. He did not think the gentlemen who had suggested that the Council give $1,000 were really serious. The gentlemen who had offered their time and assistance on behalf of the carnival had shown their progressiveness. Although he had vowed he would not work on a subscription committee, yet he felt almost persuaded to retract that vow and go in to help the project. He regretted the small attendance and thought it would be wise to appoint a committee which could report at a subsequent meeting. The Council's grants were regulated by law and could only be made for certain purposes. He suggested that the committee get what subscriptions they could and then ask the Council to supplement it with a grant and he had no doubt they would act fairly in the matter. He thought $4,000 could be raised without any assistance from the Council. The hotel-keepers should be very liberal in their subscriptions, as they would be greatly benefitted by the carnival. He was in accord with the project and would assist in any way possible.

Mr. W. W. Power said he was in sympathy with the carnival. As far as the hotel keepers were concerned he was sure they would do their share. He thought no trouble would be experienced in raising $1000 from the hotels and saloons. The Queen's hotel would do its share.

Cameron Brown said he would do all in his power, both financially and otherwise, for the success of the carnival.

W. S. B. Armstrong, of the Ontario, said he had been accredited with being dead against the carnival, but he was in favor of it if it can be made a succes. A market day crowd would not tend towards the success of the carnival.

Ald. Ponton moved, seconded by Frank Lewis, that this committee pledge their hearty support and financial assistance towards the summer carnival.—Carried unanimously.

Col. Lazier moved, seconded by H. Corby, M.P., that the following gentlemen be a committee to take the project into their consideration: Mayor Walmsley, H. Corby, M.P., W. H. Biggar, M.P.P., Thos. Ritchie, the aldermen of the city, ex-Mayor Wallbridge, ex-Ald. Mikel, ex-Ald. Ponton, Henry Pringle, C. M. Stork, Col. Lazier, John Brasier, J. C. Jamieson and T. S. Carman. The committee will meet a week from next Thursday at H. Corby's office.

The meeting broke up with three cheers for the Queen.

HUNG HIMSELF.

An Ameliasburg Farmer Commits Suicide by Hanging Himself in His Barn.

WELLINGTON, March 6th.—A sad affair took place yesterday afternoon at the home of Harvey Terry, about four miles from this place. Mr. Terry had just returned from attending the funeral of a neighbor, when, taking a rope to the barn he fastened it to a beam, and standing on a box, made a slip knot and placed it around his neck, then with a short piece of rope he fastened his hands behind his back and kicked the box from under his feet, and when found life was extinct. Mr. Terry was a well-to-do farmer and no cause can be given for the rash act except the loss of his barn last fall and the continued ill health of his wife.

Woman's Christian Association.

At the monthly meeting held yesterday reports were received from the various committees engaged in the work. The Hospital Board reported that twenty patients had been treated during the month, five being city poor. The Treasurer reported having received two donations of large amounts, one for $25 and the other $20. The need of an ambulance was spoken of and the ladies urged to attend Miss Gordon's lectures at the hospital. The Dorcas Society reported having sent to the hospital 12 men's night shirts, and having distributed to the city poor 18 new garments and 26 second class articles, also new material given to a poor woman unable to sew for herself. Much distress and poverty was reported by the ward visitors, and $133.68 was given out for the relief of the city poor.

Mrs. Bowen, whose case has been brought before the public through the city press, has received assistance from the Association for years, but an extra dollar was allowed her for this month.

Another Charge Against Spencer.

Alva B. Spencer, who pleaded guilty on Friday last to the charge of removing and disposing of chattels under mortgage held by the Freehold and Loan Company, of Toronto, was brought up this morning for sentence. A charge has also been laid against Spencer and his son William of obtaining $150 from E. D. O'Flynn & Son, Madoc, on January 1st with intent to defraud. The Magistrate said he felt inclined to be lenient in the first case, as there was no doubt the prisoner, who had heretofore borne a good reputation, had been driven to dispose of his stock and implements by cramped circumstances, but he would reserve his judgment until the subsequent charge had been tried. The case was enlarged till five o'clock this afternoon. P. J. M. Anderson appeared for the Crown; A. R. Dougall for the prisoner and F. E. O'Flynn for O'Flynn & Son.

Give us Pure Air.

The lawyers are complaining of the decidedly unsanitary state of the police court room. A prominent barrister said this morning that after standing over the register in the Magistrate's court a few minutes to warm he felt so weak that he could scarcely walk. The stench that comes up from the basement is nauseating, to say the least. Those whose duties call them to the police court every day are complaining of the impure air they are forced to breath and it is time some steps were taken to remedy this decidedly unhealthy condition of the room.

Honor Roll.

CANIFTON ST. SCHOOL—SENIOR PART II.

Alex. Hodgins, Mary Hagerman, Thos. Powell, Walter Thomas, Jessie Hodgins, George Handley.

JUNIOR PART II.

Delbert Smith, Florence Gardener, Geo. Stapley.

SENIOR PART I.

Willie Coleman, Ernie Pascoe, Helen Andrews, Stanley Norton, Melter Bowber, Annie Irvine.—E. WATERHOUSE, Teacher.

Rheumatism Cured.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood attacking the fibrous tissues of the joints. Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness and tones the whole body, neutralizes the acidity of the blood and thus cures rheumatism.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

Speaks From Experience.

The Mail and Empire says: "Belleville is considering the advisability of having a summer carnival and the INTELLIGENCER very wisely says: 'We cannot, after candidly considering the subject, and taking into account the experience of other places which have held such affairs, see anything in it for Belleville.'" It is not necessary to repeat the remainder of the quotation.

You Want to buy Right.

You, the average man, now pay out from necessity all the money that you earn—your expenses exactly balance your wages. Have you ever stopped to reflect that a saving of 25 per cent. in the former is precisely equivalent to an increase of 25 per cent. in the latter? At the Oak Hall Clothing House such a thing is possible, it is easy, it is unavoidable.

Beef, Iron and Wine.

This preparation is made from fresh Beef, Citrate of Iron and pure Sherry Wine. It is indicated in cases of debility and sudden exhaustion arising from acute or chronic disease. We have an excellent quality in bulk at 65c a pint as well as the ordinary kinds in bottles.—ALEX. RAY d&w1t

Spring Weather.

The fickle weather of March renders it of the first importance to protect the lungs by some means. There is nothing that will so perfectly do this as a chamois or felt Chest Protector. Sold by L. W. Yeomans & Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE SPRING SITTINGS WITH JURY BEFORE CHANCELLOR BOYD.

A Long Docket—Several Cases Settled—A New Issue Unsuccessfully Raised—Other Important Business.

The case of Clark vs. Leonard, in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages from the deft. on account of the death of her husband, alleged to have been caused through the use of liquor procured at the hotel of the deft. at the village of Warkworth, was brought to a close at the finish of the case for the prosecution.

Aaron Clark, sworn, said: He was a brother of the late Walter E. Clark; was was with him on the occasion of the accident; it was the 20th of November last; the deceased and witness went to Warkworth; they got there about 2 p.m. Witness did not see his brother again until about 6 o'clock that evening. He appeared to have had a drink or two; saw him again at 8 o'clock in Leonard's hotel, when he (deceased) asked the boys to have a "smile." They went in, but witness did not drink. They started for home about 9 o'clock at night, and had gone but a short distance when the waggon upset by striking against the corner of the sidewalk; all were thrown out, and Walter, when picked up, was insensible, and bleeding from the mouth, nose, ears, and was also vomiting blood. He was taken into Dr. Free's office, where he remained for a week, when he died. He was insensible the greater portion of the time.

In cross examination by J. Henderson, the witness said the night was very dark and his brother was driving rather fast when the waggon was overturned.

Mr. A. Cassidy, sworn, said he saw Walter Clark at Leonard's hotel the night of the accident. It was about 8 o'clock. Witness had a drink with the deceased, who had been drinking considerably.

Chas. Dingman, sworn: Saw Walter Clark at Warkworth on Nov. 20th; witness and Clark had a couple of drinks together; Mr. Leonard served them; they drank whiskey and pop; did not see Mr. Clark after 6 o'clock; Clark was not intoxicated at the time.

A. Baker, sworn, said he accompanied Walter Clark to Warkworth on November 20th; did not see Clark drink anything that day; saw Clark about 6 o'clock in the evening; he appeared to have been drinking; Clark came out of Leonard's hotel; when Clark got into the waggon he stumbled somewhat. Witness asked Clark to let him drive, but he refused. Clark drove the horses very fast. They had not driven over about 80 or 100 yards when the waggon struck the sidewalk and was overthrown. All the occupants were thrown out. Clark was rendered unconscious by the injuries which he received. Clark was recognized as a first class driver.

Dr. Free, sworn, said he remembered the night Walter Clark was brought to his house. He was bleeding from the mouth, nose and ears. He was insensible, and remained so the greater part of the time. He died a week later. Hemorrhage of the brain was, in his opinion, the cause, of death.

Dr. Richards was sworn and corroborated the testimony of Dr. Free.

Mrs. Ella Clute, sworn; Saw Mr. Clark at her store on the night of the accident. He came in on three different occasions. He appeared to be considerably the worse of liquor.

Mrs. M. A. Clark, sworn, said she was the widow of the late Walter Clark. She remembered the day her husband went to Warkworth. He was considered to be a first class driver of horses.

This concluded the case for the prosecution and Mr. Haverson contended that a case had not been made out. His Lordship concurred with him and entered a nonsuit.

E. G. Porter and A. L. Colville for plff., J. Haverson for deft.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR A KICK BY A HORSE.

MCCULLOUGH VS. ANDERSON.—This was an action brought by William McCullough, a farm servant, resident in Ameliasburg, against Wm. Anderson, ex-M. P. P., by whom he was employed at the time of the occurrence, to recover damages for injuries received by him, by one of deft's. horses kicking him. The plff. swore that about 8 o'clock on the morning of December 30th, 1893, he was cleaning out the stable at Anderson's, when he was kicked in the abdomen by the horse in question. Witness was laid up until August, 1894, from the effects of his injuries. He had not been able to work since, although he had tried to perform various kinds of labor. Drs. File, Gibson, McCall and Quackenbush had attended him off and on since he was hurt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clute.—Had used the horse at ploughing and doing other work about the farm. He never knew the animal to be vicious, but had seen him kick on three occasions.

Drs. Gibson and Quackenbush testified as to treating McCullough, who appeared to be suffering from an injury to the abdomen.

Paul Campbell, sworn, said he worked for the Messrs. Anderson for two seasons and the horse "Joe," which had kicked Mr. McCullough, had kicked on several occasions.

At this stage of the proceedings the court adjourned until 9:30 Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, March 6th.

The case of McCullough vs. Anderson was continued this morning and was not concluded until 1 p. m., when the jury retired.

Noble Dafoe swore that he worked for some time for Mr. Wm. Anderson and knew the horse "Joe." He had seen him kick on several occasions.

Dr. McColl was called and testified that he prescribed for McCullough for injuries which he received from the kick of a horse.

Mrs. McCullough testified that she remembered when her husband was injured. George Anderson brought him there. George told her that Mr. McCullough had been kicked by the same horse which had kicked him (George) in the spring. Wm. Anderson called at the house and during a conversation stated that the horse was a vicious old brute. Her husband has been more or less ill ever since he was kicked.

This concluded the case for the plff.

Dr. File testified that he was called to see Mr. McCullough two days after he was kicked and found him suffering severe pains in the stomach. Witness did not think that McCullough was seriously hurt. McCullough said he had been seriously hurt five years ago by a runaway.

Willoughby Anderson, sworn, said he knew the horse "Joe," who was 14 years of age. He purchased the horse 11 years ago and broke it; never saw the horse kick or saw him act viciously.

Geo. Anderson and Wm. Anderson, jr., testified that the horse was a quiet animal.

Mrs. E. Steel testified that she was a daughter of Mr. Wm. Anderson, and had often ridden and driven the horse "Joe," and always found it quiet.

Royal Jones, swore that he was a blacksmith and had often shod the horse; never saw the animal kick; considered it a quiet animal.

Wm. Anderson testified as to the animal being a quiet one, and not having kicked except when he was tormented.

This concluded the case and Mr. Clute addressed the jury on behalf of the defts. and Mr. Wright for the plff. His Lordship summed up.

The jury after being out for one hour, returned into court and rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $800 and costs. Lyons and Wright for plff., Clute & Williams for deft.

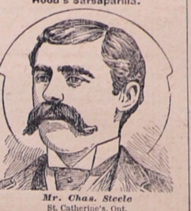
TRUE BILLS.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in two more true bills against John D. Ronald, for offering to bribe Frank Campbell, of Tweed, to assist by his vote in the council to procure a Ronald fire engine for use in the village.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

SPORTING TALK.

Kingston Y.M.C.A. has formed a bicycle club.

The Napanee hockey team will play the Quintes here to-morrow night.

Mr. Phil. Hart has shipped two St. Bernard pups to Fulton, Missouri, and one to Chicago.

In a wrestling match at Bradford, Eng., Larkin defeated Duncan C. Ross two falls out of three.

A Kingston man—H. A. Wood, jeweller—has patented a rawhide tire for bicycles. The rawhide is said to be much superior to rubber, as to difficulty of puncturing.

Lord Aberdeen was given a curlers' welcome at the Victoria rink, Toronto, last night. A practise match, in which seven rinks participated, was won by His Excellency's team.

Harford Ashley drove into town to-day a colt about eight months old in harness alongside of one of his older horses. The little fellow moved quite gracefully and gives promise of being something fast.

Sixty sail of Nova Scotia fishing vessels, all fast sailers, will compete in April in an ocean race of 120 miles off Halifax harbor. The Government cruiser Kingfisher has been entered. The prizes will be $500, subscribed by citizens of Halifax, with a $20 sweepstakes added.

The illness of Nat Herreshoff will probably interfere with the progress of the work on the new boat, especially the work of getting the frames ready, as it has been customary for him to superintend this most important matter. It will be a week or two before he will be able to do a great deal.

Mr. Jas. Ketcheson expects to complete his canvass to-day for subscriptions for the proposed ice races. He has been quite successful and hopes to be able to call a meeting to-morrow evening of those interested. It has been suggested that the races be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th inst.

C. L. Carey, heavy weight lifter, has received a challenge from Fred Sero, Belleville, to engage in a competition of lifting, for a purse, the amount to be decided. Carey will make arrangements with Sero for a contest to occur in Kingston within three weeks' time. Sero is a much heavier man than Carey. He weighs in the neighborhood of 160 lbs., while Carey only weighs about 130 lbs. Nevertheless it is thought Carey is his superior. Carey will go into training at once.—Whig

THE Y.M.C.A. DIRECTORS.

They Held Their Regular Monthly Meeting and Discussed Association Affairs.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y.M.C.A. directors was held last evening in the Association rooms and there was a good attendance.

The Boys' Work Committee were instructed to fit up the boys' room, using all money received from boys' membership for their work.

It was decided to hold special services in the Association rooms, commencing Monday next, to be led by Rev. W. W. Weeks, of Moncton, N.B.

The report of the Educational Work Committee was received. Good work has been done in the classes and the lecture course had been quite profitable. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Anglin, for his very able lecture a few weeks since.

On motion the W.C.T.U. were allowed the use of the parlor for their meetings, to commence on April first.

The Secretary's report and that of the Treasurer showed the Association to be in a prosperous condition.

A meeting of the Association workers will be held to-morrow evening to make preparations for next week's services.

Philharmonic.

A larger number were in attendance at the Philharmonic rehearsal last night than for some weeks past, and in consequence good work was done on the music to be presented at the next concert, which is expected to take place late in April. Mrs. York is anxious that all members should make a strong effort to be present each Tuesday night, in order that all parts may be as well sustained as in former concerts.

After several weeks' illness, Mrs. Col. Campbell was able to resume her place at the piano, and was greeted by a hearty round of applause.

It was moved by Rev. D. F. Bogert and seconded by Miss Smart, that the Secretary be directed to convey to Mr. T. S. Clark, the heartfelt sympathy of the society in the sad affliction which has visited him, in the loss of his estimable wife, which loss deprives the society of one of its most faithful members, and one who was beloved by all, for her kindly and Christian spirit.

The motion was carried by a standing vote.

Children's Boots.

We are taking great care in buying good wearing Children's Boots; we have some splendid wearing lines in these goods on good sensible lasts.—VERMILYEA & SON.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary

Fashionable
Tailoring !

Mr. JAS. H. MILLS

Has taken charge of our cutting department and will be pleased to meet his old customers in his new quarters.

We show a wide range of

English and Irish Serges, Cheviots, Black and Fancy Worsteds, Scotch Tweeds, Trouserings, Spring Overcoatings, Etc., Etc.

As we import these DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS our prices will be found very moderate.

Also a full line of Men's Furnishings.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

Address and Presentation.

On Saturday evening, March 2nd, the members of Shannonville Lodge, No. 301, A.O.U.W., turned out to their Lodge meeting in large numbers, it being the occasion of receiving the report of Bro. A.D. Walker, M.D., representative at Grand Lodge held in Toronto, Feb. 20th and 21st. A pleasant event then took place when Past Master Workman, Bro. A. D. Walker, M.D., was presented with a gold P.M.W's. jewel, and the following address:—

March 2nd, 1895.

PAST MASTER WORKMAN A. D. WALKER, M. D.

DEAR BROTHER,—For four years you have occupied the chair of this Lodge and during all that time we have been pleased to observe the zeal and untiring efforts you have put forth for the advancement of our Lodge and the Order in general. We trust the many admonitions you have given us may incite a greater zeal on the part of the officers and members of this Lodge for the advancement of the Order. It is encouraging to know that there has been a large increase in the membership of this Lodge during these years, and while this is gratifying to us as Workmen, we are also reminded that one of our number has been in the silent tomb during the time of your occupancy of the chair. The first time our membership has been broken by the messenger of death. Rev. Hudson was called very suddenly, but we have the consolation of knowing that death cannot enter that abode into which he has been removed, and that he made provisions for those dear ones whom God in his mercy has not yet seen fit to call hence.

We therefore desire to give expression to our feelings of appreciation for the service you have rendered us during the last four years as Master Workman of our lodge and with the best of fraternal feelings, we press you to accept this P. M. W. badge as a small token of our brotherly regard.

We desire that you will receive this, our gift, not for its real value, but as memento of the esteem and regard we hold for you, personally, and as a slight token of our gratitude for the lively interest you have always taken in the welfare of the lodge.

We also commend the wisdom of the Grand Lodge in their selection of you as District Deputy Grand Master for Quinte District, knowing that you will faithfully and ably perform the duties devolving upon you in the said office. Trusting that the Past Master Workman's chair of our lodge will be filled as often during the present year as your professional duties will permit, and that we may continue to work together in harmony and good will, we wish you and yours blessings and success in all the callings of life.

Signed on behalf of Shannonville Lodge, No. 301 A. O. U. W. in charity, hope and protection.

W. A. ESMOND, M.W.
R. H. LIDDLE, Recorder.

Dr. Walker, in accepting the jewel, made a suitable reply, thanking the members for their marked kindness to him in the past, and hoping that the friendship that had existed between him and the lodge would ever continue, and that in the time to come the lodge would never have reason to change their opinion of him, due to any error of his of omission or commission.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, March 4th.—Grain—There appears to be very good demand for grain and the market is very firm. Oats are quoted at 40c and peas at about 69c. There is not much doing in either barley or rye, and prices remain purely nominal. Wheat, No. 1 hard, nominal; peas, per 63 lbs, in store, 69c to 70c; oats, per 34 lbs, store, 39c to 40c; rye, No. 2, 52½c to 53c; barley, feed, 49c to 50c; barley, malting, 57c to 58c.

Flour—There is a fair local demand, but the export business is on a very moderate scale. Prices, however, are quite firm in sympathy with the strength of the wheat market. Straight rollers, $2.90 to $3; extra, $2.50 to $2.70; superfine, $2.35 to $2.40; fine, $2.20; strong bakers', Manitoba, $3.65 to $3.70; strong bakers', Manitoba, best brand, $3.70 to $3.75; spring patents, Manitoba, $3.90.

Meal—In sympathy with the continual advances in oats the market for meal is firmer, with sales of granulated and rolled at $4. Granulated and rolled, per brl, $3.90 to $4; granulated and rolled, per bag, $1.90 to $2; standard, per brl, $3.90 to $4; standard, per bag, $1.90.

Feed—Scarce and high about fits the position of bran at present. The demand is fairly good. There is not a great deal doing in either shorts or mouillie. Bran, $18 to $19; shorts, $19; mouillie, $21 to $22.

Cheese—While there is a little better feeling to the cheese market the volume of business has not increased to any appreciable extent. White cheese over the cable is quoted at 48s and colored at 49s 6d.

Butter—Jobbers did little or nothing today owing to the storm. Prices remain about the same. Creamery, 20c to 21c; townships, 14c to 17c; western, 10c to 13c; rolls, 11c to 14c.

Eggs—The colder weather, smaller receipts and a good steady demand all tend to keep the market very firm. Montreal limed eggs are quoted at 19c to 20c and and fresh at 28c to 30c.

Dressed hogs—The colder weather has created a little firmer feeling, with sales at $5.60 to $5.70.

LIVE STOCK.

This is a dull period of the year for live stock, as is clearly shown by the condition of the local markets. Ther were all dull today, and there is nothing that would indicate a material improvement in the near future. Cable advices are less encouraging, quoting live cattle lower at 10c to 11c and sheep at 11c to 12½c. There was a larger run of cattle at the C.P.R. yards this week, but there was a falling off in sheep. Hogs showed an increase. This morning at the market three loads of choice western cattle were taken for Quebec account. A comparative statement of receipts follows:—This week—Cattle, 738; sheep, 37; hogs, 479; calves, 123. Last week—Cattle, 423; sheep, 829; hogs, 83; calves, 49. The receipts of horses this week were 87 head, against 16 last week. Trade at the east end market this morning was fairly brisk. There were about 550 head of cattle offered and the majority sold within the range of 2½c to 3½c. About 60 calves offered and 150 sheep and lambs; the former sold at about $3 to $12 each and the latter about 3½c per lb. There were only a few spring lambs offered. They sold at $6 each.

The Weather.

Fine winter weather continues. The lowest temperature last night was 1 above zero; at 8 a.m., 9; and at noon 36.

PROBABILITIES.

South to west winds; fair weather; higher temperature.

Sunday Observance.

The meeting in reference to Sunday observance, which was held last night in Emmanuel church, was largely attended. Rev. J. S. Trotter, Rector, presided and the speakers were Rev. Messrs. Marshall, McCamus, Woodcock and Roberts.

SIDNEY CROSSING.

MARCH 4th.—Your fair city's commodious emporium must have been well crowded with rural vendors, judging from the numbers who passed through here on Saturday.—Miss Hattie Pringle, of Belleville, returned to her home on Saturday, after spending a pleasant week with her friend Miss Minnie Fletcher.—Mr. John Johnston, our worthy Inspector, paid an official visit to this institution of learning last week. We presume it is with pride that he revisits the the school where he, in youthful days, so successfully wielded the birch. He was a universal favorite and we always delighted in seeing him in the neighborhood.—Mrs. John Whyte left on Saturday last for a prolonged visit with her daughter, Mrs. Tom Clute, of Stirling.—The many friends and relatives of Mr. "Dan" Strohn, late of California, but formerly of this place, will be exceedingly grieved to hear of his sudden demise, which occurred in that southern clime some few weeks ago. He is a cousin of Mr. J. W. Young and well-known here. He left the Crossing in early youth in company with his cousins, Messrs. Geo. and Ezekiel Lawrence, to seek his fortune in that sunny land of the south. They were all successful and finally settled there. Mr. Geo. Lawrence died very suddenly of heart failure during last September, and the remaining brother, Ezekiel, is a prosperous and wealthy land owner, possessing some hundred acres or more of flourishing almond orchards and vineyards. During last year he shipped over two carloads of almonds to other ports. We are always delighted to hear from our successful Sidney boys who are carving the fortunes in other lands.—Mr. Ned Vandervoort spent last week with friends in Foxboro. Miss Emma Hogle is visiting her uncle, Mr. Ed. Deacon, Murney st.—Pedro has been introduced into our quiet hamlet, and already several parties have been made.—By the way, the farmers are packing in ice; it looks as though we are going to have an unusually hot summer. Messrs. Wm. and Russel Lott are kept busily at work supplying their urgent customers with the crystal cakes.—The many friends of Mrs. Henry Bleecker will be grieved to hear that she is dangerously ill.—Mrs. Webster Kelley is spending a few days with relatives in your beautiful city.—Mr. and Mrs. Emory Finkle, who have been enjoying themselves with relatives in Madoc, returned home on Saturday highly delighted with their visit. They state that the annihilation by fire of the Presbyterian church has sadly marred the picturesqueness of Madoc scenery.—Mrs. Henry Juby is visiting her daughter Mrs. E. A. Bartlett.—Mr. Stratton, agent, has been canvassing this section with catarrhal remedies and other articles manufactured by Carnaghan of Deseronto.

ROBLIN'S MILLS.

On Saturday evening the Ameliasburg amateur minstrels made their second appearance in the Town Hall here and were greeted with an overflowing house. The entertainment throughout was perfectly free from anything that would offend the feelings of the most fastidious. Numbers attended from Belleville and competent critics pronounced it the best performance given by any amateur company for years. This company have decided to play at Consecon on Saturday, March 9th, and at Wellington the following Monday.—Miss Huldah Roblin has returned home after spending two months visiting friends in Ingersoll and Cobourg.—Misses Sarah and Annie Tomblin have returned home after spending two weeks with their sister, Mrs. M. Sprague.—Miss Morgan, of Omemee, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Irvine Coleman.—Mr. and Mrs. Beddes are visiting at Mr. Albert Lout's this week—Gerard Jinks and bride, and Adam Palmer and wife, spent Sunday at Chas. Palmer's.—Robt J. Hazard, wife and daughter May, left last week for their home at Bad Axe, Michigan. Sam Smith, jr., and wife, of Demorestville, are spending a few days at Wm. H. Stafford's.—Will Johnson, of Picton, who has been visiting at his cousin's, Chas. Roblin, returned home last week.—Wm. Coleman, Trenton, spent Sunday with his parents.—A large party from Albury took in the minstrel show on Saturday night and we noticed by their smiling faces it was the best they had seen for a long time.—Albert Lout is the happiest man in town these days. It is a son.—Mrs. Butler, of Plainfield, has returned after visiting her sister, Mrs. Samuel Simmons.—Nathan Hyatt is making preparations for building a grand house in the spring.—Miss Sprague left last week on a visit to her brother, Mr. W. G. Sprague, M. D., at Barker's, N.Y.—Mr. W. H. Stafford has removed his stock of goods to the store recently erected by the A.O.U. W. of this place. We wish him success.

The Y.P.S. of C.E. of John St. Church.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of John St. Presbyterian church held a business meeting at the residence of Mr. Jas. Fleming, Cedar St., last evening. Mr. Bryce occupied the chair, and the reports of the various committees on the different lines of work being done by the Society were presented, and showed everything in a most satisfactory and healthy condition. Rev. Mr. George, pastor of the Church, was present, and made a few remarks. An impromptu programme of speeches, music and recitations, was much enjoyed by all. Light refreshments were served, and all present spent a pleasant evening.

Changed Daily. WEDNESDAY, March 6.

That . . .
Coffee

You bought last! Was it all you could wish for in taste and flavor? If not, we would ask you to try our 30c. French Coffee. In nearly every instance it gives you a cup of delicious tasting Coffee.

Strouds.

DAISY.. ...DAISY.

THE "DAISY" HOT WATER HEATER

It is now conceded by the Leading Heating experts of of the Country, that the Spence "DAISY" Hot Water Heater, for rapid and perfect circulation, combined with Economy of Fuel, has no Equal in the Market.

et an estimate for heating your house from

C. F. SMITH & CO.

NEW SHIRTINGS ...

... AT ..

... FISH'S SHIRT FACTORY.

Opened to-day 150 pieces of New Shirtings English Oxford Shirting, English Regatta Shirting, English Zephyr Shirting, French Cambric Shirtings, all the latest colorings and designs.

Made up to order, with our new Patent Neckband, that stops the irritation and galling of the neck from the collar button.

A. E. FISH & CO.

The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gents Furnishers, of Belleville.

Try our new Patent King Shirt

Bargains

— IN —

BEDROOM SETS!

We have just received a number of 9 and 10 piece Bedroom Sets which we will run off very cheap.

These are imported goods of English Manufacture, printed in tasty designs, and while they last you can get them at

$2.49 Per Set.

Come early and get first choice at

THE FAIR,

FRANK WEEKS MANAGER.

NO-TO-BAC!

Guaranteed to Cure Tobacco habit in every form.

At the PHARMACY,

D. M. WATERS.

Bitter ...

..ORANGES

FOR MARMALADE,

Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE

GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.

Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

McLAUGHLIN'S .. QUEEN FLOUR

Which is Warranted.

THE BEST IN CANADA

For sale by

Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville

Louis Benmore.

Send them an order.

Dont Play ..

With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.

BELLEVILLE

Daily Intelligencer.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

The street by-and-by leads to the house of never.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

Each day brings to us all some opportunity of doing good.

Reasons for Success.

The success of Norway Pine Syrup as a cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles is due to the fact that it is the best and pleasantest remedy ever discovered, and because its action is prompt and certain.

White hairs are like the sea foam which caps the waves after a storm.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

When pride and poverty, have to shake hands, the meeting is a bitter one.

Chronic Derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

A Brooklyn barber shines the boots of every patron without cost.

Scraped With a Rasp.

SIRS,—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

The female frog is voiceless. It is only the male frog that sings.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT **Settlers ... Trains**

TO **MANITOBA**

—AND THE—

. North-West .

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THE HOLLOW RUBY.
BY
JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

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CHAPTER I.

Meryon awoke with the issue of an interesting dream in doubt. Terah had admitted that she loved him; the prince had seemed indisposed to hear reason; but just then the purple and gold heraldic heron which formed the central device of his highness' state banner detached itself from the surrounding embroidery and flew viciously at Meryon's head. He heard Terah's voice raised in warning, and saw two black mountains at the verge of a desolate plain, sundered from each other by a rugged defile. The sun was setting behind the mountains—and he awoke.

He yawned and glanced at the long silver chain by which a lamp of pierced brass depended from the ceiling. A ray of sunlight from the east window rested on it—by which token he knew it was about nine o'clock.

The room in which he lay was beautiful and—as the bedchamber of a modern young American—singular.

Lofty and of good size, it was rather narrow for its length. Polished marbles of tender hues paved the floor, the central part of which was depressed several inches below the ends, and in a basin in this depression leaped and fell the slender jet of a fountain. A high dado glowed with oriental tiles colored like fading sunsets, and the walls above were hung with tapestries stained as with crushed roses and violets. Higher still was a wide border of dark brown wood exquisitely carved, and above this the four windows, a foot high by four times that width. Silks of mellow tone draped the ceiling.

Along three sides of the south end of the chamber extended a broad divan, part of which served Meryon as a bed. Here and there about this dim, lovely room stood vases of wrought bronze and fine porcelain. Within reach of his arm was a triple gong on a carved wood stand, with a hammer hanging by a silken cord. Meryon struck thrice upon this graceful instrument, and three soft notes of an octave's interval tingled on the air. As they subsided the portiere was pushed open, and a graceful figure entered, bearing a tray with coffee, cakes and cigarettes.

Had the figure been fully draped, you would have taken it for that of a girl, so refined and beautiful were the aquiline features and the shaggy cloud of soot-black, fine-spun hair, which fell on the shoulders. But the supple body, naked from the waist up, was that of a boy of twelve or fourteen, tawny as fine bronze. Girt round his loins was a skirt of dark blue gossamer stuff, with silver lines running through it and a silver fringe, and about his neck a double necklace of delicate silver links hung half way down his breast. Black as night were the great eyes which met Meryon's blue ones, and radiant the smile of greeting which revealed his flashing teeth.

The ensuing dialogue, though carried on in an oriental tongue, shall for the sake of uniformity be here given in the English equivalent.

"The top of the morning to you, Ebal, my beauty!" said the American. "You're a sight for sore eyes! Did any one ever tell you that you look surprisingly like the divine Princess Terah—God bless her! Maybe only an artist who has painted your portrait as often as I have could see it in your present rig; but put on one of her dresses and anyone would know it. The funny thing is that neither she nor you resemble the prince; but Terah's mother, if she were asked * * * however, there's no fathoming the mysteries of oriental—diplomacy."

"Honored lord!" murmured the boy, in a tone of half-frightened remonstrance, but smiling still. He knelt and placed the tray upon the divan beside his master. Then taking a cigarette from the enameled box on the tray he put it daintily between his lips and lit it at the silver spirit lamp.

"TENUAH SENT YOU THIS."

Having inhaled a single whiff of fragrant smoke, he handed it to Meryon with a charming obeisance and he accepted it with the complacency of one who knows his ease and likes it.

"I don't know whether this is most like Aladdin's palace or a glorified Turkish bath," said he to himself; and then to Ebal: "What news have you brought me, you rascal? What of the rose who makes cabbages of all other roses—the star that makes a brass kettle of the sun? Have you brought me nothing from her?"

Now, Ebal thought Meryon a wonderful and worshipful being, but as a born oriental he was frightened by the audacity of his passion for the young princess. From a fold of his girdle he took a small rosebud, such as grew on the gardens of Saadi or Omar, and presented it to the other as if it were a fragile explosive.

"I know nothing myself, mighty lord—but Sennah said I was to give this to you and to say that the lion must beware of the pitfall which the hunter digs in his path. That means Hatipha, the head eunuch—how I hate the old beast!" he added, lowering his voice to a whisper.

Meryon laughed. "That's all right, my lad," he said, taking the bud and kissing it. "Don't you be scared. I'm looking out for you; and I'm wiser than a thousand such old mules as Hatipha. I talk openly to you because I love you, and Senuah is our confidante because she's your sister and the princess' favorite maid—and there's no one to take her place. But I can hold my tongue when I see fit. And when the time comes"—here he bestowed upon the youth a wink of great significance. "I'll take you along with us to America and make your fortune. Well, now, be off, my beauty, and leave me to drink my coffee and meditate!"

"But I may help my lord to dress later?" asked Ebal, reluctantly retiring from the fascinating presence.

"When I'm ready I'll hit the gong. There—Allah—Il—Allah Bismillah! Clear out!"

As Ebal vanished with a smile and a sigh, Meryon fell upon the bud with amorous rapture. It fared badly, as buds are apt to do, in the cause of love. After smelling and kissing it till it looked as if ruined by premature dissipation, the lover ended by devouring it, petals, calix and all, as if by incorporating it with his bodily substance to mystically bind to his own the soul of his beloved. Then he drank his coffee and took counsel with him self.

He was an American artist in search of the beautiful, whose devotion to his art was proved by his possessing a fortune that made him more than independent of the world. He had brought good letters of introduction to the prince of this little kingdom, and had confirmed his welcome by painting a capital full-length portrait of his host. Great favor was his; a suite of rooms in the palace, and servants for his exclusive behoof. The prince was not only at all times accessible to him without ceremony, but could not get enough of his society. During his two months' sojourn he had made a lot of valuable studies, in many of which Ebal, in all poses and costumes, or with no costume save his own boyish beauty, was the centre of interest. This was all very well.

But alas for insatiable human nature and malicious fate! One day (owing to a concatentation of accidents which cannot here be detailed) he met face to face and unpremeditatedly the only daughter of the prince, Terah the beautiful. It was all up with him in a moment; and her oriental fancy seems to have been no less captivated by the fresh complexion, handsome features and red hair of the occidental stranger. They loved each other at the first intention, as surgeons say, just as young people used to do in the golden prime of the good Haroun Alraschid. Ah! Romance lingers in this old world yet, and we shall see!

HE MET FACE TO FACE THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF THE PRINCE.

Meryon had the tact to cover his face with his hands, and the presence of mind to look through his fingers. The princess replaced her veil not so hastily as to prevent a quick, artist glance from catching a rapturous impression of her dusky grace and glorious eyes. Fat old Hatipha, with pendent cheeks flapping, bustled up in vast perturbation and whipped the princess out of the infidel's sight as fast as he could. But Senuah, following, threw over her shoulder an arch glance which in America would have passed for a wink of sympathetic intelligence. Mischief was afoot.

Then followed intrigue. One afternoon the back part of the booth of Musreddin, the jewel-merchant, contained a new apprentice, with huge turban and voluminous drapery, whose blue eyes wandered from his work as Terah entered, and never left her face during the half hour she chaffered with the jeweler over the price of a ring—which, on the other hand, she would never have looked at twice, had she not been stealing a thousand glances at the back part of the shop! Again, from a meshrebie-screened window (chartered for the purpose), who glowered invisible and impassioned while Terah, her divine countenance not ten inches from his, debated interminably with Senuah as to whether they should turn to the right and visit the confectioner, or to the left to the silk mercer's; while Hatipha, the unsuspicious, stood in the shadow hardby, with mind at ease because, forsooth, the street was empty. Empty!—and all the while Terah's soft finger tips were being kissed ravenously through the lattice-work, and, when at last the debate with Senuah came to an end, folded themselves about a love-note designed in the most gloriously extravagant terms! No name was signed to that note, but perhaps the princess didn't know whom it came from, and didn't thenceforth wear it in her bosom until—paradoxical as it may seem—it got worn out, and means had to be devised to furnish her with another!

Yes, here in the heart of the guarded orient, and under the shadow as it were of the bow-string, was this love affair carried on, until this very morning of the rosebud. How was it to end? Ah, how indeed!

"No doubt," Meryon said to himself, "eloping with an oriental princess under the noses of her father and the head eunich isn't the easiest thing in the world—I never said it was! But a bonanza like that is worth a risk. The boldest way is the best; bribe Musreddin again; wait with the horses at the back door in the alley; she comes in to buy a new ring; frightful row in the street at the front between two camel-drivers; Hatipha mounts guard at the front door; Terah slips into a rear room and a suit of boy's clothes and so out at the back, mounts, and we're off! Give us ten minutes' start, and 'they'll have fleet steads that follow,' quoth young Lochinvar! That's the programme. Sorry to play such a game on the poor old prince, but that is the fault of the oriental system—and oh, my soul! what an armful of heaven she is."

He caught up a pillow and vicariously pressed Terah to his heart. Like other lovers he was sometimes constrained to wreak himself on his imagination.

"I quite pity Hatipha, too," he said, when he came to himself, "but in the bright lexicon of my youth there's no such word as getting bested by any tumble-down, earringed, dew-lapped, pot-bellied old nondescript like that—I guess not! I'll go down and interview Musreddin as quick as I can get my clothes on."

He reached for the gong, but ere he could strike it the curtains parted and in sprang Ebal, evidently in a fright.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Instinct of Self-Preservation.

"I never realized the strength of the instinct of self-preservation in man," said John F. Thompson, "until I witnessed a test of it on a steamboat. Among the passengers was a man who had a black rattlesnake in a box with a glass top. The snake was a very vicious one, and would strike the glass whenever any one approached. The owner of the reptile challenged any one in the crowd to hold his finger on the glass and let the snake strike at it. There could not be any danger, and there was not a man who did not think it an easy thing to do. One big fellow, who looked as if he never knew what nerves were, tried it first, and, after repeated attempts, gave it up. Then every passenger on the boat attempted it, and failure followed in each case. It simply could not be done. Instinct was stronger than reason and will power combined.

"I witnessed another illustration of this in Paris. A young man had lost his last sou at a gambling table. Not only was he without means, but he had lost a large sum belonging to his employer. He started for the Seine to drown himself. On the way there was a great commotion, caused by the escape of a tiger from a strolling menagerie. The animal came down the street and people fled in every direction. Instantly the man who was seeking death climbed a lamp post and hung on to the top of it, trembling in every muscle. When the animal was captured and the danger was over he went to the river and committed suicide. I was interested in the account of the suicide, and, prompted by curiosity, went to see the body, instantly recognizing it as that of the young man whom I had seen make so frantic an effort to escape death, evidently but a few minutes before he sought it, and at the very time that he was seeking an opportunity to end his existence."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Innuendo

Polly—Jones retires from office a poor man.

Tix—He must have been very closely watched.

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THE SECRETARY,
28 Bank of Commerce Chambers,
Toronto, Ont.

Daily Intelligencer.

MURDER AND CREMATION

A Toronto Man Arrested for Wife Murder.

TRIED FIRE TO HIDE HIS CRIME

A. A. Dicks of Brockton Charged With Murdering His Wife to Obtain $19,000 Insurance—Was It a Conspiracy, the Body Not Corresponding With That of the Woman Insured?

Toronto, March 7.—Arthur A. Dicks, upholsterer, aged 35 years, was last night arrested on the charge of murdering his wife, Mary Dicks, on Saturday. Dicks was taken in charge by Detective Verney at his new home, 1164 College-street, at about 8 o'clock, and locked up in No. 6 Station.

The Crown believe that he deliberately murdered Mary Dicks for her insurance, and then set fire to his house to conceal his crime.

The facts of the case have been published hitherto, and are briefly these: At 1.30 o'clock on Saturday morning last the home of the Dicks' family, at 220 St. Helen's-avenue, was damaged by fire. Dicks escaped with his five children, and stated that his wife had started down the stairway with a lamp, had fallen and her rescue was impossible. In the morning the charred remains of a woman were discovered in the very midst of the hottest part of the blaze, with a shattered lamp some distance off.

It subsequently transpired that Mrs. Dicks' life was insured for $19,000, distributed as follows: Sun $10,000, Covenant Mutual $5000, Home Circle $3000, Chosen Friends $1000, and that the prisoner was insured for $27,000, as follows: Sun $15,000, Covenant Mutual, $5000, Home Life $2000, Chosen Friends $2000, Home Circle $3000.

As Dicks was a man of small means and had exhausted his last dollar in paying premiums for one year, the existence of so much insurance was in itself a suspicious circumstance. These facts were brought out at the coroner's inquest, and a reporter made the additional discovery that on or about the time that all this insurance was put on, namely, January, 1894, $30,000 additional insurance was applied for by Mrs. Dicks in the Equitable Life and New York Life, and refused.

A premium of $184 was paid by Mrs. Dicks to the Sun Life on the afternoon immediately preceding her death. Mrs. Dicks also had made a will a week before, leaving her money to her children, with her husband as trustee of the funds.

Added to these facts was the discovery yesterday made by Detective Verney, that the fire at 220 St. Helens-avenue was the result of deliberate incendiarism. Nor was this Dicks' only fire; four times has he been burned out under suspicious circumstances, each time securing goodly sums for property burned.

The Crown is acting on the theory that Dicks killed his wife immediately after the evening meal, as her stomach on examination is said to have been found full of food, recently eaten, indicative of a heavy meal of meat, potatoes, celery and pickles. As Dicks swore at the coroner's inquest that to his knowledge his wife ate nothing later than 7 o'clock, the story that she died at 1.30 a.m. will be one point in the investigation.

The darkest mystery in connection with the arrest and alleged crime is the fact that the chief means of identifying the body of Mrs. Dicks, a goitre on the neck, does not exist on the remains found, although that portion of the body is intact. All the clothing of the woman is missing. It may transpire that Mrs. Dicks is still alive and in hiding, and that some unknown woman has been done to death for purposes of fraud and robbery.

THE FIRE INCENDIARY.

A Five Gallon Can of Coal Oil Placed Where It Would Do Its Work.

Detective Verney was detailed to the case yesterday, and made a thorough inspection of the premises in which the tragedy took place. The furnace from which the fire is claimed to have originated was most closely examined, and a discovery made which led to Cicks' arrest a few hours after.

The furnace was found to be a "Novelty." In order to admit its erection in the shallow cellar it was necessary to sink it to the depth if 18 inches below the basement floor. Despite this precaution, the hot-air pipes, of which there were five, leading to different parts of the house, are quite close to the floor above. Though the night of tbe ifre was a cold one, the dampers, in two of the three pipes yet intact, are turned to prevent the heat from entering the living apartments.

Tightly jammed in between one of these hot-air pipes and the floor immediately above was found a five-gallon coal oil can. Though the floor was burnt almost entirely away at this point, from the condition of this can and the position in which it was found it seemed almost impossible that it could have fallen from the shop above after the floor had been burned away.

It had evidently been placed there with malice aforethought.

That the can had contained oil was perceptible from the streaks which indicated where it had escaped from the uncorked mouth, and ran, burning as it went, over the sides of the can, and the pipe upon which it lay. The can rested midway between where the pipe left the furnace and where it entered the register, and was turned with the mouth towards the furnace. The oil would escape from it and following the hot-air pipes lead the fire towards the register.

A curious coincidence is that the floor above the furnace was burned only directly over the pipe upon which the can lay. When the body was found by the firemen the head was within two feet of the register.

The fragments of the lamp which Mrs. Dicks is said to have been carrying when she fell were picked up half way up the stairway, and some distance from where the body lay.

A FIRE INSURANCE FIEND.

Suspicious Fires by Which Dicks Had Previously Benefited.

The fire in which Mrs. Dicks met her death is the fourth in which Dicks has been interested of late years. In 1889, while Dicks conducted business in Bathurst-street, his stables were mysteriously burned, and, though they contained very little of value, the insurance companies paid over $200 to Dicks.

Again, at Mimico, in 1893, fire visited him, this time destroying the house in which he lived, together with its contents. The Royal Insurance Company held a risk on his furniture for $750, and this amount they paid over.

Dicks' latest experience with fire, prior to that of Saturday last, was at Kew Beach, in April, 1894. The circumstances of this blaze occasioned suspicion in the minds of many of those most intimately acquainted with the full facts of the case. The house in which the fire occurred was the property of Mr. Josiah Barnett, 66 Gloucester-street, and was formerly occupied by the late Sir Adam Wilson. J. W. Bowden, Mr. Barrett's agent, was approached by Dicks in the latter part of March last and asked if he has on his list any quiet summer houses. Mr. Bowden offered Dicks the choice of many. The two went over the list together, and on visiting the Beach, Dicks chose Mr. Barnett's house as being the most suitable. The reason he assigned for his choice was that the house was more isolated than were the others.

The price agreed upon was $400 for the season of three months, $50 to be paid down, the remainder before the expiration of the first month. When the matter was laid before Mr. Barnett he declined at first to accept it, as he entertained doubts concerning Dicks' ability to pay. In an interview on the matter which took place between Mr. Barnett and Dicks, the latter stated that his wife was in poor health, and he was desirous of spending the summer months in the quietest possible place. This was less than two months after Mrs. Dicks had placed $15,000 insurance upon her life and was pronounced by the physicians of the companies a good risk.

The $50 deposit was made April 7. The residence was elaborately furnished, much of the furniture having been the property of the late Sir Adam. Dicks said the mahogany equipments were not good enough for his tastes and requested Mr. Barnett to have them removed in order to make room for his own furniture. Mr. Barnett complied, and Dicks began to move his furniture in. He had had possession of the key but two days, when at 7 o'clock the evening of the second day a fire, originating in the attic completely consumed the residence and what furniture it contained.

Dicks immediately put in his claim to the Phoenix Company in which his goods were insured, for $1500. Of this amount he was allowed $917. When in conversation with Mr. Barnett a few days after the fire, Dicks attributed the origin of the fire to ghosts. He, himself, had been in the place a short time before the blaze was discovered.

IS IT MRS DICKS' BODY?

Insurance Men Think Mrs. Dicks Still Lives—A Corpse Substituted.

The Crown has as yet no actual proof that the body which was burned was that of Mrs. Dicks. It is possible, as will be seen from the following circumstances that the body was that of another. Has some unknown woman been done to death?

Mr. A. H. Hoover, local manager of the Covenant Mutual Insurance Company of New York, took steps yesterday before Dicks' arrest was decided on to have a special investigation into the supposed death of Mrs. Mary Dicks in the fire at 220 St. Helen's-avenue, Saturday morning. His company consider they have valid reason for the suspicion that the body of the burned woman was not that of Mrs. Dicks at all, but a corpse substituted for the purpose of securing payment of the $19,000 insurance on Mrs. Dicks' life.

Mr. Hoover, when interviewed, said "The fact that Mrs. Dicks was just as anxious as her husband to have the insurance placed on her life, and that she went with him and personally applied to the various companies without having been solicited in any way, leads us to believe that if there was any scheme on foot to defraud the companies she was a party to it.

"It is a remarkable fact also that the husband should have carried $27,000 on his own life, the premiums on his combined policies reaching an amount in excess of his income, which he swears was never more than $1000 per annum.

"A number of cases have occurred of late in the United States of companies being defrauded by the substitution of a corpse to represent some living policy-holder, and we are determined to sift this matter to the bottom. The fact that Dicks carried so much insurance on his life might also lead to the conclusion that they had conspired with outside parties to procure a body of either sex. In case a male was procured the husband was to disappear and the insurance to be collected on his life."

"The body of the dead woman is burned in such a way that it is impossible to identify it. The face and scalp and hair were burned, but the neck, which will play a most important part in the case, remains intact, although badly scorched.

"When Mrs Dicks applied for the various policies on her life a year ago last January, it was remarked that on the right side of her neck she had a goitre of some considerable size. In the medical examiner's report to the Equitable Life Insurance Company, this fact is dwelt on as the chief point for identification. Mrs. Dicks alluded to it in talking matters over with the agents, and though she kept it covered up the protruberance was much in evidence. It is a curious fact, however, that the post-mortem examination made by Drs. McConnell and Caven failed to reveal any sign of this goitre."

Dr. John McConnell said, when interviewed, "The neck we found to be intact, although the flesh was cooked. We devoted particular attention to the examination of the neck and searched for marks of strangulation. Not the slightest indication of a goitre was to be found and the condition of the neck was such that it could not have been burned away."

"Did you discover anything in the condition of the corpse to indicate that death had taken place for any considerable length of time before it was burned?" asked the reporter.

"No. The indications were that death had taken place very recently. The blood which oozed from the body was arterial and not venous, as it would have been in a case where the victim had died from natural causes. The stomach was much distended and completely full of recently masticated food, indicating that deceased had partaken of a hearty meal just previous to her death. This is a certain sign that death had been recent. The legs, arms and the flesh of the back were burned, but we found the various organs in a healthy condition. The ordinary tests applied to the lungs showed that she had not been strangled.

"You may say," added Dr. McConnell, "that I only delayed the issuance of a warrant for a coroner's inquest because I wished to make a careful investigation in compliance with my oath of office. I believe that Coroner Johnson had not taken this trouble when he issued the warrant."

The Covenant Mutual will probably act in co-operation with the other companies in securing an investigation as to whether the remains were really those of Mrs. Dicks. Detectives will be set at work to see if that lady is still alive. One thing the doctors are positive of is that the dead woman came to her death but a short time before being found. Yet another circumstance in connection with this matter is the fact that, although Dicks swore his wife wore no garment but her nightdress, not a stitch of her clothing has been found.

The prisoner will be arraigned this morning.

Toronto Markets.

Troonto, March 7.—Flour—Quiet; straight rollers are quoted at $2.55 to $2.80, according to quality.

Bran—Offerings limited, with prices firm at $16 west and $17 here.

Wheat—The market is quiet. Red is quoted at 58c west and white at 59 1-2 to 60c north. Spring nominal at 64c on Midland. Cars of Manitoba hard unchanged at 81c North Bay, and at 82c grinding in transit, Sarnia.

Barley—The market is quiet, with No. 1 quoted at 48c to 50c. Higher prices are quoted for choice grades for domestic purposes.

Oats—The demand is moderate with sales outside at 33c for cars of white west and at 34 1-2c on Midland. Cars on track, 36c to 36 1-2c.

Peas—The demand is good and prices unchanged, there being sales at 58c both east and west.

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET

Government Defend Themselves Against Criticism.

ROSS REPLIES TO MR. HOWLAND

The P.P.A. Leader Denounces the Attack on His Party—Bills to Amend Division Courts Act and Registry Act—Cost of Maintaining Ontario and Michigan Public Asylums.

Toronto, March 7.—The oratory which characterized the further debate on the budget yesterday was of a better type than any that has preceded it this session. At times the discussion was most interesting. For the Government Messrs. Gibson and Ross made excellent speeches, and Mr. St. John, in a maiden effort, eclipsed himself in behalf of the Opposition.

Mr. Thomas Gibson of Huron set the ball rolling, viewing things from the ministerial side. He started out with a little amusement at Mr. Howland's expense, characterizing the speech of that gentleman on Tuesday as a chapter on constitutional law. He admitted the member for South Toronto's contention that it was the duty of the Opposition to criticize the acts of the administration, but, at the same time, he argued that the critics should be fair and honest and not make misstatements. With another touch of humor, Mr. Gibson congratulated Mr. Marter upon being elevated to the position of leader of the Opposition, and expressed the hope that he would hold that dignified position as long as his predecessor did.

He then proceeded to reply to Mr. Marter's argument that the expenditure for civil government had increased 50 per cent. since the Sandfield-Macdonald regime, an increase far out of proportion to the increase in the population. Mr. Marter had put the figure in 1871 at $114,000; but he had omitted to state that in accordance with a solemn promise by the Sandfield-Macdonald Government the salaries of employes had been increased to $183,000. Since that time also the Bureau of Industries, the License Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Insurance and the Bureau of Mines had been added, with the sanction of, and in some instancess, at the request of the Opposition. All these additions amounted to about $41,000. Deducting, therefore, these departments from the estimates of the present year, it would be found that the increase in the expenditure for civil government had only been 11 per cent., as compared with an increase in the population of 30 per cent.

Adverting to Mr. Marter's assertion that the Government were living on the capital of the province, Mr. Gibson said that in the matter of selling Crown Lands, the Ontario Government had simply followed the policy of the Dominion Government. As to the timber resources, they would not be exhausted in our day, but he was at one with Mr. Howland in regard to experimenting whether some means could not be devised whereby the timber resources of the country would be husbanded or increased.

Dr. Meacham followed with a speech from the Opposition desks, criticizing the method of the Government in doctoring the accounts so as to make it appear that there was a surplus when there was not. He urged that nearly all the items mentioned by the Treasurer as constituting a surplus were properly assets of the province, and he asserted that if any private business concern prepared such a statement as the Government prepared it would be considered as fraud.

Hon. J. M. Gibson then took the floor, and for half an hour defended the expenditures of the Government on account of public institutions, taking each item in detail. He granted Mr. Haycock's request for a comparison between the cost of maintaining public asylums in the State of Michigan and in Ontario, and if his figures are correct, the leader of the Patrons was completely answered. Mr. Gibson stated that the cost of maintenance in Ontario asylums is $127.22 per patient, the cost in Michigan being $214.91. The Ontario Government, he contended, had practised economy, whilst striving after efficiency in the conduct of these institutions; his only fear was that they had been too economical.

Mr. St. John made his maiden speech after recess. The member for West York was a surprise to his friends, and his answers to Messrs. Ross and Hardy, who heckled him considerably, showed the Ministers that they were dealing with no novice in the art of debate. His speech was a clear and able criticism of the Government. He commenced by urging that, in view of the fact that we had been living for some time through a world-wide financial crisis, it was the duty of the Government to be very careful and economical in the expenditure of public moneys. But, unfortunately, the affairs of this province were not conducted on the principles that governed private corporations. Constituencies to be purchased by dairy farms, electors to be corrupted by promises of public works here, and the expenditure of public moneys there, all detracted from the true principles of business.

Continuing, Mr. St. John pointed out that although the cost of living and the cost of labor had greatly decreased during the last few years, the amount paid in salaries under the head of civil government had increased from $170,345 in 1889 to $177,727 in 1894. Why had there not been a decrease in the cost of government proportionate to the general decrease? To the baneful influence of centralization of power Mr. St. John attributed this increased expenditure, and he asserted that the policy of the Government had had the effect of distrusting the municipalities of the province. There should be a development of our mining industries north, and he thought the Government would be justified in taking some of the money received from the timber resources and devoting it to establishing a smelting works in that section that now lay dormant.

Mr. E. J. Davis followed on the Government side. One of his points was a reply to the statement of Mr. Marter, that settlers were not going into the northern districts, and quoted these figures to support his contention that the criticism was not founded on fact:

	1871	1891
Muskoka and Parry Sound..	6,919	36,818
Nipissing District	1,791	13,020
Algoma	7,018	41,856

Then came Mr. Gurd, the leader of the Fourth party, that consists of a leader and a whip. Following the example of the previous speakers he had a little taffy for the Patrons. He was pleased to hear the manly and independent utterances of the hon. leader of the Patrons in his budget speech, and was pleased to know that the Government and the Third party, as he had at first feared, was not to become an admiration society. Mr. Gurd had nothing very new to add to the former criticisms of the Opposition, dealing in what he called "gleanings," but he emphatically denounced the "cowardly and unwarrantable" attack made by Mr. McNish in seconding the address on the Fourth party, which he felt disposed to accept as "the wild and empty ravings of an inexperienced man."

Hon. G. W. Ross had to defend his department against the charges that had been made against it, and in the course of his speech he found opportunity to introduce some of the humor for which he is noted. The Opposition, he said, were anxious to get to the Government desks. He wished to tell them that they would not get there by criticizing the educational policy of the present Government, even if they did so from now till the crack of doom. In Mr. Howland's allusion to the advent of the Patrons to the House as an "incursion from the rural districts" the Minister found subject for mirth, and Mr. St. John was also handled in humorous style.

Mr. Chapple introduced a bill to amend the Division Courts Act, having for its object the extension of the jurisdiction of the division courts to sums of $300 in cases where the amount claimed is ascertained by the signature of the defendant.

A bill to amend the Municipal Light and Heat Act was introduced by Mr. McKee, making its provisions apply to natural as well as to manufactured gas.

Mr. O'Keefe, Ottawa, gave notice that he will introduce a bill to add these words to the Registry Act: "The registrar shall not receive or fyle any plan or map of a subdivision of any land situate wholly or partly within the limits of any city, town or incorporated village, unless the assent of the municipal council of the municipality to such fyling be first obtained and endorsed."

Notes.

The Countess of Aberdeen listened to the debate for a couple of hours last night.

The grant to the local Farmers' Institutes has this year been increased from $3000 to $5000. The experimental fruit stations are to be doubled, and the estimates allow a grant of twice the previous sum.

During the season three outfits for the spraying of fruit trees will travel around the fruit districts, and lessons and practical illustrations will be given to fruit growers, as to the best way of preserving their trees. The estimates contain a grant of $1800 for this purpose.

To-morrow Mr. Haycock will introduce a bill to give municipal councils power to fix the date on which the picking of wild cranberries may begin.

The Patrons will, to a man, support Mr. Hardy's bill to allow ten jurors to give a verdict in civil cases. Mr. Marter says the Conservatives have not yet discussed the bill.

ST. THOMAS MURDER TRIAL.

True Bills Returned Against Both Prisoners.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 6.—The trial of John Hendershott and William D. Welter on the charge of murdering W. H. Hendershott will commence before Chief Justice Meredith at 1.30 to-morrow. When the prisoners were committed by the magistrate Welter was charged with the murder and John Hendershott with being an accomplice before the fact. In the indictment presented to the grand jury the prisoners were charged jointly with murder. At 4 p.m. the grand jury returned a true bill for murder against both of the accused. The prisoners were at once arraigned, pleaded not guilty and said they were ready for trial.

The prisoners, notwithstanding the confidence of their counsel, evidently realize the gravity of their position. Both were very pale and gazed around the court room in an anxious manner. Their voices trembled when pronouncing the plea of not guilty, and the nervous strain under which Hendershott was suffering was shown by the quivering of the muscles of his face and the nervous manner in which he grasped the railing of the dock.

Chief Provincial Detective Murray has worked up an unusually strong case against the prisoners. No less than 90 witnesses have been subpoenaed. The defence has about 60.

Cayuga, Ont., March 7.—The Conservative convention for the constituencies of Haldimand and Monck met at the Court House to-day to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. J. C. Patterson, Arthur Boyle, M.P., and Hon. W. H. Montague. Dr. Montague, the present member, was nominated by Arthur Boyle, M.P., whose constituency of Monck is now wiped out. In accepting the nomination,

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.
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Bohemia is so called because it was settled by the Boii, a tribe of Germans.

Covered With Liver Spots.

GENTLEMEN,—I was covered with Liver Spots over my back and chest. I took three bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters and am now perfectly cured of Liver Complaint. I can truly say that I think B.B.B. the best medicine ever discovered.
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Ecuador means "Equator," an allusion to its geographical position.

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The Sahara is so named from the Arabic word signifying "desert."

BILIOUSNESS and LIVER COMPLAINT, Headache, etc., are cured by Burdock Pills.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says:—"I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurence to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds."

Italy has more theatres, in proportion to population, than any other country.

No Equal To It.

As a cure for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns and Scalds, Chafing, Chapped Hands, Inflamed Breasts, Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the most reliable on the market.

SURPRISE SOAP LASTS LONGEST GOES FARTHEST.

See This Dress?

Surprise Soap Washed it.

And will wash any washable material without injury to the color or material—it is harmless yet effective.

White goods are made whiter and colored goods brighter by the use of Surprise Soap.

Thousands use it. Why don't you?

Use Surprise on washday for all kinds of goods without Boiling or Scalding.

180 READ the directions on the wrapper.

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Any citizen will be welcome at any of the lectures, and at any time to an inspection of the finest exhibit of pen art on the continent, displayed on the walls of the spacious and handsome class rooms, lecture room and office; as well as to examine the publishing department, from which the books, written by the principals of the College, are going out daily to all parts of the continent, and the West Indies.

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LENT TRADE! FISH!!

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Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, MAR. 7.

PRODUCE YOUR PROOF.

The Belleville INTELLIGENCER very stupidly calls attention to the sugar duties (by the way, Hon. Mr. Patterson alleges there are none) by comparing them with those imposed by the Liberals. The point the tax-eaters' organ seems to miss, but which the people see clearly enough, is that the duties imposed by the Liberals upon the people's sugar went directly into the treasury to pay the people's taxes; whereas the duty is now levied so as to divert the taxes into the pockets of the refiners.—Hamilton Times.

It is very easy to assert, but not so easy to disprove, and the Times' ability in making assertions which it cannot uphold is as notorious as its total lack of courtesy. The onus of proof being on our contemporary, we call upon it to make good the assertion contained in the sentence last above quoted.

Meantime, let us repeat: The taxation on granulated sugar has been reduced from $3.50 per 100 lbs. under the Mackenzie-Cartwright tariff, to 64c. per 100 lbs. All sugar below No. 16 Dutch standard, is now free of taxation, whilst the taxation under the Grit tariff was on sugar equal to and above No. 13 D.S. (worth, say, 8c per lb.) $2.50 per 100 lbs., and on all below No. 9 (worth, say, 6c per lb.) $2 per 100 lbs.

It is evident, therefore, that the taxation on sugar has been enormously reduced under the present tariff, and the fact that the refineries are kept in operation and that the people of Canada are being furnished with 25 to 30 lbs. of granulated sugar for a dollar against 10 lbs. in the Grit period; that those who desire can escape any taxation by using the very good grades which the Grits taxed at 2½c per lb.; and that sugar is now cheaper in Canada, as compared with other markets, than ever before, is proof positive that the public interests have been most beneficially served by the present impost on sugar.

GREAT, YET SMALL.

The following, under "scare" headings, appeared in a recent issue of the Buffalo (New York) Express:

> Not deterred by the fact that almost every day one or two Canadians are held by the customs officers, and, after an examination by Inspector De Barry, sent back over the border, after acknowledging that they have been contracted in that country to work in the United States, there are still many who think that they can slip through.
>
> Yesterday morning word was sent to the Inspector from the officials at the International Bridge that they had in custody a man whom they had every reason to believe was coming over here in direct violation of the contract-labor law, and asking Mr. De Barry to go down there and examine him.
>
> The man proved to be Wm. Nichols, a farm hand from Niagara Falls, Ont. Nichols acknowledged that he had been written to by Frank Randall, of Ripley, Chautauqua Co., offering him employment, and that he was on his way there to accept the same. Nichols was to receive $100 for nine months' labor, besides his board, lodging and washing, and at the end of the nine months he intended to return home again.
>
> As this was a flagrant violation of the law, Mr. Nichols was told by the Inspector that his presence was not desired, and he was sent back to his Canadian home.

Could anything be more contemptible? Such small conduct on the part of a great nation was surely never at any time paralleled in the world's history.

Many of our people are expressing the opinion that Canada ought to retaliate against the Yankees.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation; shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side, and all the symptons of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by all druggists.

Dec.8 9mos, mon&thu

Not that Kind.

Scott's Emulsion does not debilitate the stomach as other cough medicines do; but on the contrary, it improves digestion and strengthens the stomach. Its effects are immediate and pronounced.

The Moon's Influence

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

TO CURE DEBILITY,

Loss of appetite, sleeplessness and all nervous troubles, physicians recommend

Campbell's Quinine Wine.

Do not let your druggist persuade you that some other is just as good.

K. CAMPBELL & Co., Mfrs., MONTREAL.

PLAINFIELD.

Mr. R. Dunning, of the 8th Con. of Thurlow, has rented his ferm to Mr. George Bunnett, and has moved to our village, where he will open a butcher shop. We welcome him here.—Mrs. Benor and daughter, of Campbellford, have been spending a week or two visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Outwater.—Mr. J. L. Thompson has been spending a day or two at Hilton, the guests of the Rev. Mr. Wilson.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fitzgerald have been spending three or four weeks visiting friends in Prince Edward County. —We expect to have a concert and lecture in the West church on the evening of the 12th inst. Talent to be supplied from Belleville and other places, as well as local. A grand time is expected, as entertainments have been scarce here this winter.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Badgley have gone to Prince Edward County to spend a day or two.—We had a friendly call from Mr. John Johnston, P. S. I., who was visiting the Latta school on Tuesday.—There has been a little ruffle here since the meeting of the Farmers' Institute, but we will have something worth commenting on soon.—The Patrons of Industry, I understand, have challenged Mr. W. B. Northrup, M. P., the silver-tongued orator, to meet Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, the champion Patron orator, on the political platform in East Hastings. We hope we will be able to hear them discuss the questions of the day.—Mr. Joshua Duffin is juryman at the present court.—The following are on the sick list: Mr. Edward Bradden, (who is seriously ill), Mr. George Anderson, Mrs. R. Hall, of Latta.—Mr. Isaiah McKim who is slowly gaining.—Mr. A. Martin, who had his arm taken off, is recovering.—We are looking for lively times here soon, especially if we have three candidates in the field for political honors.

IVANHOE.

MARCH 5.—Mr. Samuel Burnett, an aged and respected resident of this place, died on Thursday last and was buried o Saturday at West Huntingdon.—Beulah Sunday School has secured a library and Mr. Jas. McKee has been appointed librarian with Mr. F. B. Mitts as assistant.—Mr. John Benson and Miss Christina Seeley were guests at Mr. William Seeley's on Thursday evening.—Mr. Thomas Sarles and Mr. Jas. McGowan called on friends in Madoc on Sunday, February 24th.—Miss Lillie Rollins, of the Allan Settlement is visiting friends in this vicinity. —Miss Jennie Tanner and Mrs. Bruce have returned from a visit at Sharbot Lake.—Miss Maggie McMullen has returned from her two weeks' visit in the Allan Settlement.—Mr. Henry Wallace and Miss Minnie Osborne of West Huntingdon visited Mr. and Mrs. William Burnett on Sunday, Feb. 24th.—Mr. Albert McMullen spent a few days with friends in the Allan Settlement.—Mr. Harvey Johnston and Mr. E. McConnell spent Friday evening with Mr. Lyman Seeley.—Mr. William Downey' paid Beulah a flying visit on Wednesday evening.—Miss Lidster, of Springbrook, is visiting friends in this neighborhood.—Mr. William Clements has purchased a lot at Beulah, and is drawing lumber with the intention of erecting a store in the spring.—Mrs. William McMillan and Miss Minnie McMillan visited friends in Foxboro on Sunday.—Mr. Baldwin Reid visited friends in Rawdon a short time ago.—Mr. Ernest Brown and Mr. Hiram Dafoe, of Rawdon, took dinner on Sunday at Mr. Richard Downey's and tea at Mr. James Benson's, after which they attended evening service at Beulah.

Schiffman's Asthma Cure,

Instantly relieves the most violent attacks, facilitates free expectoration and insures rest to those otherwise unable to sleep except in a chair, as a single trial will prove. Send for a free trial package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., but ask your druggist first.

MAYNOOTH.

MARCH 5th.—The warm spring day is announced by the screech of the blue jay and her prophecies seldom fail. Crows have been seen in the vicinity.—The shanties are rapidly breaking up and the long absent will soon be welcomed home.—Mr. W. Mackintosh, P.S.I., has visited the schools in this vicinity.—It is expected that the ball at J. Dennison's will be a success.—The fanning mill agents are doing this country up brown. They have become the public instructors, from whom issue in profusion a tide of knowledge unsurpassed; but when they tell us that small wheat sown grows into chess we begin to doubt it, like the old man who could not believe he world turned round because the water never fell out of his mill-pond, and stones piled on the tops of stumps never fell off. We expect to hear in their next visit that small horses turn into cows and small pigs grow wool and become sheep. This is a wonderful world we are living in, but to us its wonders never were told before.—John Fitzpatrick is visiting in the vicinity.

MME. EMMA EAMES.

The Great Soprano.

Very beautiful are the features of Mdme. Emma Eames, the great singer, whose art has delighted many thousands. Her presence is gracious, her intellectuality unquestioned and her voice a perfect delight. Praise from one so celebrated, then, has a high value, and this is what Mdme. Emma Eames says of "Vin Mariani," the famous tonic wine:—"Vin Mariani" is a most delightful and efficacious tonic, of inestimable value." All public characters, doing a great deal of brain work, feel the beneficial effects of this tonic-stimulant, which is a great nourisher of the brain, imparting at the same time to the body, debilitated or depressed, new vigor, so that it has been well called by Zola, the elixir of life. "Vin Mariani" is more tonic than iron or quinine, and does not produce constipation. Send your address to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian Agents, and you will receive an album, containing the portraits of a large number of celebrities, who have spoken enthusiastically of this notable stimulant, prepared from pure grapes and coca leaves.

OPENING THEIR CELLARS.

Montreal Gazette says:

A very pleasant little affair was the inspection of the Bordeaux Claret Company's cellars by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau. The manager has sent out invitations to several prominent citizens, who were in attendance to meet His Honor. Among those present were Hon. Peter Mitchell, Mr. Richard White, Lieut.-Colonel Hughes, Messrs. Henry Dalby, E. N. St. Jean, Q.C., J. P. B. Casgrain, J. M. Fortier, Geo. W. Stephens, jr., D. Z. Bessette, A. Terroux, S. S. Silverman, ex-Ald. Dufresne, Ald. Préfontaine, Hon. A. Archambault, M.L.C., etc. After the visit of inspection to the cellars had been paid and the different arrangements for bottling, etc., highly commented upon, toasts were in order. A beautiful speech was uttered by the Lieutenant-Governor, who wished the Company success in their great enterprise. Write for price list to the Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

EWART ANSWERS M'CARTHY

Argument in the School Appeal Closes To-Day.

INTERFERENCE IS DANGEROUS.

The Manitoba School Act of '94, Amending the Act of 1890, Not Disallowed—McCarthy Argues That Separate Schools Are Inefficient, and Claims Manitoba Was Justified in Wiping Them Out

Ottawa, Ont., March 7.—At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, held in the Council Chamber after the public proceedings in the Railway Committee room had terminated, it was decided not to interfere with the Manitoba School Act of 1894. This was the last day upon which the measure could have been disallowed. The act in question amended the much debated statute of 1890, which, on July 30, 1892, was declared by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to be intra vires of the Manitoba Legislature. Many petitions were sent in, asking for disallowance of last year's provincial statute, and these have been duly considered, but, inasmuch as the question of remedial legislation is now being argued before the Privy Council, and the act of 1890, which the statute of 1894 simply amends, was declared to be constitutional, it has not been deemed advisable to disallow the last named statute.

The Government to-day received a telegram signed by the British Columbia members of the Commons on behalf of the sealers, urging that the Imperial Government be asked to advance by way of a loan the sum of $425,000, the amount agreed upon between Canada and the United States as the sum to which the sealers are entitled for seizure of their vessels by the United States from 1886 to 1890. This amount Congress refuses to pay, consequently under the arrangement made last summer a commission is to be appointed to assess the damages sustained, and sealers want this sum to be advanced until a final settlement is reached. The Government immediately cabled the request to England with a strong endorsation.

Evidently the revising officers have done their work promptly, as only four lists have yet to be received in the whole of Canada.

Owing to the fact that the hearing of the Manitoba school appeal was not finished to-day, neither Sir C. H. Tupper nor Hon. John Haggart were able to go west to Dunnville to-night.

THE SCHOOL APPEAL.

McCarthy Concludes His Argument and Mr. Ewart Begins His Reply.

The Privy Council was engaged all day in listening to the argument in the Manitoba school appeals. Mr. McCarthy held the floor until about 3.30, and then Mr. Ewart rose to reply. He had not completed his argument when the hour of adjournment arrived. Replying to a question by Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Mr. McCarthy defined national schools as those common to all people of the country. If everybody in Canada professed the same religion national schools could also be denominational schools.

Sir C. H. Tupper: Are you in favor of exclusion of religion from all schools?

Mr. McCarthy: No, and the Manitoba Government does not want to drive religion entirely from the schools.

Mr. Dickey: It is, therefore, a question of degree.

Mr. McCarthy: The question is this, Ought the schools to be under the control of the state or church? The position sought by Manitoba was the same as that which existed in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, where the Public schools existed. It was not fanaticism which had led Manitoba to adopt the Act of 1890. The Liberal party of the Province, except Mr. Fisher, were unanimously in favor of that act, and Mr. Fisher must have been poisoned by his partner Ewart.

Mr. Angers: Is everybody poisoned who changes his views?

Mr. McCarthy: It depends on what the change is. Proceeding, he cited the platform of the Conservatives in 1892, in which the party declared in favor of a national system of schools if the act of 1890 were declared intra vires. Clearly then both parties in Manitoba were a unit on the question.

He then argued that Manitoba had good grounds for wiping out Separate schools, owing to the inefficiency of the teaching and inferiority of the education given. Ninety-one French schools were in existence when the law of 1890 was passed. Thirty-six of these, despite the antagonism of the priests, had been brought under the Public School Act. With regard to the question whether these schools were Protestant, he pointed out that the law declared them to be non-sectarian. He disputed Mr. Ewart's facts and conclusions on this point. He filed copies of the religious exercises used in the schools previous to 1890 and since. Mr. McCarthy then entered into a careful comparison of the two sets of religious exercises. What objection could there be to the reading of historical portions of the Bible and the gospels as now provided for by the regulations, arranging for the reading of a few portions of the Bible that Archbishop Lynch had assented to in Ontario when he approved the Ross Bible?

Sir Mackenzie Bowell: Was the Ross Bible to be read in separate schools?

Mr. McCarthy: No; it was to be read in the public schools which were attended by many Catholic pupils. He (Mr. McCarthy) claimed that Mr. Ewart was entirely wrong, therefore, in the statement that the schools were sectarian. The object of the Manitoba Government was not to promote strife or ill-will, but the very reverse. It was a fact that to-day more than one-half the Roman Catholic children of Ontario were attending the public schools, 37,466 children being registered in separate and 43,797 in public schools. This showed that even in Ontario the Catholics were not anxious for separate schools. In his, Mr. McCarthy's, own county the Catholics were strong enough to support separate schools, but preferred the public schools. He noted Mgr. Satolli's decision regarding Catholic children in the States attending public schools. It was established by practice and precept that Roman Catholic children could attend public schools and, therefore, to that extent the statement of grievances in the petition was unfounded.

Mr. McCarthy, proceeding with his argument after recess, pointed to the defeat of Mr. Fisher's resolution in the Manitoba Legislature last week as showing the strong feeling in favor of Public schools in the province. As for the rest of the Dominion, he would fearlessly assert that the general opinion of both political parties throughout the country was that in the matter of education there should be no Federal interference with provincial authorities, and further, the interference now proposed would be far more humiliating to Manitoba than would have been the disallowance of the act in the first place.

The history of the New Brunswick school case was next dealt with at length, to show the reluctance of Parliament to interefere with provincial autonomy. The late Mr. Mackenzie, then at the head of the Government, was on record as having declared that, while he regretted the imposition of undoubted grievances upon the Catholics of New Brunswick, he would not assent to its remedy by violation of the constitution.

"But," said Mr. McCarthy, addressing Sir Mackenzie Bowell, "you, sir, took even a more decided and proper stand. You were opposed to the passage of any resolution calculated to invoke interference, and declined to vote for any milk-and-water amendment, inviting interposition of Her Majesty's Government."

Thus disallowance, continued Mr. McCarthy, would be less humiliating than the proposed interference in this case, in which the council was asked to take the first step to secure the passage by the Federal Parliament of a purely local law, absolute and irrevocable as regards both Legislature and Parliament itself.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell: That is, this Parliament cannot repeal or amend its own act?

Mr. McCarthy: Not acts passed under this section (sub-section 3, section 22, Manitoba Act). Could anything, he went on, be imagined more calculated to create disturbance than the passage of a law here at Ottawa to interfere with education in Manitoba? Let this council not forget that Manitoba was driven once to the verge of rebellion by the disallowance of her railway policy, which Sir John Macdonald subsequently had to abandon. It could not be denied that the power rested with the Federal authority to pass remedial legislation, but for that matter the British Government had ample power to pass the tea tax act which led to the American revolution. It was therefore not a question of power in the present case but of wisdom and the propriety of its exercise. To accede to the request of the applicants would be to take the first step in creating a difficulty and danger that not the youngest member in council would probably live to see extinguished. And why was it sought to be raised? Because about 10,000 half-breeds years ago passed a law in Manitoba which 100,000 intelligent people sought to abolish to-day. The council had undoubtedly the right thus to interfere, so the Judicial Committee had decided, but the power to act, he argued, did not carry with it the obligation to do so. He would ask the council, therefore, not to deal with this question in the light in which it was viewed in Quebec, or some other province, but in the light of what would conduce to the prosperity and welfare of Manitoba.

Mr. McCarthy concluded with a reference to personal matters. He accused Mr. Ewart of unmanliness when in the course of his previous address he had spoken of "McCarthy and his Protestant Protective Association." Now, he never had anything to do with the P.P.A., he had never even belonged to the Orange order, of which body the President of the Privy Council was a distinguished ornament.

Mr. Ewart in reply first dealt with the personal matter introduced by Mr. McCarthy. He accepted his learned friend's disclaimer of any connection with the P.P.A. He had not intended to imply that he was connected with it. What he had said was "McCarthy and the P.P.A.," not "McCarthy and his P.P.A." Mr. Ewart referred sarcastically to John O'Donoghue's statements. In giving them to the council Mr. O'Donoghue had forgotten to produce his credentials. He (Ewart) would supply the omission; and he read from The Winnipeg Tribune the resolution passed by the Roman Catholics of St. Mary's, Winnipeg, denunciatory of O'Donoghue and his unauthorised mission to Ottawa. He pointed out that O'Donoghue's opinion of the inefficiency of the Separate schools was based upon his estimate of the ignorance of the French half-breeds.

Mr. Ewart held that if even 25 per cent. of these people could read and write it was a high tribute to the perseverance of the Catholic fathers, who, in order to instil a little education into those people, had to follow them about the country, for until very recently they led nomadic lives. Unlike the Scotch halfbreeds, who were the descendants of educated men, who taught their children, the French halfbreeds were the offspring of the roving voyageur and uncouth trapper.

Dealing with Mr. McCarthy's appeal to the council not to exercise the power of remedy, Mr. Ewart said that such a plea was in contravention of the elementary principles of law. For 25 years Mr. McCarthy, M.P., had been practising before the courts, in which the maxim was that there was no grievance without a remedy. All that was required of them in these courts was to establish a grievance, and the power of court to grant a remedy, and remedy would be forthcoming. Mr. McCarthy held that power to act did not carry with it the obligation to do so. He read the opinions of counsel on that point: "'The worship of what is called local autonomy which some gentlemen have become addicted to, is fraught, I venture to say, with great evil to this Dominion. Our allegiance is due to the Dominion of Canada. The separation into provinces, the right of local self-government which we possess, is not to make us less citizens of the Dominion, is not to make us of statute labor payable in certainl oless anxious for the promotion of the welfare of the Dominion, and it is not argument to say that because a certain piece of legislation is within the power of a local Parliament, therefore that legislation is not to be disturbed. By the same Act of Parliament by which power is conferred upon a local Legislature the duty and power, because where there is power there is a corresponding duty, are cast upon the Governor-in-Council to revise and review acts of legislative bodies. The council, Mr. Ewart added somewhat triumphantly, would probably be surprised to learn that these sentiments were uttered by D'Alton McCarthy himself. He had delivered them in the House of Commons in March, 1889. Next Mr. Ewart dealt with the statement that the petition of right produced on Monday showing that the Manitoba bill of rights made no provision for separate schools was not a valid document, inasmuch, as Mr. McCarthy put it, as it had not been dragged out until during the school dispute in 1890. Mr. Ewart produced evidence that a copy of that bill of rights had been fyled in the Department of Justice as long ago as 1874 in connection with the trial of Lepine.

Argument will be concluded to-day.

Royalty Resents Blackballing Rhodes.

London, March 6.—Truth says the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Fife have resigned from the Travelers' Club, in consequence of the action of that body in blackballing Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who was a candidate for membership.

A. B. Ingram, M P, Re-Nominated.

Aylmer, Ont., March 6.—The Liberal-Conservatives of East Elgin in convention renominated Mr. A. B. Ingram, the present member.

BANK ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT.

Got Away With $15,000 After Shooting the Cashier.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 7.—The Adel State Bank, at Adel, was robbed at 9.10 this morning by two men, who mortally wounded S. M. Leach and seriously wounded a customer named Bailey, who was standing at the window when they entered. The cashier had just unlocked the safe and vault and both Leach and Bailey had their backs to the door, when the robbers entered and opened fire. The desperadoes then entered the vault and carried away the contents, supposed to be $15,000, and jumped into a buggy at the door and drove west.

Princess Maude's Rumored Marriage.

Rome, March 6.—The Prince of Naples arrived in Rome this morning from Florence. The assertion is again made by his entourage that he will shortly be married to Princess Maud of Wales, and the arrival of the Prince of Wales and other members of the British Royal family is expected soon.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary

No Home Without It.

Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil should be emblazoned in letters of gold upon the altar of every household. It saves life when every other means for the cure of consumption or lung troubles fail. For many years Cod Liver Oil was held in disfavor on account of its unpleasant taste, and the inferior quality of the preparations. Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil revived its use because it is pleasant to take and gives immediate results in creating new blood, and thus giving sufferers the strength to overcome the dire enemy. It is the great life saver of the age. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c and $1, at all Drug Stores.

HORRID SKIN DISEASES.

THEY ARE WORSE IN SPRING.

They Originate From the Blood.

Paine's Celery Compound Used at this Season Will Banish Your Troubles.

Skin diseases such as eczema, salt rheum, ulcers, eruptions and scrofula, are repulsive looking and especially dangerous in Spring time. They originate from impure, diseased and impoverished blood. They disfigure men and women, and are often a hindrance to social pleasures and enjoyments.

These diseases are readily cured by Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine possessing blood-cleansing and blood-renewing virtues. Thousands have successfully cast off horrid skin diseases by a faithful use of the great compound.

Do not allow the Spring season to pass without trying what Paine's Celery Compound will do for you. Its blood-cleansing powers will surprise you; a new life will be your reward.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

—The North-German Lloyd Steamship Co. will begin a fortnightly service, with fast steamers, in April, between Quebec, Montreal, and Manchester, by way of the Manchester ship canal.

WILL BE FOUND AN EXCELLENT remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

WILL POSITIVELY CURE SICK HEADACHE and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

—The Count and Countess de Castellane sailed yesterday morning from New York for Southampton, on the steamer New York. Before the vessel sailed an eager, gaping, almost hysterical crowd of women lined up along the pier, and clawed and fought for the nearest places to the saloon gangway.

"A crick in the back," a pain under the shoulder-blades, water brash, biliousness and constipaiion, are symptons of disordered, kidneys, liver and bowels. For all ailments originating in a derangement of these organs, take Ayer's Pills.

—Sir Donald Smith, M. P. for Montreal West, has been requested by both the Conservatives and Liberals of that riding to be their candidate. Sir Donald says if he runs at all it will be as an independent.

THE WELL KNOWN STRENGTHENING properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

—The news reached Woodstock, Ont., last night that Mr. James McWhirter, a member of the firm of John White & Co., of that place, and one of the most prominent men in commercial circles in Western Ontario, had died on board the steamship Teutonic on his way home.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

Sure Cure for Asthma.

P. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffman's Asthma Cure," free to any sufferer. He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL as Housemaid. Apply to MRS. DUNNET.

251 d6t

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary o commission, to sell Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business.

249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

NOTICE.

THE Members of Branch 76, C. M. B. A., are requested to meet at the hall, Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Bro. Frank Flynn.

WM. A. G. HARDY,
258d1t Pres.

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to

MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Street.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the construction of a dam and flume on the river Moira on the property owned by the Belleville Gas Company, in the Township of Thurlow adjoining the City of Belleville, according to plans to be seen at my office, Bridge Street, Belleville, will be received up to noon, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 30th.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. mar.5,7,9,16,23.

J. LYONS BIGGAR,
Secretary Belleville Gas Company.

SEWERAGE.

TENDERS are asked up to the 7th day of March, inst., for the construction of an 18 inch vitrified tile sewer to connect with the present sewer on Front St. at Hotel street, thence northerly along said Front street to the river through the revetment wall 30 ft. northeast of upper bridge, and also for the same work as far north as the tank opposite McMahon's livery. Plans and specifications can be seen at City Clerk's Office, and any information obtained from R. C. Hulme, City Surveyor. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned. And the Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHARLES GREEN,
254d5t Chairman of Public Works.
March 2nd, 1895.

- - AGAIN - -

We have received another lot of those good, strong stone plates that went off so quickly at 25, 30 and 35 cents per half dozen.

Also another lot of those good, strong quaker flint Lamp Chimneys, large size, at 5c. each. If we do the Crockery business it's just because we do it better for you than others, and that is all you want.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

This Week!

We wish to call your attention to our

Dress Goods Dept.,

Which is now replete with all new makes of fabrics in novel designs and lovely colorings, and at prices that are right.

Also a splendid range of Dress Trimmings in Jets, Silks Tinsel, Etc., all novelties and low in price. Laces and Embroideries in endless variety.

THE LEADING BARGAIN HOUSE,
H. A. Layton, Front St. BELLEVILLE

CHURCH'S ALABASTINE

The Permanent Wall-Coating.
Does not RUB or SCALE from any hard surface.
Coat over coat can be applied.
No more washing or scraping of walls necessary.
Alabastine is The Sanitary Wall-Coating.
Displaces Kalsomines, which decay on the wall.
Equally adapted for Ornamental work and plain Tinting.
Pleases Painters as well as the general public.
Easily applied by anyone who can handle a brush.
Sixteen beautiful tints and White.
Put up in Five-pound packages, and never sold in bulk.
The only Wall-Coating that can be mixed in cold Water.
No hot water being needed, SAVES TIME AND WASTE.
Full directions for use on every package.
Sold by leading Hardware and Paint dealers everywhere.
Our book "The Decorator's Aid," furnished Painters.
Ask your dealer for Tint-Circular showing colors.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS bearing similar names.

THE ALABASTINE CO'Y, LTD.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS - - PARIS, ONTARIO

The Major Mfg. Co. Limited.

600 Craig St., MONTREAL.

Paper Boxes

FOLDING PAPER BOXES.

Wire Fencing
Galvd. Wire Netting
Iron and Brass Wire Cloth
Green Fly Screen
Foundry Riddles

Grill work in Brass & Iron a Specialty.

R·I·P·A·N·S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

- STAMMERING -

Permanently Cured by

LINTON'S - EDUCATIONAL - SYSTEM

No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.

The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.

Jan. 9 95, d&wly.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1895, for the privilege of collecting the tolls and revenues of the Bay of Quinte Bridge for the year commencing April 1st, 1895 and ending March 31st, 1896.

Parties tendering will be required to give security for the due performance of the contract, a form of which can be seen and other particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order of the Board.

U. E. THOMPSON,
Sec'y-Treas.
Belleville, March 5th, 1895. 256d2wks

WANTED TO RENT.

A HOUSE within five or ten minutes walk of the market. Possession to be had April 1st. Address P. O. Box 622.

THERE IS A SAYING . . . . .

That "no news is good news," but what is better still, we think, is "good news is good news." We have some good news for you and it will be especially acceptable to the oyster-loving community. We commence selling Oysters to-day at the old price, viz:—Standards, 40c. per quart; Extra Selects, 50c. While the oysters are cheaper the quality will be maintained. We will have plenty, so send along your orders.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.
Ice Cream to-day; Ice Cream to-morrow; Ice Cream all the time.

TENDERS.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 9th April, 1895, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1896, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars, may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Assistant Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

This advertisment is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted.

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, February, 1895. 252&t2aw

FINE TAILORING!

We have moved into the Store lately occupied by

MR. MILLS.

OUR NEW . . .

SPRING GOODS

Arriving daily. Inspection solicited.

A. N. REID.
MR. MINOR, Cutter.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS.

NEW LACES,
NEW LACES,
NEW LACES.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES.

NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,

NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We are now showing the latest styles in the above goods at popular prices.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 7, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.
BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, MAR. 7.

HOW IS YOUR EYESIGHT ?

REMEMBER that L. W. YEOMANS & CO., are opticians of long experience, and best results are assured. Eyes tested free of charge.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

CITY AND DISTRICT.

Sleighing has lasted 60 days this winter, up to date.

Three tramps were given a board bed at the cells last evening.

The W. C. T. U. will meet to-morrow at 3 p. m. in the R. T. Hall.

Jas. Curtin, a drunk, was discharged by the Magistrate this morning.

Remember Jakie Finkle's Joe. Fresh roasted Peanuts and Cream Candies.

The liabilities of J. P. Thompson & Co. are stated at $27,000, with assets practically the same.

Patrick Hurst charged Jas. Logan with refusing to pay him $2.25 wages. The case was settled.

Dr. V. H. LYON'S TOOTH paste or powder is the best. Harmless yet thoroughly efficient. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c.

The dwelling of W. A. Brickman, Eatonville, was burned on Sunday evening last. Loss $1200, insured in the Alliance for $700.

Acting through the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla not only cures scrofula, salt rheum, etc., but gives health and vigor to the whole body.

The fishermen are anxiously awaiting the coming of spring, as they say they will not get any good takes until the freshet causes a change of water in the bay.

It is reported that an infant in a family on Stoney Lonesome has been severely frozen in the house from neglect. The Humane Society will investigate the case.

Police Magistrate Flint went to Madoc yesterday to try Mary Sanderson on charge of larceny. The case was proved and the woman given a suspended sentence of one month.

There was a large market to-day. As was the case yesterday, hay was offered in abundance, $8 being about the average price. Wood was offered in large quantities at reasonable prices.

The names of Messrs. Cameron Brown, C. H. Vermilyea and F. G. Lewis were accidentally omitted from the list of the committee on the proposed summer carnival, as given in our issue of yesterday.

An old book quaintly says that "when the whole system is pervaded by well-pervaded by oxygenated blood, vigorously propelled, life and activity are copiously communicated." Which means that when the blood is purified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, perfect health is the result.

The Stratford Herald is more pleased than otherwise to receive a notification from a rural postmaster that the copy of that paper addressed to A—B— had not been taken out of his office for the "following reasons": "Removed to Kingston Penitentiary." That seems to be a very valid reason for the discontinuance of the paper.

INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—Christian Era.

DIED.

HUNTER—In Toronto, on Wednesday, March 6th, JANE, widow of the late Wm. Hunter, of Belleville, aged 82 years.
The funeral will take place from the G. T. R. depot, on arrival of the midday train from the West on Friday.

FLYNN—At Belleville, March 6th, 1895, FRANCIS FLYNN, aged 55 years.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, Commercial St., to the R. C. cemetery on Friday, 8th inst., at 10 a. m.

The Weather.

There was a spring-like feeling in the air to-day. The wind was balmy and the thermometrical readings were as follows: Coldest last night, 15; at 8 a. m., 30; and at noon 43.

PROBABILITIES.

South to west winds; fair and milder; light snow or sleet in northern portion,

A Whiskey and Tobacco "At Home"

Is usually well attended. Facts prove that the Alcohol, Morphine, Opium and Tobacco habit have been cured to stay cured. A well tried remedy is PRICE'S BROMIDE OF GOLD CURE. Letters confidential. DR. PRICE HABIT CURE Co., Brantford, Canada.

Ladies' Juliet Congress.

Have you seen our Juliet Congress at $1.50 per pair, made out of fine Dongola with patent leather facing, equal to any $2.50 congress in the city.—VERMILYEA & SON.

A THIRD SUICIDE.

Mrs. George Pine, Only 20 Years of Age and Married But a Year, Ends Her Life With Paris Green.

WELLINGTON, March 7.—A sad case of poisoning took place yesterday at the house of George Pine, about seven miles from this place. Mrs. Pine took a quantity of Paris green for the purpose of ending her life.

When discovered it was too late for medical assistance to be of any avail and she died in a few hours in great agony.

Mrs. Pine was about twenty years of age, and had only been married about one year. The only cause that can be given for the rash act was ill health.

SPORTING TALK.

James McGuire's Harry Star was third in the three minute trot at Hastings yesterday.

Two rinks of Peterborough "colts" will play a game here to-night with two rinks of the local club.

The keel of the challenger for the America's cup, Valkyrie III., was cast yesterday. Eighty tons of lead were used.

Champion Jim Corbett has agreed to extend the time for the deposit of the balance of Fitzsimmons' side stake of $10,000 a side until May 1st.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association will be held at 10 o'clock on Good Friday at the Toronto Athletic Club.

The Oshawa Curling Club won the Governor-General's prize from the Hamilton Thistles by 13 shots in their game at Toronto last night.

Lord Aberdeen's six rinks of office-bearers of the Ontario Curling Association lost by six shots to six rinks from the city clubs at the Granite Rink, Toronto, last night.

The cricket match between England and Australia was ended at Melbourne on the 6th inst. The English team finished six wickets ahead, thereby winning three of the five test matches against Australia.

Those who wish to see a good game of hockey should attend the match between the Quintes and Napanee team to-night. Neither team scored a goal in their last match and this will be a struggle well worth seeing.

Fred Sero will go to Kingston in a few days to arrange a weight lifting match with C. L. Carey. Sero will train down to 135 lbs. and will fix the match for April 4th. The contest will be with finger weights, dumb bells over one hundred lbs. in weight and a back lift.

In conversation with a San Francisco reporter, Zeigler, the western wonder, recently said:—"As soon as the tournament is over and we get our quad I am going to try for the mile straightaway record, which was recently reduced by Wilbur Edwards to 1.34. I believe I can do it in 1.20 or less.

J. G. Gaudaur, of Orillia, champion of America, offers to row any man in the world, "Wag" Harding preferred, a three mile race with a turn over any course in America for a stake of $1,000 to $2,500 a side. Harding said before his race with Sullivan that if he won he would come to America. He is now assured in advance of a race.

Buried Beneath Winter Roses.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Adam Henry took place from her late residence on Church st. at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Rev. E. N. Baker, the deceased lady's pastor, conducted the services at the house and at the vault and spoke in eulogistic terms of the late Mrs. Henry. There was a very large attendance of friends and relatives, thus testifying to the esteem in which the deceased was held. The bearers were Wm. Lingham, W. B. Robinson, John G. Frost, R. D. Conger, Jas. Wallace and J. W. Walker.

The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful. There was a wreath of roses and carnations from her class associates of 1860 in Bridge St. church; a pillow of roses, bridal roses and carnations from her niece and nephews; wreath of calla lilies, roses, hyacinths, lilies of the valley and bridal roses from T. C. Lazier; wreath of roses, bridal roses, carnations and stocks from the husband; harp of roses, carnations and smilax from her mother and brother and sisters; pillow of roses, carnations and smillax from Mr. Henry's employes; sickle of roses, carnations and ferns from Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wallace; cut flowers from Mrs. W. B. Robinson, the Misses McFee, Mrs. J. Borbridge, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Lazier, Dora and Hilda Frost and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jamieson; bunch of roses from her leader and class mates in Bridge St. church.

A Pleasant Evening.

Between sixty and seventy ladies and gentlemen, carrying loads of good things, were driven last night to the residence of Anson G. Latta, in Thurlow, near Corbyville, where they spent a most enjoyable time. The Harris Bros. furnished music for dancing and those who did not dance could play pedro. Mr. and Mrs. Latta and their son and daughter-in-law did all in their power to make the time pass pleasantly, and it was with regret that the party broke up at an early hour this morning. They passed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Latta for their hospitality, to which the host briefly replied.

Manitoba School Act.

Yesterday was the last day for the disallowance of the Manitoba School Act of 1894. The Cabinet considered the petitions for disallowance, and decided not to interfere. This course was adopted both in view of the present proceedings in the Manitoba school case and because the Act of 1890, of which the Act of 1894 is an amending factor, has been declared intra vires of the Legislature.

Rheumatism Cured.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood attacking the fibrous tissues of the joints. Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness and tones the whole body, neutralizes the acidity of the blood and thus cures rheumatism.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

We do the Business.

Had you seen the quantity of boys' clothing that was piled and jammed into the Oak Hall yesterday, you would have wondered when it would be all sold. Very few people have the slightest conception of the quantity of boys' clothing we turn out. We are perfectly safe in saying:—"The Oak Hall received, and placed in stock yesterday, more boys' clothing than any other firm in Central Ontario will sell in the next five years."

Obituary.

After an illness of five months' duration Mr. Frank Flynn, carpenter at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, passed away yesterday in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Flynn, who came to Belleville from Rochester, New York, about thirty years ago, was a good citizen and a man of kindly and genial disposition. His wife and a family of eight children survive him.

The Spencer Case.

The second charge against Alva B. Spencer and his son William was not proceeded with yesterday afternoon, but the Magistrate fined the father $35, including costs in the charge of removing property under chattel mortgage, the prisoner agreeing to make restitution of the property.

To-Night's Penny Readings.

The penny readings to be given in the City Hall this evening promise to be of an interesting nature, especially for the children. A reading entitled "Rob and His Donkey," will be given and illustrated by lime light views. Tennyson's beautiful poem "Enoch Arden" will also be illustrated, besides a good programmme.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE SPRING SITTINGS WITH JURY BEFORE CHANCELLOR BOYD.

A Big Verdict for Mr. Swayze—No Damages in Dame vs. the Merritt—Horace Dixon Gets $25 for Malicious Prosecution—A Wife Sues her Husband for Money Loaned Him and Gets a Verdict for $800—Other Matters of Interest in Connection With the Court.

A MATTER OF ACCOUNT.

VANNORMAN VS. SILLS.—An action to recover balance due on timber account. Referred to the local Master for trial. E. G. Porter for plff.; Clute & Williams for deft.

A MORTGAGE CASE.

PEARSON VS. WEESE.—Action to recover amount claimed to be due on a mortgage. Defence-payment. The plff. discontinues the action and pays the costs. W. B. Northrup for plff., and Clute & Williams for deft.

"AS YOU WERE."

ANDREW VS. WILTON.—An action for an account and deft's. counter claim for damages. Action dismissed with costs; the counter claim dismissed without costs. Lazier & Wright for plff.; Mikel & Roberts for deft.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

DAME VS. CHAMBERLAIN. — Action brought by George Dame, of this city, to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by him by falling into the bay at Trenton, whilst getting off the steamer Merritt. The accident occurred on June 13th, 1894.

Geo. Dame testified that on June 13th, 1894, he went upon an excursion to Trenton on the steamer Merritt. When Trenton was reached the passengers were transferred from the Merritt on to the steamer Varuna and thence to the wharf. There was no light and in walking off witness fell into the bay and sustained injuries. There was no guard rail on the gang plank.

James Macoun testified that he was a passenger on the Merritt on the occasion. He talked to Mr. Dame on the boat. The plff. was not intoxicated. It was a rather dark night. There was no light on the wharf and persons had to grope their way along the best they could.

John McCoy corroborated the evidence of Mr. Macoun.

Ed. O'Rourke testified that he was a passenger on the Merritt on the night in question. When Trenton was reached it was quite dark and there was no rail on the gang plank leading from the steamer Varuna to the dock.

Mr. W. D. Ketcheson's evidence was of similar character to that of the previous witnesses.

The defence offered no evidence. Mr. E. Guss Porter addressed the jury on behalf of the plff. and Mr. W. H. Biggar for the deft., the Judge summing up.

The following questions were then submitted to the jury, who after being out for about an hour and a half, answered as follows:

Ques.—How was the plff. hurt?
Ans.—By falling off the plank.
Ques.—Was there any neglect of duty on the part of the Merritt? If so, what it?
Ans.—No.
Ques.—Was the plff. hurt in consequence of any neglect on the part of any one? If so, whose neglect?
Ans.—Accidental.
Ques—Could the plff. have avoided being hurt by the exercise of ordinary care?
Ans.—Yes.
Ques.—If the plff. should get damages, how much?
Ans.—None.

E. Guss Porter for plff., Bell & Biggar for deft.

A SALARY CASE.

SWAYZE VS. BOGLE.—This was an action brought by George A. Swayze, late Principal of Belleville Business College, to recover from Robert Bogle, Proprietor of the College, $941, which he alleged was due him as salary. The plff. was for about five years Principal of the College, of which the deft. is the Proprietor.

Mr. Swayze testified that he commenced his duties as Principal of the College on the 3rd of October, 1887, and continued to teach until the 4th of September, 1894. The arrangements were that he was to receive $800 the first year, $900 the second year and $1,000 the third and following years in which he was engaged as Principal. When he left he claimed that there was due him $941.

Mr. Bogle testified that he had a counter claim against Mr. Swayze and that he did not owe the amount claimed. The witness was subjected to a rather lengthy examination in reference to accounts, etc., in connection with the College, which were kept by Mr. Swayze.

Mr. Tousaw testified that the books had not been kept very well by Mr. Swayze. He also stated that the plff. was somewhat negligent in his duties whilst at the College, doing work which was not for the College.

Chas. Lingham's evidence was of a similar nature to that of Mr. Tousaw.

John Earle testified that Mr. Swayze was a painstaking teacher, always attending to his duties.

This concluded the case and after argument by the counsel His Lordship gave judgment in favor of the plff. for $875, and directed that the counter claim, amounting to $200, be referred to Mr. A. G. Northrup for settlement. Clute & Williams for plff. E. G. Porter and J. P. Thomas for deft.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

DIXON VS. LEAVENS.—An action for damages for malicious prosecution by Horace Dixon against David R. Leavens. Settled on payment of $25 by the deft. Carnew for plff.; Clute & Williams for deft.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

A DESERONTO SLANDER CASE.

HULL VS. FREEMAN—The parties reside in Deseronto. Mrs. Hull asked for damages to the amount of $5000 for alleged slander. Freeman is a groceryman in the town and it was alleged by the plff. that he endeavored to induce other persons in the same business as himself to give Mr. Hull no credit for goods, as she was poor pay.

Mrs. Hull was the first witness and related that she dealt for some time with Mr. Freeman and subsequently left him and traded at Mr. Tracy's, another groceryman. Freeman, it is alleged, advised Mr. Tracy not to let her have groceries, as he would not get his pay. Her husband was ill and unable to work at the time.

Mr. Tracy testified that Freeman had told him that Mrs. Hull was poor pay and he did refuse to allow her to have groceries on credit.

This completed the case for the plaintiff. No evidence was offered for the deft. His Lordship ruled that a case had not been made out and withdrew it from the jury and entered a non suit. Clute & Williams for plff., and E. G. Porter for deft.

A DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY.

FOSTER VS. FOSTER.—The parties in this suit are husband and wife but do not live together. He resides in the township of Ameliasburg and Mrs. Foster lives in Belleville. Mrs. Martha Foster brings this action to recover from her husband, Joseph Foster, $800, which she claimed she gave to her husband and for which he gave a promissory note, but subsequently took the note from her at the time they resided in Toronto, doing business under the name of Foster & Allen.

Mrs. Foster, sworn, said she was married to the deft. in November, four years ago. She received $3000 from an insurance of her previous husband, who died some five years ago. She married Mr. Foster at Sophiasburg. After living there a few months they removed to Toronto, where she and a Mr. Allen carried on a business as confectioners. She paid her husband a salary of $10 a week and he became dissatisfied and wanted her to give him some money. She gave him about $800. He gave her a promissory note for this amount. He subsequently took the note out of a secretaire which was in the house. When she asked him for it he said he would take care of it. He had not given her back the note, neither had he given her any money.

Mr. Foster, when placed in the box, denied that he had received the money or had given a promissory note to her.

The case was given to the jury after Mr. G. O. Alcorn, Q. C., of Picton, had addressed them on behalf of the deft., Mr. R. C. Clute, Q. C., on behalf of the plff., and His Lordship's charge.

A verdict was given for the plff. for the $800 claimed.

NOTES.

The Grand Jury this afternoon visited the Deaf and Dumb Institute and the hospital. They will make their presentment to-morrow.

Court was continued until near eleven o'clock last night.

The case of Queen vs. Ronald was called this morning, but as the accused was not present it was postponed until to-morrow. Ronald arrived in the city this afternoon from Tweed, where he has been looking after witnesses.

There has been a large attendance of spectators at the various sittings of the court.

TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

This is the Amount to Which Parties in This City are Joint Heirs.

When Princess Charlotte, of Mecklenburg, came to America, there came with her as Captain of her body guard, one Anneke Jans Bogardus. For services performed for the princess he was given certain lands, then unbroken, but now situated in the most populous and richest quarters of New York city. He leased the property for ninety-nine years and the lease has just expired. The property is now valued at $200,000,000 and there are heirs in this city who have a claim to a share of this amount.

Bogardus had two daughters, Anna Jans and Sarah Jans, and the former was the great-grandmother of L. H. and Geo. E. Henderson, of this city. The genealogy in possession of the family clearly sets forth the ancestry of the Hendersons. Another branch of the Jans family is the Smith family, of Dunnville, Ont. There are about 180 heirs to the property, and as the courts have decided that the money must be paid over, they are putting in their claims. R. Lambton Sewell, of this city, who married the daughter of L. H. Henderson, City Treasurer, will press his wife's claim. A significant fact in connection with Mrs. Sewell's claim is that she was christened Clara Jans Henderson. There is every probability that the heirs will get the money to which it seems they have a just claim.

PERSONALS.

Mr. J. C. Overell is improving slowly.

Mrs. Thos. Walters continues very ill.

Mrs. P. McCourt, Church St., is dangerously ill.

Miss Theda Foster is expected home on Saturday.

Mr. G. A. Swayze returned to Kingston to-day noon.

Mr. Geo. Easterbrook, of Tweed, is attending the court.

Hon. Robert Read is confined to his house through illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Richardson, who have been ill, are recovering.

Messrs. A. Wellbanks and Geo. Johnson, of Picton, were in the city to-day.

H. Spencer, of New York, is home on visit to his parents on College Hill.

John Stokes, Reeve of Hungerford, was in the city to-day, attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Henry.

A. Lake, of Minneapolis, is in the city to attend the funeral of his father, who died on Tuesday at Foxboro.

Mrs. Arthur Ross and daughter, of Loraine, Ohio, are on a visit to her mother, Mrs. W. Morton, Charles St.

G. H. Allen, Inspector of the Standard Life, Kingston, who has been in the city for a few days, left for home to-day.

J. J. Cooley and George German, Trenton; Jas. Cleghorn, Montreal; W. Turner, Toronto, we among the guests at the Quinte to-day.

Geo. C. Pearsall, agent for the Wanderer bicycle, is in the city to appoint an agent for his machine. He is registered at the Quinte.

Mr. Thomas Carter, of Franck St., arrived in Belleville on the 6th of Feb., after spending three months with his friends in England.

W. H. VanTassel, of Belleville, father of Mr. VanTassel, of Haines & Lockett's establishment, was in the city yesterday on business.—Whig.

Jas. Cummins received a despatch from Rochester this morning that his nephew was lying at the point of death and he left at once to see him.

Mr. F. Ford, sen., who fell on Murney's hill sixteen weeks ago and broke his leg, was down town to-day for the first time since the accident.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell will leave Ottawa for the west on Monday night. He will go to Toronto, whence he will take train to Belleville, arriving here at 12:45 p.m.

J. H. Scott, of Toronto, who superintended the work of building the Bridge street sewer, is in the city and will tender for the construction of the Front st. sewer.

A Abbott, Chief Hindes, Thos. Coleman, Jas. Third, M.D., R. Cronk, Jas. Coleman, M. Dafoe, J. G. Squire, T. D. Kinsella, A. Forbes, H. W. Delaney and F. Keith, Trenton; Billa Crysdale, Northport; J. Lyons, Oshawa, were guests at the Anglo to-day.

A Family Fight.

Frank Smith and his wife Jane, living on South John st., had a fight early this morning. Mrs. Smith knocked her husband down with an iron poker and threw a flat iron which struck him on the leg. Several culinary utensils also entered into the fight on the part of Mrs. Smith and as a result Frank is a much used up man. He says his wife drew his wages while he worked in the woods this winter and kept up Ben Sanford. She also abused her mother-in-law. He says also that Sanford runs his house. The Magistrate told him to put Ben out if he did not go at his command. Smith's mother begs about the street and she will be taken care of when found out again.

A Death in Huntingdon.

On Sunday last Mr. Samuel Burnett, an old resident of Huntingdon township, died. The deceased was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, March 12th, 1807. He came to Canada in 1823, and for three years lived at Kingston. He then removed to Huntingdon, where he has since resided. He joined Crookston L.O.L. No. 469 in 1824, and served in the rebellion of 1837-38. He was married on December 28th, 1832. He leaves six children—three sons and three daughters.

Hood's Cured
After
Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Blanche Atwood
Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

A REMARKABLE RESCUE.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF MRS. PATRICK DEWEY.

Her Husband's Death and Her Own Narrow Escape—A Story of More Than Ordinary Interest.

Napanee (Ont.) Beaver.

Milsap is a little country settlement about four miles from Newburgh, Ont. Among the oldest and most esteemed residents of the locality is Mrs. Patrick Dewey, who bears her seventy-one years with a cheerfulness and vivacity that might be envied by many, a score of years younger. Mrs. Dewey has always enjoyed good health until about 5 years ago. At that time her husband was stricken with paralysis, and the worry and constant watching over his sick bed brought on disease. She began to waste away, was subject to severe headaches and spells of dizziness, and then her trouble was still further aggravated by an attack of rheumatism. Troubles do not come singly. Her husband was stricken with a second and third stroke of paralysis, and Mrs. Dewey's arduous task was increased. In searching for health for herself in order that she might be able to devote more of her time to her stricken husband, Mrs. Dewey tried many medicines but with indifferent results. While reading the Beaver one night she read of a case similar to her own cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and determined to give them a trial. She sent for a supply and soon after beginning their use felt beneficial results. At this stage her husband died and Mrs. Dewey lost in her overwhelming grief, forgot her own ills and the medicine she had been taking. A severe attack of la grippe ensued, and her friends thought she would soon follow her husband to the grave. He system was run down until she was but little more than a skeleton. In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were again resorted to, and Mrs. Dewey gradually regained her health and strength, and now no trace of her illness remains. He neighbors look upon her recovery as a miracle, and Mrs. Dewey herself declares her firm belief that but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she would now be in the grave, and she loses no opportunity of recommending them to others.

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood, or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. There are numerous imitations, against which the public is cautioned.

Obituary.

The many friends of Mrs. Wm. Hunter will be grieved to hear of her death, which took place at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. G. Happer, 9 Beaconsfield Ave., Toronto, on Wednesday morning, 6th inst., after a lingering illness of five months.

During this illness, which was endured with great and christian fortitude, she was almost entirely helpless, but her daughters, Hannah and Mrs. Happer, by constant and faithful attendance, greatly alleviated her suffering, which, as the end drew near, became almost intolerable.

Mrs. Hunter, nee Jane Simpson, was born near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in 1813, was married in 1833, and came to Canada with her husband and family in 1852. After residing in Three Rivers, Longueuil and Kingston they removed to Belleville in 1874, where they remained till Mr. Hunter's death in May, 1891.

In 1883 the aged couple celebrated their golden wedding, when their three sons and six daughters, all still living, gathered with their families in honor of the auspicious occasion.

From youth both Mr. and Mrs. Hunter were faithful and vigorous members of the Methodist church, in which Mr. Hunter was a class-leader for upwards of fifty-five years. Mrs. Hunter was also a Mother-in-Israel, and both were ever ready to lend a helping hand wherever the Master directed. During their residence in Belleville their labors were in connection with Bleecker St. church.

Probably no feature of their home life is more memorable and worthy of note than the exceptional degree of sympathetic love, shown every hour of the day till the very last. We trust that this pure current, after its brief interruption, shall now flow on, ennobled and still more pure, forever unbroken in the blissful regions beyond.

HALLOWAY

MAR. 5.—Since the moderation of the weather, business in our village is improving.—Mr. Jacob Lloyd, who was confined to his bed with inflammation of the bowels, we are glad to note is rapidly improving.—Our shoe-maker, Mr. Lewis Marsh is doing a rushing business owing to the recent thaw.—Our store-keeper reports Mr. Everett Lloyd the happiest-looking man that has visited his place of business for some time, (a daughter.)—Mrs. Dr. Faulkner, Stirling, with Mrs. Sylvester Faulkner, of Peterboro', were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Faulkner, last Tuesday.—Mr. Richardson, of Madoc, was visiting friends in Halloway last Sunday.—Our Halloway cheese-maker was the guest of Mr. Geo. Jose, last Sunday. No doubt they understand their business.—It was reported Sunday that Miss Ross was no better.

Fashionable
Tailoring!

Mr. JAS. H. MILLS Has taken charge of our cutting department and will be pleased to meet his old customers in his new quarters.

We show a wide range of

English and Irish Serges, Cheviots, Black and Fancy Worsteds, Scotch Tweeds, Trouserings, Spring Overcoatings, Etc., Etc.

As we import these DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS our prices will be found very moderate.

Also a full line of Men's Furnishings.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

THE FIRST LECTURE.

Miss Gordon, Lady Superintendent of the Hospital, Talks on Nursing.

Miss Gordon, Lady Superintendent of the City Hospital yesterday afternoon, delivered the first of a course of lectures to ladies, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the equipment of a city ambulance. There was a good attendance, and Miss Gordon demonstrated her thorough knowledge of the subject on which she spoke, namely, "Duties of the nurse to the patient, to the physician, and to herself." Her remarks were briefly as follows:

In undertaking the care of a sick person, especially if it be a long and painful illness, all your powers of endurance, tact, perseverance, skill, intelligence, vigilance, common sense and, especially the latter, will be called into requisition. A nurse has three duties to perform—her duty to herself, her duty to the physician, and her duty to the patient. To yourself you owe proper food, proper rest and a certain amount of exercise and recreation, for without such it would be impossible for your own strength and good temper to hold out. To the physician the most absolute obedience and carrying out of the directions received. Of course, nearly all orders are conditional, and circumstances may occasionally arise when it would not be advisable to carry out an order just at the time prescribed, but only the most positive and evident reasons justify any departure from instructions. Whatever physician you see fit to employ, have entire confidence in his skill and judgment, and don't allow any interference or meddling from would-be kind friends, and above all things, never prescribe on your own account or allow any one else to do so. The greatest possible harm may be done through mistaken kindness and judgment on the part of friends and who usually make the doctor the scapegoat for ill results, resulting entirely from treatment or deviation from orders that he is totally ignorant of. Be candid and truthful with the doctor; if a mistake has been made or an order been forgotten be sure and notify him as soon as possible. It is the doctor who has to bear the responsibility of the patient, and ever bear in mind that you can be of the greatest use by your obedience, candor and implicitly carrying out his instructions. Now, as to the sick one, he of course must be your first care and your first consideration. You must ever be on the alert to minister to and anticipate his many wants. As a rule whatever serves to keep the invalid quiet and contented is good for him. Avoid excitement on all occasions; as far as possible let every thing appear to the patient to be moving smoothly. Don't worry or bother him on any account. If he is inclined to be fretful, learn to think for him, anticipate his wants and do not call on him for decision, even of small matters, but decide for him. When there is doubt in you mind consult the doctor and not the patient. No two sick people are alike, and it is by no means the greatest sufferer who makes the heaviest demand upon the nurse. But here are essential necessities common to all, and two of the first are cleanliness and a well made and well kept bed. Of cleanliness more hereafter.

The lecturer also gave a practical illustration of how to make a bed first without a patient in it and secondly with a patient in it. The class of ladies who have entered for the course have already taken a deep interest in the study and they will without doubt be greatly benefitted by the information received.

CROOKSTON.

MAR. 5.—Another snow fall on Monday.—On Sunday, March 3rd, Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Tweed, preached an educational service in the Bethesda church. Mrs. Wilson, the Madoc district organizer of the Womens' Missionary Society, accompanied him and made a great appeal to the ladies of this appointment as well as others, toward that work.—Robt Noyes, eldest son of W. Noyes of this place, broke his leg on Tuesday last, while playing at school. He is recovering. Dr. Dafoe, of Madoc, attended the break.—Our Sunday school, which was closed for a time, was opened on Sunday with a full attendance.—Mr. William and Miss Lena Jones, of Selby, spent last week with Mr. Arthur Jones. On Wednesday last, Mr. Arthur Jones entertained a number of the neighboring young people at his residence, in honor of his guests.—Miss May Timmerman has returned to school after at attack of mumps.

FOXBORO

Very successful revival meetings have been carried on under Evangelist Bates, during the past three weeks. Several people from Sidney and Thurlow are attending the services.—We are sorry to learn of the illness of Mr. Nicholas Lake, one of our aged residents.—Messrs. W. and E. Ashley, and D. Longwill, have been visiting friends in Melrose.—Mr. Ned Vandervoort, of Sidney Crossing, has been spending a few days with us.—Mrs. A. Reed has been spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. G. Labey, of Sidney.—We are glad to have Mrs. D. Phillips with us again.—The concert given by Mrs. Sara Lord Bailey, of Boston, on Saturday, Feb. 23rd., was a decided success. Proceeds amounted to about $50.

Suffered for Twelve Years.

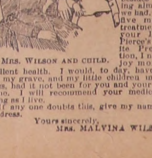
Oreide, (formerly Enterprise,) Taylor County, W. Va.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.:

Gentlemen—A heart overflowing with gratitude prompts me, to write you. Twelve long weary years I suffered greatly, from Uterine Derangement and at last was given up by my physician to die, besides spending almost all we had. After five months' treatment with your Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I now enjoy most excellent health. I would, to day, have been in my grave, and my little children motherless, had it not been for you and your medicine. I will recommend your medicine as long as I live.

If any one doubts this, give my name and address.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. MALVINA WILSON.



MRS. WILSON AND CHILD.

USE SUNLIGHT SOAP
PRICE REDUCED.
6c. THE TWIN BAR
EVERYBODY CAN NOW AFFORD IT

RECEPTION TO THE
HON. SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, K.C.M.G.
Premier of Canada.

Will be given on the occasion of his visit to Belleville, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, '95

On the arrival of the 12:45 train from the west the Premier will be met at the G.T.R. depot by the members of the City Council and other City Officials, Board of Trade, School Board and people of the City and surrounding country, under the direction of Police Magistrate, J. J. B. Flint, and headed by the I. O. O. F. Band, to form a procession through the City and to the residence of J. C. Jamieson, Esq.

At 3 o'clock the address of welcome by the Mayor and a public reception will be given.

J. E. WALMSLEY,
Mayor.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Belleville, Mar. 2nd, 1895.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract...One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast.......Half a Cake
Sugar.......................Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water.........Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,
Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c. All work first-class.
254d1m E. J. BURTON.

Up To Date

Our Store up to date.
Our Stock up to date.
Our King Shirt up to date.
New Store, new Goods, new Prices.
Everything new, bright and cheerful.
New Collars and Cuffs, new Neckwear.
New Gloves, new Shirts, new Braces.
Everything new and up to date.
Come and see our alterations and try our new Patent King Shirt.

A. E. FISH & CO.
The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gent's Furnishers, of Belleville.

Changed Daily. THURSDAY, March 7.

Your.. Boy.

Is he satisfied with his room? Is it cheerful and inviting—or does it receive the "good enough for him" attention? Look into this, and we would suggest one of our 10 piece Colored Chamber Sets, would help to make a marvellous change. They are only $2.00. There are 25 Sets left to choose from.

Strouds.

DAISY..
...DAISY.

THE "DAISY" HOT WATER HEATER

It is now conceded by the Leading Heating experts of of the Country, that the Spence "DAISY" Hot Water Heater, for rapid and perfect circulation, combined with Economy of Fuel, has no Equal in the Market.

et an estimate for heating your house from

C. F. SMITH & CO.

THE Best Life Policy IS A 20 YEAR Survivorship Distribution Policy With Options —IN— THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

Bargains —IN— BEDROOM SETS!

We have just received a number of 9 and 10 piece Bedroom Sets which we will run off very cheap.

These are imported goods of English Manufacture, printed in tasty designs, and while they last you can get them at

$2.49 Per Set.

Come early and get first choice at

THE FAIR,
FRANK WEEKS MANAGER.

NO=TO=BAC!

Guaranteed to Cure Tobacco habit in every form.

At the PHARMACY,
D. M. WATERS.

Bitter . . .
. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE
GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

McLAUGHLIN'S . . QUEEN FLOUR
Which is Warranted.
THE BEST IN CANADA

For sale by
Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville
Louis Benmore.
Send them an order.

Dont Play . .
With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

Daily Intelligencer.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

The street by-and-by leads to the house of never.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

Each day brings to us all some opportunity of doing good.

Reasons for Success.

The success of Norway Pine Syrup as a cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles is due to the fact that it is the best and pleasantest remedy ever discovered, and because its action is prompt and certain.

White hairs are like the sea foam which caps the waves after a storm.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

When pride and poverty, have to shake hands, the meeting is a bitter one.

Chronic Derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

A Brooklyn barber shines the boots of every patron without cost.

Scraped With a Rasp.

SIRS,—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

The female frog is voiceless. It is only the male frog that sings.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT Settlers Trains TO— MANITOBA —AND THE— . North=West .

SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF "Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"

S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent, Belleville.

Intelligencer Printing & Publishing Co'y,
(LIMITED.)
JAMIESON, President. | J. W. LONDON, Secretary.

THE Treasurer is the only person authorized to receive money for the Company, or to grant receipts for the same. All Bills, Notes, Cheques and other documents binding on the Company, will require the signature of the President, in addition to that of the Treasurer.

THE INTELLIGENCER is printed and published by the INTELLIGENCER Printing and Publishing Company, (Limited by James C. Jamieson, resident in Belleville, at their Office, Front Street south of Hotel St.

You Want a Hat!
—THE—
"Dress Tourist," $1.75
is equal to many
$3.00 HATS.
See our display of New Shapes of both English and American Hats.

MINAKER,
The Hatter and Furnisher,
2 doors North of Foot Bridge.

How is this for . . . .
SOAP
Empire Electric, C. P. R. Electric and Mottled, 7 bars, 25c.; Large Golden Bar, 9cts.

Sunlight, Surprise, Queen's Laundry, Star and all other makes in stock.

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Telephone 237. Front St.

Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co

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CHAPTER II.

"Hallo, my son! Just ready for you," said Meryon.

"Honored lord, the prince commands your presence!" quavered the boy, agitatedly twisting together his slender fingers.

Seeing something was wrong, Meryon recognized the need of restoring Ebal's confidence by preserving a bold front.

"Commands it, does he? Isn't the old man overstraining himself a little? But of course you meant to say that he begs to supplicate the privilege of my company. Well, tell him to keep his caftan on and I'll be round in the course of a day or two."

"Do not speak so, beloved lord! Hatipha has found us out and told his highness. Oh, if they kill you, I will kill myself!" cried the child, bursting into tears.

Meryon, greatly touched, expressed it in his American way by a loud laugh.

"Don't you fret, Ebal, my jewel; neither of us is going to quit this sinful and hollow life for sixty or seventy years to come, at least. You don't half know me yet. I have but to clap my hands and say: 'Galah!' and the president of the United States would march into the palace at the head of the army, navy and New York police department, and snatch up the whole court by the scruff of the neck and dump it down hard on Blackwell's Island—yes, they would! Hand me that stocking. And talk about palaces! wait till you see the white house. Ebal, you don't know luxury, gorgeousness, extravagance, intrigue and corruption until you've been naturalized in the states as a Jeffersonian democrat or a Lincoln republican. This is a poor, simple, innocent sort of place. Why, if Hatipha were to get among some ward politicians that I know, they'd mistake him for a newborn babe—yes, sir!"

HE SWUNG HIM FORCIBLY ROUND.

"I wish we were there, mighty lord," sighed Ebal, whose black eyes had slowly expanded while he swallowed this information. "How happy we should be!"

"Well, pack your grip, for we shall be starting before long, all three of us. Hand me that necktie, will you?—no, the red one—I'm out for blood this morning! Now I seem to be about ready, don't I? I'll be back in an hour; stay here till I come, and be a good boy; do you hear?"

Thus did the young American go forth to battle. In one way the fight was an unequal one, and no one knew it better than he. But in the east (and perhaps in other places) nothing is to be gained by a timorous or apologetic attitude; and Meryon was conscious, moreover, of possessing certain resources which, if not immediately substantial, might yet serve him in good stead. With wit, knowledge, insight and courage, even a single man may make headway against a multitude.

He strolled with an insouciant air towards that part of the palace buildings in which the prince's apartments lay. As he passed through the various courts, halls and corridors he was the object of a good deal of curious scrutiny from those who saw him, as if some hint had got abroad of his being in difficulties. He noticed, for his part, that there sign of bustle and uneasiness about which could hardly have reference to himself. They had a military smack to them. War was in the air apparently. But Meryon limited his interest for the moment to the war in which his concern was a personal one.

In the prince's ante-room was a knot of courtiers and attendants, Hatipha among them. His unseemly visage wore a grimace of evil mockery as he caught Meryon's eye, and as the latter drew near he ostentatiously ignored his greeting and turned his amorphous back upon him. Meryon, with a pleasant smile, put forth his right hand and caught the eunuch by the lobe of one of his huge ears, upon which as a pivot he swung him forcibly round. The creature squealed with pain, rage and astonishment.

"Well, how is the old pudding this morning?" the American inquired, sweetly. "It mustn't forget its superiors, or its manners. Waddle in and tell his highness I desire to see him at once on particular business."

The boldness of the rebuke startled all present, but all except Hatipha himself were manifestly pleased. The head eunuch is seldom a popular personage in any place, and he had in this instance fewer friends than the average. But Meryon's blood was getting up, and he would have chastised the grand vizier himself had that functionary bit his thumb at him.

He entered the royal presence close upon Hatipha's footsteps, thus depriving the latter of the opportunity of relieving his heart of the venom which the ear incident had set boiling there. He salaamed with easy courtesy and quietly elbowed the eunuch aside as he wished his highness good morning.

Meryon had, as has been intimated, been permitted great freedom in the palace, and was accustomed to observe little ceremony in approaching the prince; but the difference at a court between a man in favor and out of it is as great as between a musk rose and a skunk cabbage. Meryon was well aware of this, even before he met the potentate's haughty stare; but a desperate game must be dauntlessly played, and dangers met half way.

The prince, a stout, autocratic, but self-indulgent-looking gentleman of fifty, sat cross-legged amidst a pile of cushions on a low divan, with the snaky stem of a nargileh in his right hand. He was alone, save for a couple of Nubian mutes, one of whom kept imaginary flies off him with a long-stemmed fan of ostrich feathers while the other squatted at the bowl, of the pipe, ready to refill it as occasion demanded.

"Sir!" exclaimed the prince, erecting himself indignantly on his royal haunches, "do you venture into my presence before I have signified my pleasure to receive you? Your lack of respect and ceremony amazes me!"

"Prince," replied Meryon, with imperturbable politeness, "I have a communication for your private ear—your private ear, prince," he repeated, with a slight gesture of the head towards Hatipha, who was fairly dancing up and down in the agony of his blood-thirsty impatience to recount his grievances.

His highness hesitated a moment, bending the full force of his glance upon the young artist, who encountered it with one full as steadfast and significant. "Retire!" he then said to the eunuch, waving his hand in dismissal.

"But, most illustrious son of Heaven," began the inflamed functionary, "you understand not."

"What!" roared the prince, in a sudden fury; "am I told by the filth that comes beneath my feet that I understand not? Retire instantly, or that foul hide of thine shall be stripped from thy carrion carcass and serve as a mat for dogs to sleep on!"

This explosion fairly blew the unwieldy eunuch out of the room, turning green as he went with mingled terror and unglutted malignity. The American and the oriental were left face to face.

"Now, sir," the latter set out, with the modified sternness of a monarch who has just enjoyed the satisfaction of scaring a subject half to death; but Meryon interposed with cool suavity.

"Since your highness desires ceremony, let me remind you that I have not been asked to take a seat. May I inquire if you expect me to conduct this interview standing?"

The prince's breath temporarily forsook him. Meanwhile he and Meryon eyed each other intently. Meryon by this time was roused to the pitch of being capable of anything. But his anger had the useful effect of collecting instead of scattering his faculties, and he was outwardly cool as sherbet and calm as a June morning. He was very different from the genial, careless young fellow who during the past six or eight weeks had amused and interested the potentate. After a few pregnant seconds the prince, reflecting that they were alone (the mutes didn't count) and inwardly sensible of the impress of a spirit he had not calculated on, intimated that a place beside him was at the other's disposal. Meryon leisurely sat down and pursued his advantage.

MERYON LEISURELY SAT DOWN.

"Let us clearly understand each other, prince," he said. "I have hitherto met you with the informal confidence which a friend naturally observes towards his friend; but I must tell you that any attempt to impose on my good nature will be promptly checked. Is that plain or shall I more fully explain myself?"

Some real curiosity blended with the outraged dignity of his highness as he asked: "What do you mean by talking to me like that? Don't you know that by a nod of the head I can cause you to be bastinadoed, boiled in oil and bow-strung?"

Meryon smiled; the smile broadened to a chuckle, and the chuckle expanded into a loud and hearty peal of laughter.

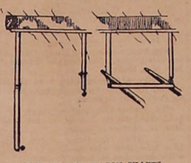
The prince frowned, clutched his beard, kicked off a slipper, put his hand towards the gong and withdrew it, and then abruptly overcome by the mysterious absurdity of the situation, burst into roars of merriment as resonant as his guest's. Hatipha, hearing from without this combined uproar of mirth, uttered a scream of despair and waddled frantically away to harem, where he rent his robes and boxed the ears of whomsoever was not active enough to get out of his reach.

Ceasing at length and wiping the tears from his cheeks with the gold-embroidered satin cuff of his caftan, his highness panted out: "And now, what have we been laughing at?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Useful Device for the Stable.

The accompanying sketches show how the thills of a sleigh or wagon may be elevated out of the way in a moment's time when the horse is removed from them. Two strips of wood are hinged together by a bolt, the end of one being nailed to a beam above. The lower end of the other piece has a stout screw eye, which meets a hook in another strip of wood nailed to the same beam when the hinged strip is raised to support the thills. The perpendicular pieces may be straps of leather, if desired.



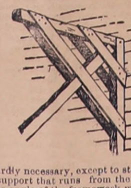
SUPPORT FOR WAGON SHAFTS.

Cutting Corn Fodder.

D. A. Kent and G. E. Patrick, of the Iowa station, report that chemical analysis shows that the maize plant first elaborates plant food, and then uses it largely in forming the grain. The ripening of the ear results in considerable loss of the nutrient matter in stalk and blade, the loss being about 12 per cent. on field weight, and 17 per cent. on dry matter, with a probable increase of loss in very wet weather. The experiments showed that ordinary field corn did best if cut and shocked late in September and early in October. The time to commence cutting corn is when the blades and husks have begun to dry, and all should be cut by the time that half the blades and husks have dried up. This gives about 10 days for cutting corn, but the fodder is even better if the grain ripens so fast that the harvest would last but five days instead of 10. The great value of the fodder, the importance of having the ears as ripe as possible, and the large size of the prairie cornfields call for a machine that will harvest the corn crop with the same facility that the self binder harvests the smaller grain.

Building a Safe Staging.

The accompanying illustration shows a method of making a safe staging for the walls of houses and barns. The method of construction is so plainly shown in the diagram that description is hardly necessary, except to state that the support that runs from the ground to the angle of the framework may be a rough pole, if joist is not at hand, though the pole should be stout. Such stagings are useful where one does not wish to mar the shingling or clapboarding by nailing on boards to build the usual, stage. Besides, these frames can be laid aside ready to be put up again at a moment's notice, providing in this way a saving of labor.



Jules D'Estimanville Clement. writes from Montreal: "I was suffering from skin disease, and after all drugs failed tried Burdock Blood Bitters, of which three bottles restored me to good health. I recommend it also for dyspepsia."

Beggars are promptly arrested in Vienna if caught begging on the streets.

The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

Algiers is so called from the Arabic words Al-Jezair, meaning "a peninsula."

Consumption follows neglected colds, Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles.

The word Ceylon is of Sanskrit origin, signifying the "Island of Lions."

To save life from the ravages of disease is nobler than to win a kingdom. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all blood diseases, scrofula, blotches, pimples, skin diseases, etc., by its cleansing power over the entire system.

Jutland was originally Juteland, or the land of the Jutes, a Gothic tribe.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Couhgs, Colds, etc.

Bulgaria was formerly Volgaria, so called om the Volsci who inhabited it.

As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

Zanzibar, more correctly Zanguebar, signifies "the coast of the negroes."

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

C. G. ROW.

Our stock being very heavy we have decided to give the public a chance to buy small quantities at reduced prices.

Fresh supply of fresh Fish just received for Lent. Fresh frozen, smoked, dried, green, pickled, boneless, shell and canned, the best quality and brands.

A special lot of Lochfyne herring in small kegs, fresh salted.

Choice family Groceries in every variety. Special line of Teas that defy competition. Redpath's finest Sugars.

Also a fine lot of Chinaware. Dinner Sets a specialty.

Also Flour and Feed.

Telephone No. 33.

THE MONARCH HIGH GRADE BICYCLE.
Admitted by all to be THE BEST.
Largest sale of any wheel in America. Prices lower than any other wheel of high grade. Duty paid, F. O. B. Cars Toronto.
Canadian Branch 6 & 8 Adelaide St. W.
AGENTS WANTED.
P. R. WRIGHT, Toronto.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Golden Specific.
It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. IT NEVER FAILS
Mothers and Wives, you can save the victims.
BOOK OF PARTICULARS FREE
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO. TORONTO, Ont.

Railway Time Tables

Grand Trunk Railway.

Trains arrive at and depart from Belleville Station as follows:

GOING EAST.	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.
GOING WEST.	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.
Going East.	(Arrive.)
Mail	4:30 p.m.
Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

INSURANCE.

Western Assurance Company,
Fire and Marine, Head Office, Toronto.

North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.,
Fire and Life, Head Office (Can.) Montreal.

Atlas Insurance Company,
Fire, Head Office (Canada) Montreal.

M. M. THOMPSON
Water Works Office Bridge St.

IF YOU USE A BLENDED - TEA
Ask Your Grocer For
'MORAHNEE'
It has no equal.
In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.

J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
Agents for the British Tea and Trading Association, London, Eng.

Something Good to
Put away for Summer.

FINEST HEADS, CURED!
No trouble for you to cure and run risks.
100 lb. Lots, 2½c. per lb.

McGUINESS.
TELEPHONE 53. Front St,

B B CURES
B B DYSPEPSIA
B B AND BAD BLOOD
IF THE MAN IN THE MOON TOOK SICK WHAT WOULD HE DO?

JUST SPEND HIS FOUR QUARTERS FOR A BOTTLE OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS AS ALL SENSIBLE PEOPLE DO; BECAUSE IT CURES DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, BAD BLOOD, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

THE change from the extremely delicate coloring of the past few years with such monotonous effects, to the stronger, richer colorings of today, is not so much a change in fashion as an improvement in taste. When a decorator was timid or inartistic, he avoided strong colors as a child avoids the fire. He had little or no conception of how to use them; hence he remained in the cold montony of whites and grays. If now and again he tentatively ventured in colors, the results were so awful that he would shrink in horror from another such attempt. Some bolder and more callous spirits made picturesque and kaleidoscopic effects which they urged upon innocent and amiable people as artistic; but that sunflower æstheticism did not last. It had the merit of garish effect or of artistic sensationalism only. It could not last. Good taste, like good sense, will always prevail. As a sort of protest against the sunflower sensationalism, the dainty period of creamy-white timidity came into vogue. Many decorators knew that oddities of form and color could not be used in marble halls and maidens' boudoirs, but they did not have the independence to risk an open defiance of the prevalent style. They found a sort of refuge under "A Milk White Flag" of nonentity. The wall-paper manufacturers assumed the risk of putting colors into their papers for this season. The results are beautiful in the products and profitable to the consumer. Strong, rich colors are precisely what the people were waiting for; employed judiciously, they are precisely what they should have. This is an era of strong colors. It is also an era of good taste. It is the period of the golden mean between the eccentricities of the sunflower sensationalism, of riotous vulgarity, and the dreary daintiness of whitey timidity. It is not only philosophic to use strong colors, but it is artistic, æsthetic, and delightful—the climax of all things true, good, and beautiful.

C. B. Scantlebury.

CARPETS!

We are showing a large line of Carpets for the Spring Trade. Our Brussels are from the firm of

H. C. HARRISON & SON,

Celebrated in England for style and quality.

NATHAN JONES.

HEAD OFFICE, BELLEVILLE, Telephone A 4. Scranton Coal BRANCH Office, NAPANEE.

THOS. STEWART, Wholesale & Retai Dealer in
COAL, WOOD, OATS, SEEDS, and HAY.

Hard Wood, Soft Wood, Blocks, Edgings, Stove, Mixed Nut, Pea, Brier Hill, and Connel Coal.
Baled Hay always on hand. Highest prices paid for Seeds.

LISTEN FRIENDS!!
We SAY because we KNOW!

Our COAL! This Season is unexcelled for quality because the Bill of Lading bears the Brand of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company.

Cut this out and test this "Ad" when the winter winds whistle.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

CUTTERS CUTTERS CUTTERS.

See our beautiful stock of Cutters. The largest in the City. Latest styles and all hand-made.

Montreal Sleighs, Spring Backs and Cushions Upholstered in all wool clo
Silver Mounting, Wicker Dashes.
Light and Heavy Sleighs of all kinds.
4 Top Buggies will be sold at cost.
Self-Oiling Steel Tubular Axle Wagons, the best wagon made.

John Finnegan & Son,
MILL STREET, BELLEVILLE. D8.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS.

NEW LACES,
NEW LACES,
NEW LACES.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES.

NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,

NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We are now showing the latest styles in he above goods at popular prices.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 7, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.
BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAR. 8.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street,or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

CITY AND DISTRICT.

The sleighing on Front st. is getting very poor.

Kingston may have female conductors for her street cars.

Don't forget Miss Jackson's recital in the B. B. College to-night.

Walter Emory, a drunk, was given two weeks in gaol this morning.

Material is being delivered on the ground for the new St. Andrew's church.

Orlando Burnett, one of Kingston's police force, died yesterday after twelve years of service.

The Picton Gazette says the INTELLIGENCER has "probably the right idea" as to the proposed summer carnival.

The "brown earth" was visible to-day on the corner of Coleman st. and Bridge st. West, for the first time in many weeks.

Dr. V. H. LYON'S TOOTH paste or powder is the best. Harmless yet thoroughly efficient. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c.

Mr. Jas. H. Madden, of the legal firm of Deroche & Madden, Napanee, was married yesterday at Kingston to Miss Marie E. Detlor.

The National Club discussed the question of a summer carnival at their meeting last evening and decided to help the project by a subscription.

Have you ever noticed how your system seems to crave special assistance in the spring? Just the help required is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Arthur Sprung, of Big Island, reported to the police yesterday that he sold a half bushel of apples to a lady on George st. but could not find the place.

Mrs. Lazier, Dundas st., reported yesterday afternoon that her little girl, three years old, had strayed away. She was found on the market later.

The Messrs Woodley are making preparations for the erection of the building which is to be put up by Mr. Wm. Hudson, ex-M. P. P., on Bridge st. West.

Stephen Lynch reported yesterday morning that a dead horse was lying on Pinnacle st. The animal was found to belong to Tom Perkins, but was not dead.

The perfection of Gents' footwear has been reached in a Boot made of pliable waterproof leather with rubber soles outside the ordinary sole. No rubbers will be needed. Sold at Haines & Lockett's

The annual March fair was held in Napanee on Tuesday, but was very poorly attended and very little trading took place. This used to be quite a gala day in Napanee a few years ago but of late it has gone into desuetude.

The advertisement of Sinclair & Ostrom will appear in this paper the first of the week. Look out for it, as they are giving great reductions in every department. They opened up with a big rush yesterday. Success to them.

The Baptist church at Brockville was crowded on Wednesday evening to hear Rev. W. W. Weeks, of Moncton, N.B., preach at the weekly prayer meeting. He will conduct special services in the Y.M. C.A. rooms next week.

The seventh course at the Dairy school at Kingston was begun on the 7th inst. with a large attendance of pupils. Among the new students are R. W. Ward, Sidney; F. White, Sidney Crossing; H. Fairfield and A. Wallbridge, of Belleville.

Convict Bogart, of the penitentiary at Kingston, made an attempt to escape yesterday morning. When a mile over the ice he fell exhausted and was recaptured. He went from St. Catharines last July for a three years term. His crime was housebreaking.

Mr. John Earle states that his evidence in the case of Swayze vs Bogle was incorrectly reported—that, in answer to the question whether Mr. Swayze had discharged his duties correctly, he replied that he did not know what the duties of a teacher were.

An old book quaintly says that "when the whole system is pervaded by well-pervaded by oxygenated blood, vigorously propelled, life and activity are copiously communicated." Which means that when the blood is purified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, perfect health is the result.

INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—Christian Era.

Tan Oxfords.

We have already received several cases of Women's, Misses' and Children's Tan Lace Shoes, they are cheaper than ever before.—VERMILYEA & SON.

Banquet Notes.

The composition and route of the procession, as arranged by Mr. J. J. B. Flint, the Marshal, is officially given in our advertising columns. Mr. Flint requests that dwellings and places of business along the route be decorated.

A big green turtle, which will be "in the soup" at the banquet, is on view at Wallbridge & Clarke's.

DANGEROUSLY INJURED.

Anson Dafoe, of Stirling, Seriously Injured in a Portable Saw Mill—His Recovery Doubtful.

STIRLING, March 7th.—While Anson Dafoe, a prominent resident of Stirling, was sawing lumber with a portable saw mill on the farm of Michael Kerby, half a mile from the village, about three o'clock this afternoon, he went to pull out the belt. It caught his hand and turned him several times around the pully, bruising his left hand very badly and leaving a severe cut in the forehead. He cut his right arm about half off, breaking it above and below the elbow, so the bones were left sticking out of the flesh. It is expected that it will have to be amputated. He also cut his right leg very badly and broke four or five of his ribs, and received several bad bruises. He was taken to the office of Dr. Meiklejohn, where Drs. Meiklejohn, Faulkiner, Sprague and Zwick dressed the wounds. His recovery is very doubtful.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Exciting Adventure of Allen Herrington on a Railway Crossing.

BRIGHTON, March 8.—This morning there was what might have been a serious accident on the Grand Trunk about two miles east of here.

While Allen Herrington, with a load of 23 barrels of apples for D. G. Bonter, was crossing the track his horses fell and he promptly unhitched them. The engine struck the load and smashed nearly every barrel.

The engineer, Wm. Gorman, thinking, so he says, that it was a load of wood, jumped and seriously cut and bruised himself.

NOT DEAD YET.

Mrs. George Pine, who Poisoned Herself, May Possibly Recover.

WELLINGTON, March 8.—The report wired from here yesterday that Mrs. George Pine had died from the effects of poison taken with suicidal intent is in part untrue, she being still alive and may possibly recover.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Wm. Johnson returned at midday from an official visit to the west.

Mr. Alex. Sutherland, of Canifton, has improved considerably of late.

Mr. W. T. Dockerill, Travelling Passenger Agent of the C. P. R. is in the city.

Frank Mills, Coleman st., who has been laid up with inflammation for a week, is out again.

Mr. Drake, Belleville, dealer in agricultural implements, is having a yacht built by Davis & Sons.—Whig.

Mr. W. C. Jones has returned from the melancholy duty of attending the funeral of his only brother at Thamesville.

Miss Alice Rutland graduated from the training school for nurses at the Belleville Hospital on Thursday last, but will remain in the hospital until May.—Oshawa Vindicator.

Miss Cockell has been visiting in Belleville the past week.—Miss Pruyn left on Monday for Belleville.—Mr. N. Gilbert has been in Belleville the past few days.—Picton Gazette.

W. D. Hay, Toronto; Wm. E. Hendricks, E. G. D. Bonisteel, M. Terrill, J. Moran, M. D., Arthur Moran, S. S. Young, O. H. Bonter, L. Cruikshank, S. C. Chown, S. B McClung and Chas. Deviney, Trenton; N. A. Bonisteel, Frankford; Billa S. Johnson, Picton; O. H. Vogt, Galt, were registered at the Anglo to-day.

J. P. Langley, A. E. Thayer, Jas. MacCallum and W. T. Dockerill, Toronto; M. E. Gilbert, Hamilton; B. B. Coulson, J. Rutherford and Alex. Leslie, Montreal; Jas. Alexander, Kingston; R. Weddell, Geo. Collins, W. H. Gill, Chas. W. Richardson, W. H. Matthews, G. A. Booth and H. B. Wilson, Trenton, were among the arrivals at the Quinte to-day.

Buried Here.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Wm. Hunter, sen., took place this afternoon in this city. The body arrived from Toronto by the 12:45 train, and was met by a number of friends at the station. The bearers were Messrs. C. F. Smith, John McKeown, Thomas McGinnis, Arthur Wensley, Wm. Moxom, of this city, and Mr. Wm. Neilson, of Lyn.

The mourners present were three sons, namely Messrs. Wm. Hunter, Hamilton; Robt. Hunter, Kingston; John Hunter, Belleville; four daughters, namely Mrs. Neilson, Kingston; Mrs. R. Witherspoon, Belleville; Mrs. T. Henry, Napanee; Mrs. Happer, Toronto; sons-in-law, Messrs. R. Witherspoon, Belleville; T. Henry, Napanee, and R. Happer, Toronto.

The body was conveyed from the station to Bleecker St. Methodist church, of which Mrs. Hunter was a member for over twenty years. The church was appropriately draped and was filled with friends of the family, employes of the Grand Trunk Railway and others. The Rev. Amos Campbell conducted the obsequies. The choir rendered appropriate music; and everything betokened not only the esteem but the affection entertained for the departed.

At Osgoode Hall.

TORONTO, March 7.

Single Court—Before MacMahon, J.

Cronk vs. Cox.—Judgment on motion by plaintiff for judgment on a report in an action for dower and for costs. Judgment for plaintiff against defendant for $200, the agreed value of the dower, with costs up to statement of defence and costs of obtaining consent to valuation of dower and costs of a motion for judgment of seisin. Judgment for defendant over against third parties for $200, and for costs, payable by defendant to plaintiff, when $200 and such costs have been paid by defendant, and for costs of defendant up to and inclusive of statement of defence. Mikel (Belleville) for plaintiff. W. H. Wallbridge for defendant. C. J. Holman for third parties.

Francis Flynn's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Francis Flynn took place from his late residence, Commercial St., at 10 o'clock this morning. The O.M.B.A., of which deceased was a member, attended in a body. The attendance of citizens was very large. The bearers were Messrs, Thos. Hanley, F. Dolan, A. Tisdale, J. W. Walker, Wm. Reeves, and Allan McFee. Father Carson conducted the services. The flag of the American Consulate was flying at half-mast in honor of the late Mr. Flynn, who was at one time an American soldier, being a member of N.G., S.N.Y.

Said his Arm was Broken.

A man named Harry Clark walked into Dr. Eakins' surgery yesterday afternoon and took a seat. The doctor was out and Mrs. Eakins not liking the appearance of the man, told him to leave. He refused, saying his arm was broken and he was going to wait for the doctor. Sergt. McCrudden answered the call for assistance and took the man to the police station, where Dr. Clinton examined his arm. It had been severely bruised, but was not broken. He was allowed to go.

Take a Glance Anyway.

If the mothers cannot find time to come in the Oak Hall and see the boys' beautiful new suits, will you just take a look at exhibit on the front of our premises. Of course, you cannot form much of an idea of what we carry inside, from an outside dress, but take a glance anyway.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE SPRING SITTINGS WITH JURY BEFORE CHANCELLOR BOYD.

A Mortgage Case Dismissed—A Suit for Illegal Arrest Thrown Out—Slander Suit Rejected—Patrick Wims Given $200 for Injuries Sustained in the Bridge St. Sewer.

THURSDAY, March 7th.

A MORTGAGE CASE.

CHEESEBORO VS. VANDERVOORT. This was an action brought by Charles Cheeseboro and Charles P. Cheeseboro, his son, of Sidney, against James Vandervoort, of the township of Rawdon, for illegal foreclosure of mortgage. The plaintiff and his son were indebted to the defendant for the amount of a promissory note, and being served with a writ by the deft. agreed to give a chattel mortgage to secure the same. The time for which the chattel mortgage was to run was the point in the action. The time, as stated in the mortgage, was for less than one year and the deft said this was the time agreed on. The plaintiff, on the contrary, claimed that the agreement was that payment was not to be made till two years from date, and that the term one year was inserted in the mortgage because the mortgage would not be legal if not made payable within one year from date. The deft. before the expiration of the year renewed the mortgage and shortly afterwards procured the goods to be seized and sold. The plffs. then brought this action, claiming damages for illegal seizure and sale and for a reformation of the mortgage in accordance with the alleged agreement for payment. The case tried without a jury and lasted for some hours. Case dismissed with costs. E. G. Porter for plffs.; S. Masson for deft.

His Lordship in his opening remarks in giving judgment paid a high compliment to Mr. Porter for the able manner in which he had conducted the case for the plff.

ILLEGAL ARREST.

O'DONOGHUE VS. HINDE.—This is an action brought by Michael O'Donoghue, a carpenter living in Belleville, against William Hinde, until lately Chief of Police of Trenton, for alleged illegal arrest. Mr. O'Donghue, sworn, said: I am the plaintiff in this action; on the 17th November last, I left here on the 3:20 a. m. train to go to Harwood; I arrived at Trenton about 4:50 a.m. and stopped and registered at St. Lawrence Hall; I remained there until about 8 o'clock; about that time I went over to the Grand Central hotel; I started to go over to Main Street, and had got as far as a gangway near the Purdy block.

There is a gate on this gangway; I went in this gangway 15 or 20 feet; I was standing facing the river with my back to the public street; I felt a hand laid on my shoulder and was jerked suddenly around, and was thrown on my knees, "ah! ha!" he said, "I have you at last." I looked up and recognized Hinde; he dragged me to the street, and stopping a carter threw me on my back on the bottom of the cart; he took me to the police station in that condition; when we got there he said, give me $3.50 and I'll let you go; I refused; he then locked me up and left me in the cell for about an hour; he came back then accompanied by Clarence Huffman; I asked to go and see some parties I was acquainted with in the place; he made no answer; he went out and came in again in a short while; the room up to this was chilly; he put a stick in the stove, lit some shavings and went out; he came again at seven o'clock, the stage driver was with him; he said, "Is this where I find you, I have a letter for you;" it was the answer to the telegram; I opened it and found money; I showed the money to the chief and said I have no need of this to pay you; I then showed him my pocketbook, in which there was money; I handed him a $5 bill; he took out $3.50 and handed me the change; I said you'll hear from me again; he said you want to be very thankful I didn't put you in the black hole; I then left; I did not go to Harwood, I had been delayed too long, but took next train back to Belleville; two days after a charge was placed against me by Wm. Hinde, deft., charging me with being drunk and disorderly on public streets of Trenton; I was dismissed, as the charge was not sustained.

Chief Hinde, sworn, said: I am Wm. Hinde, the deft. in the action; I am the Chief Constable in the town of Trenton; I remember the occasion in question; I first saw the plff. going into the alley named; he was very drunk; I was at this time talking to some gentlemen on the corner some 60 yards from the alley; my attention was drawn to the deft. by one of the gentlemen present; I went to the alley and found O'Donohue lying in the alley in an indecent condition about nine feet from the entrance; I did not catch hold of plff. and pull him backwards; I sent for a carter; I have known this alley for 15 years; it is roofed over by a brick archway with rooms above; the public walking along could not help seeing the plff.; when the carter came I took the plff. by the arms; I had the carter back and lifted the plff. up bodily and placed him carefully in the cart; the man was beastly drunk; I had the man taken to the police station and put him in the outside drying room and not in a cell; I laid him down by the stove, put in a fire and kept him; he never said a word and did not ask to see any person; I did not see him again until after dinner; he was then asleep; I did not then know who he was; I had made enquiries to find out who he was but had not succeeded; I never saw the man before; the man Huffman whom O'Donoghue had asked for came to see him about 6 o'clock; Huffman was drunk also; we went in together to see O'Donoghue and he was not in a condition to leave the station at this time; at 7 o'clock the Trenton stage driver came along with money; we went down to the station and found O'Donoghue standing by the fire; Smith, the stage driver, handed an envelope to O'Donoghue; O'Donoghue took out a $5 bill and said that as he did not wish to stay over Sunday would I take $3.50 to let him go; I told him I had no power to take in fines but would take the $3.50 as a security for him to appear at the police court Monday; he made no complaint against the money being taken; O'Donoghue was then let out on condition that he would leave and go to Belleville. He, however, did not leave the town at once. I knew nothing more of this case until the notice of the action was brought before me. Cross examined by Mr. Porter.

James Coleman, sworn, said he was a laborer residing in Trenton; remembered seeing O'Donoghue in St. Lawrence Hall in Trenton on November 17th last; he was under the influence of liquor; saw him some time later about the lane mentioned; Chief Hinde was with him; the Chief took O'Donoghue on a cart to the police station; people passing along the street could see O'Donoghue lying in the gangway.

Cross examined.—Did not see the plff. drink anything that day; did not see the Chief go into the gangway; saw the Chief holding the plff. on a cart when taking him to the police station.

Randall Cronk testified that he lived in Trenton; saw the plff. on November 17th; he was standing on the corner of Front and Dundas streets near the ruins of the Queen's hotel; he was very drunk and staggered; witness was talking to the Chief and called his (Chief's) attention to the plff., who went into a gangway; a carter came along and the plff. was placed on the cart and was helpless.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Porter, counsel for the plff., said he did not see that it was necessary for him to proceed farther, as there was no case. His Lordship entered a nonsuit.

E. G. Porter for plff.; P. J. M. Anderson and H. W. Delaney for deft.

ANOTHER SLANDER CASE.

CLARK VS. VANKLEEK.—This was an action brought by Albert Clark, of Limerick, against Mary Vankleek, of Eldorado, for damages for slander. The plff. alleged that the deft. had charged him with stealing a sum of money whilst staying at her hotel at Eldorado last summer. Action dismissed. D. E. K. Stewart for plff., A. A. McDonald for deft.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

GAY VS. CASKEY.—This was an action brought by the plff., Miss Gay, of Madoc, to recover damages against the deft., Robt. Caskey, of Hungerford, for malicious prosecution. The plff. was an employee at Mr. Caskey's, and was arrested on the charge of larceny. The case was laid over until next court. Clute & Williams for plff., D. E. K. Stewart for deft.

FRIDAY, March 8th.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

WIMS VS. GRANT. An action brought by Peter Wims, of this city, a laborer, to recover damages for alleged injuries received whilst working for Robert Grant, of Toronto, a contractor on the Bridge street sewer. The amount of damages asked was $1,500.

Peter Wims was sworn and said he lived in Belleville; was a laborer; in August last he was digging upon the Bridge street sewer; on the 8th of August he was engaged in moving a large stone, taking it from near the river; the stone weighed about 400 lbs.; they loaded it on a waggon and used the stakes for rollers; they put it on the waggon and took it to one of the man holes on Bridge street; when they got to the scene they began preparations to lower the stone into the man hole; the foreman, Mr. Scott, would not allow them to use a plank in putting the stone down; witness, with Mr. Scott and the carter, was taking the stone off the cart when it slipped away from the other two and came back and struck the witness on his right thigh; he was taken home in Dr. Dolan's conveyance and was confined to the house for eight weeks. He had suffered much pain since, in fact had scarcely been able to work. His doctor's bill amounted to $75. Neither the contracter nor any person who was interested in the construction of the sewer had offered to pay him anything.

Wm. Couch said he was not present when the stone was moved, but a plank and roller should have been used to move it.

F. Duesbery testified that he helped to load the stone on the waggon. It was a heavy stone. It would take four men to carry the stone.

Dr. Dolan said he attended Mr. Wims and found him suffering from a fracture in the right hip; he was compelled to keep on splints for a number of weeks; he suffered much pain.

This concluded the case for the plaintiff.

Dr. Gibson said he examined Mr. Wims on the 22nd of October, and in his opinion the injury was not a permanent one; he would not swear that a fracture had not been sustained.

Dr. Tracy corroborated the evidence of Dr. Gibson.

John Scott said he was superintendent of the work on the sewer for Mr. Grant, the contractor. He detailed the unloading of the stone and how the accident accurred.

Thos. Thompson and John Lake testified that the stone was not a very large one, and could, they thought, have been handled without a plank or roller.

This concluded the case and Mr. R. C. Clute, Q.C., addressed the Jury on behalf of the deft., Mr. C. D. Macaulay for the plff. and His Lordship summed up.

The jury were locked up for an hour and a half, when they returned into court with a verdict for the plff. for $200 and costs. Macaulay and Morden for plff.; Clute and Lyons for deft.

NOTES.

The Grand Jury made their presentment this morning and were discharged. Owing to lack of space we were unable to publish it to-day, but will do so to-morrow.

Wm. Lount, Q. C., of Toronto, was in attendance at the court this morning.

The case of Queen vs. Ronald was on trial this afternoon.

The medical profession was well represented in court this morning, there being no less than six of them present at one time.

A large number of young ladies are present at each session taking notes.

The court has remained in session for two nights until near 11 o'clock.

A juryman named Fred Burr, who was called in a case to-day, was excused from acting upon the petit jury, as he intimated to His Lordship that he was an American citizen. His home is in Deseronto.

WITH THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Their Penny Reading in the City Hall Well Attended.

The Humane Society's penny reading in the City Hall last evening drew a good house, especially of children, for whom the programme was more particularly arranged. The entertainment was in aid of the Band of Mercy work. Principal Gardner presided and spoke briefly of the work being done by the Society in the way of organizing Bands of Mercy in the schools.

Mr. Douglas of the D. & D. Institute, opened the programme with a number of beautiful lime light views, which greatly delighted the younger portion of the audience. Mrs. York read a delightful little story entitled "Rob and His Donkey," which was also illustrated with views. Mr. Douglas gave a number of views illustrating the work of the Society, and these were followed by some amusing illustrations from Tennyson's "Enoch Arden." Several miscellaneous views and the distribution of literature brought the entertainment to a close and all went away feeling a greater sympathy in the work of the Humane Society. The Society wish particularly to thank Mr. Douglas for his kindness in furnishing such excellent lime light views.

SPORTING TALK.

The proposed ice trotting races have been abandoned.

The American schooner yacht 'Mohican,' owned by Mr. C. Herrington, was completely gutted by fire at Brighton yesterday morning. The 'Mohican' arrived at Brighton from New York last week.

In their first race at Cannes, the new 90 ft. cutter Ailsa defeated the Prince of Wales' Britannia by 4m., 15s. actual and 3m. 3s. corrected time. The wind was light. The Ailsa has proved herself a wonderful boat. Her performance, considering that it was the first day she had her racing sails on, was marvellous. Her owner, A. B. Walker, and her designer, Will Fife, were on board.

The Trenton and Belleville hockey teams were to have played this afternoon the final match for the Corby trophy, but the game has been postponed till this evening. This will be one of the best games of the season, as the Trenton team are coming here with a determination to win the cup and the result decides which team will hold the cup for a year. The Belleville team are in good form and will put up an obstinate defence.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary

Mr. J. W. Dykeman
St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.:

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them." J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

NAPANEE WHITEWASHED.

The Quintes Win a Hard Fought Game by Four Goals to Nil.

A week ago Wednesday the Napanee hockey team played the Quintes here and owing to soft ice neither team was able to score. Napanee came up again yesterday afternoon and the two teams played last evening. The ice was in fairly good condition, with the exception of a hole on the north side. There was a big crowd of spectators, but, unfortunately for the hockey teams, too many came over the fence and stole in at the gate without paying. Some people have no shame when there is an opportunity to get something for nothing.

The teams took their position as follows at 8:20:

QUINTES.	POSITION.	NAPANEE.
Nash	Goal	J. Hamm
Powell	Point	McDougall
Phippen	Cover Point	Merritt
Hamilton Weller Kelso Twining	Forwards	W.D.Rockwell F.S.Rockwell C. Trimble W. Corson
F. McKeown	Goal Referee	Radford

Frank Doyle, Referee.

The game started easily with both teams feeling their way and picking out the weak points in their opponents' play. There was no weak spot in the Quintes' team, as was soon evidenced by their brilliant work. The Napanee forwards did some beautiful work and had they been supported as were the forwards of the Quintes, the result might have been different. The first goal was scored after twenty minutes of hard work by Weller. After the face off the puck went up and down for a few times and Kelso got it on his side of the ice and put it through by a neat shot from the side. No more goals were scored up to half time, although the Napanee team rushed matters for the seven minutes left.

The teams were given ten minutes' rest and started in again. It looked for some time as though neither team could score, but the Weller-Kelso combination finally prevailed and Weller added another goal after twenty-five minutes' play. Within one half minute of time Kelso scored again and time was called.

The Napanee boys played a nice clean game, but one of the young Rockwells lost his head and did some slugging; he soon awoke to the ridiculousness of his play and desisted. The Quinte goal had a close call at one time and the spectators thought Napanee had scored, but the referee said not.

The Napanee team took their defeat like gentlemen, and hope to get even at a future date.

BELLEVILLE BEATEN.

The Colts of the Curling Club Defeated by Their Peterborough Confreres.

A friendly match was played here last night by the "colts" of the Peterborough Curling Club and those of the local club. The game, which consisted of twenty-two ends, was, during the greater part of the time, closely contested, but the Peterborough men finally won by twelve shots. Many times the score was tied on both rinks, but after half game the visitors began to draw ahead, and had a small majority, when a six end near the close on No. 2 gave them a commanding lead, which they held to the end. There was good, bad and indifferent curling, but we have seen the seniors play an inferior game to that which the juniors put up last night. Following is the score:

BELLEVILLE.	PETERBOROUGH.
RINK NO. 1.	
M. Wright,	S. D. Hall,
F. G. Lewis,	W. Thompson,
J. A. McFee,	C. B. Clegg,
J. F. Wills, skip—21	D.Davidson, sk.—18
RINK NO. 2.	
W. W. Brown,	C. LeBrun,
H. Smart,	G. S. Hay,
T. W. R. McRae,	C. N. Brown,
E.H.LaRoche, sk.—18.	G. Horkins, sk.—33
Totals 39	51
	39
Majority for Peterborough	12

After the match was over the players and a few of their friends adjourned to the Hub hotel, where supper was partaken of. Mr. W. H. Biggar, M.P.P., occupied the seat at the head of the table, Mr. J. F. Wills the vice chair. After supper had been partaken of a number of toasts were proposed and responded to by the greater number of those present. Songs in the interval were rendered by Messrs. F. Lewis and S. Lennox. The handsome cup which was given for competition between the colts teams of Belleville, Campbellford and Peterborough, and which was won this year by the latter club, was upon exhibition and greatly admired. During the evening Mr. Biggar presented the cup to the winners, making an appropriate address. Mr. G. Horkins, in accepting the cup on behalf of Peterborough, said they highly appreciated it and would endeavor to keep possession of it.

The party broke up at an early hour after spending an enjoyable evening.

Died at Prince Albert.

Mr. A. H. Jones, of Sidney, has received a message from Prince Albert stating that his daughter, Mrs. Ramsay, was dead. He telegraphed to have the remains sent here for interment. No particular have been obtained as to the cause of her death. Deceased lady, whose name before marriage was Ida Jones, was about thirty-five years of age and a general favorite among her many friends in Sidney. She was married about eight years ago and leaves beside her husband a family of small children.

Dressmakers' —Linings!

We pay special attention to keeping a splendid assortment of the wanted things in Dressmakers' Linings and Furnishings.

Buying these as we do, direct from the makers in such large quantities, our price will be found the lowest in the trade.

Silesis, Percalines, Foulards, Grass Cloth, Canvas, Haircloth, Hairette, Sleeve Muslins, Waist Steels, Shields, Bindings, Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Whalebone, Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

COMMITTEE WORK.

The Contract for the Front st. Sewer Awarded to Walter Alford.

Four of the civic committees met last evening, and, from the work gone over, next Monday night will be a busy one for the Council.

WATER AND GAS.

The Water and Gas Committee recommended the payment of a few accounts and also that tenders be asked for lighting the coal oil lamps of the city, tenderers to furnish all coal oil, chimneys, wicks, etc., and to state the location of each lamp proposed to be lighted by them in their respective tenders.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Committee passed the pay sheet and also recommended that owing to the slowness of the work of getting out stone in the city quarry, Mr. Frank Dolan be given a contract for 300 cords to be taken from his quarry on Murney st. The tenders for Front street sewer from Hotel st. to the upper bridge were opened and was as follows:

Robert Thompson and Wm. Donohue tendered for the section from Hotel st. to McMahon's livery at $2.40 per lineal foot; from McMahon's livery to upper bridge, $2.30 per foot; manholes, $37.50 each; gullies, $52 each.

Jas. Ross tendered for the whole work from Hotel st. to the bridge $2,717; gullies, $50; manholes, $25, or a total of $3,092. Walter Alford tendered for sewer, $2.35 per lineal foot; gullies, $35.60; manholes, $54.60.

The committee, after considering all the tenders, awarded the contract to Walter Alford, his whole tender being the lowest, namely $3,080.

FIRE COMMITTEE.

The Fire Committee passed a few accounts and decided to take a night in the near future to consider the alleged deficiencies in the fire department equipment, as set forth in Inspector Howe's report.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

The Printing Committee met last evening and opened the tenders for printing from the different city offices. They were unable to finish the business and will report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The Weather.

Under the influence of spring-like weather, the snow is melting and settling rapidly. Last night the temperature fell to 8, but at 8 a. m. had risen to 22, and at noon it was 46.

PROBABILITIES.

Fair to cloudy and decidedly mild; followed by colder northwesterly winds and snow flurries.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

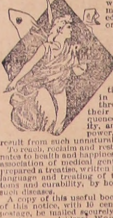
Mr. Thos. Stewart's Bible Class Gave a Conversazione at Col. Brown's.

Last evening a delightful conversazione was held at Col. Brown's by Mr. Thos. Stewart's Bible class, which rivalled, if it did not excel any entertainment of a like nature given this season. Perhaps the fact that Col. Brown opened his spacious residence for the occasion, was in itself a sufficient reason for the crowded house which rewarded those who so energetically prepared the very enjoyable programme.

The bag pipes was there and Mr. Wm. McIntosh's soul-stirring strains pleased the audience. A chorus by the class won for them a well deserved encore. Mr. A. Gillen's solo was highly appreciated; Mr. Lalonde delighted the audience with his violin solo and was rewarded with a hearty encore. A duet by the Misses Falconer and Graham and a song by Mr. W. McLean were rapturously received, and a recitation by Mrs. Larke, who at the last moment very kindly consented to fill the place of a lady who was unavoidably absent, brought the first part of the programme to a close. That Mrs. Larke's recitation was much appreciated was evident from the applause with which she was greeted.

A great deal of interest, however, centered in the inimitable performance of the renowned German family under distinguished management and patronage. The almond-eyed Celestial, the unspeakable Turk, Sambo and the fortune telling gipsy, the "ould" Irishwoman and the ever-present dude, all combined to give enjoyment and promote mirth by an original entertainment, which will render this versatile family popular and famous for all time to come.

The young ladies of this class deserve great praise for the pleasant and happy evening they afforded last night to those who were present, and Col. Brown deserves the heartiest thanks of all for so hospitably opening his doors to all last night.



GOOD SPIRITS

follow good health while low spirits, melancholia, impaired memory, morose, or irritable temper, fear of impending calamity and a thousand and one derangements of body and mind, result from pernicious, solitary practices, often indulged in by the young, through ignorance of their ruinous consequences. Nervous debility, and loss of manly power, not infrequently result from such unnatural habits.

To reach, reclaim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of an association of medical gentlemen, who have prepared a treatise, written in plain but chaste language and treating of the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases.

A copy of this useful book will, on receipt of this notice, with 10 cents in stamps, for postage, be mailed securely sealed in a plain envelope. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Correspondence.

Whilst correspondents will be accorded space for the expression of their ideas on topics of public interest, it must be in all cases understood that the views so expressed are simply those of the correspondents themselves.

To the Editor of the INTELLIGENCER.

BELLEVILLE, March 7th, 1895.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to contradict the statement in your last night's issue in regard to the Smith family on John st., stating that I had been a frequenter of their house and received his money. There is no foundation to it, as I never knew him to have money enough to supply his own family's needs.

B. SANFORD.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

What it Costs to Maintain the Institution for their Education.

The following is the detailed estimate, as presented to the Legislature, for the salaries and expenses of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for 1895;

(For 258 pupils.)

SALARIES.	
Superintendent	$1,800 00
Physician	650 00
Bursar (including allowances formerly made, $150)	1,000 00
Matron and Housekeeper	500 00
Teachers (15 in 1894)	9,490 00
Storekeeper and Clerk	650 00
Engineer	600 00
Stoker	300 00
Farmer	400 00
Teamster	240 00
Gardener	300 00
Baker	425 00
Night Watchman	300 00
Foreman Carpenter and Assistant	750 00
Foreman Shoemaker	550 00
Printing Instructor	550 00
Messenger	192 00
Cook	168 00
Small Boys' and Girls' Nurses	288 00
Maid, Laundress & Cook's assist'ts	1,368 00
Supervisor of Boys	450 00
Seamstress and Supervisor for Girls	300 00
	$21,271 00
EXPENSES.	
Medicine and medical comforts	250 00
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	3,500 00
Flour	1,500 00
Butter	2,800 00
Groceries	2,000 00
Fruit and vegetables	600 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	600 00
Fuel	4,000 00
Gas and oil	1,200 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	600 00
Furniture and furnishings	700 00
Farm, feed and fodder	850 00
Repairs and alterations	1,000 00
Advertising, print'g, station'y & post.	500 00
Books, apparatus and appliances	650 00
Unenumerated	1,250 00
Sewage works, chemicals	300 00
Water supply under contract	900 00
	$44,471 00

This is a decrease of $878 from last year.

There are 49 officers and employes in the Institution, and the sum of $3690 is to be voted for repairs.

You've no Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired out or run down from any cause. It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that all moves smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need Try it.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Our Old Subsribers.

Mr. Joseph Hazlett of the front of Sidney in renewing his subscription to the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, says that he took it first when Mr. Benjamin was the proprietor, namely half a century ago, and has been a continuous subscriber ever since. Having taken it so long, he says he would be lost without his favorite paper.

Produces a Beautiful Complexion

A most highly esteemed article for the toilet is Wrisley's Rose Complexion toilet soap. It is free from excess of alkali and combined by special process with rose water, buttermilk, cold cream and chemically fine glycerine. It may be had at 10c per cake from L. W. Yeomans & Co.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1895, for the privilege of collecting the tolls and revenues of the Bay of Quinte Bridge for the year commencing April 1st, 1895 and ending March 31st, 1896.

Parties tendering will be required to give security for the due performance of the contract, a form of which can be seen and other particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order of the Board.
U. E. THOMPSON,
Sec'y-Treas.
Belleville, March 5th, 1895. 250d2wks

Changed Daily. FRIDAY, March 8.

WHAT'S IN A . . .
NAME

There is a good deal sometimes—in Dinner Sets for instance — Carlsbad, Flown Blue, Enamelled and Gold Lined, Strippled Edge, Royal Blue. These names stand for excellence of quality and rich decoratings. We have a new lot just received. It is a pleasure to look at them, and we invite you to do so. Their appearance, and the prices we ask for them will decide you on owning one before long.

Strouds.

DAISY.. ...DAISY.

THE "DAISY" HOT WATER HEATER

It is now conceded by the Leading Heating experts of the Country, that the Spence "DAISY" Hot Water Heater, for rapid and perfect circulation, combined with Economy of Fuel, has no Equal in the Market.

et an estimate for heating your house from

C. F. SMITH & CO.

THE Best Life Policy
—IS A—
Survivorship
20 YEAR Distribution Policy
With Options
—IN—
THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J.G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

How is this for . . . .
SOAP
Empire Electric, C. P. R. Electric and Mottled, 7 bars, 25c.; Large Golden Bar, 9cts.
Sunlight, Surprise, Queen's Laundry, Star and all other makes in stock.

J. A. Elliott's,
Telephone 237. Front St

STAMPED LINEN GOODS

We have just put all our odd pieces on the counter at far below half price to clear them out.

PRICES ARE 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50c.

Be sure you come and make your choice at once before they are all gone.

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

Bitter . . .
. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE
GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

McLAUGHLIN'S . . QUEEN FLOUR
Which is Warranted.
THE BEST IN CANADA
For sale by
Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville
Louis Benmore.
Send them an order.

Dont Play . .
With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

Daily Intelligencer.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

The street by-and-by leads to the house of never.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

Each day brings to us all some opportunity of doing good.

Reasons for Success.

The success of Norway Pine Syrup as a cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles is due to the fact that it is the best and pleasantest remedy ever discovered, and because its action is prompt and certain.

White hairs are like the sea foam which caps the waves after a storm.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

When pride and poverty, have to shake hands, the meeting is a bitter one.

Chronic Derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

A Brooklyn barber shines the boots of every patron without cost.

Scraped With a Rasp.

SIRS,—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

The female frog is voiceless. It is only the male frog that sings.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT
Settlers
. . . Trains
TO
MANITOBA
—AND THE—
North-West.
SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF
"Free Facts, Forms and Sleepers"
S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent, Belleville.

NO-TO-BAC!
Guaranteed to Cure Tobacco habit in every form.
At the PHARMACY,
D. M. WATERS.

LENT TRADE! FISH!!

OUR stock of Fish and Canned Goods is now complete:—Finnan Haddies, Salt Water Herrings, Fresh Water Herrings, Salmon Trout, Boneless Cod Fish, Cod Steak. Also Lobsters, Mackerel, Sardines, Salmon, Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, Herrings in Tomato Sauce, of best known brands, quality guaranteed. See our pzices before buying elsewhere. It will pay you.

= Louis Benmore, =
Telephone 90. Family Grocer
Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

Intelligencer Printing & Publishing Co'y,
(LIMITED.)
JAMIESON, President. | J. W. LONDON, Secretary.

THE Treasurer is the only person authorized to receive money for the Company, or to grant receipts for the same.

All Bills, Notes, Cheques and other documents binding on the Company, will require the signature of the President, in addition to that of the Treasurer.

THE INTELLIGENCER is printed and published by the INTELLIGENCER Printing and Publishing Company, (Limited) by James C. Jamieson, resident in Belleville, at their Office, Front Street south of Hotel St.

(Now First Published—All Rights Reserved.)

CHAPTER III.

Meryon did not at once reply. He took his cigarette case from his pocket, selected a cigarette and said to the Nubian of the nargileh: "Boy, a light." After obtaining it he drew in a whiff or two with a thoughtful air and then turned gravely to his host.

"Prince," he said, in a tone of icy distinctness, "it is fortunate for you that I did not take your bravado in earnest. If I thought," he continued, with a stern and keen look, "that you actually meditated violence to me and thereby to the all-powerful nation which I represent—if I believed that, within three months your kingdom would have been wiped from the map, and you and your subjects would be on your way to New York to become waiters in the public restaurants!"

There was a silence. Both smoked. Meryon with long, serene inhalations, his highness with short, sharp puffs. At last he said: "Your statement, Meryon Pacha, seems improbable. I have indeed heard that your nation is great, and I know that the ways of Allah are unfathomable. Injustice dwells not in my heart. You will admit that you have been hospitably entertained—" Meryon stiffly inclined his head, at the same time slightly lifting one eyebrow and shrugging the opposite shoulder—"but it has come to my ears that you have ventured to look upon and even to address communications to the princess, my daughter, apparently presuming her capable of deigning—"

Once more Meryon interrupted. "Prince, you employ words which I won't take from you. 'Deigning!' Does the tom-tit condescend to the eagle? It was my whim to lay aside the cares of sovereignty (which I must resume on my return home) and masquerade in this out-of the-way little corner, for a while, as a mere traveling artist. But in birth, station and power you're simply not in sight, beside me, not to mention your interesting family."

The prince, by a nervous jerk of the elbow, upset the nargileh, which the Nubian deftly caught and replaced.

"I've been studying your little principality," resumed the other, "with a friendly disposition to do something to improve it. I heard you had a daughter, and it struck me she might be the means of my helping you. I'm unmarried, and though I could get a wife worth a dozen of her in New York or Chicago, to say nothing of Boston, yet I believe in occasionally crossing the higher strains with humbler blood, and I have had thoughts of honoring you and exalting her by a union with myself."

A dozen things rushing at the same instant to get uttered at his highness' single mouth, naturally got wedged, like people trying to escape from a burning theatre, and the prince became crimson, but said nothing at all. Meryon went on:

"AND IT'S YOUR FAULT."

"But a serious objection has arisen, for which you are primarily to blame, and which you must remove if I am to go on with the scheme Terah—though I'm confident she is a good little girl and personally incapable of evil—is, nevertheless, conventionally speaking, damaged goods. And it's your fault."

The novelty of his sensations was hypnotizing the prince. His eyes rolled outwards, and his breathing was stentorious. But he no longer attempted to address the meeting.

"Qui facit per alium, facit per se," the American continued; "you are to blame for the crimes of your head eunuch, for you ought to have known better than to intrust such a clumsy beast with such delicate responsibilities. Either from brute carelessness or worse, this fellow, Hatipha, the other day, suddenly sprung Terah on me with her countenance in a condition which I shudder to describe. It—she—I—in short, her veil was down!" Here Meryon bowed his head upon his knees, and tremors shook his frame.

Inarticulate gurglings came from the prince's lips. Drops of sweat formed beneath the rim of his turban and ran down into his beard. This was a great day for him, never to be forgotten!

"Anyone less magnanimous and charitable than I would have turned his back upon her and you forever," the artist went on presently. "Such an outrage upon an unsuspecting guest can hardly be too severely resented. But compassion for Terah—who was really as much shocked as I was—and friendship for you led me to forbear. I caused word to be sent to her that, on certain conditions, I would try to overlook the matter. And I am now here, prince, to tell you what the conditions are."

His highness, with eyes goggling on vacancy, stretched out his arms in front of him and rapidly closed and extended his fingers. It is uncertain whether this indicated that he wished to catch hold of an elusive word, or of something more substantial. Either way it was expressive.

"What I require," said Meryon, with stern impressiveness, "is your straight-out apology; and to prove its sincerity, it must take the form of delivering up Hatipha into my hands, to be annihilated as I see fit." Having thus delivered himself, Meryon took another cigarette from his case, signed to the Nubian for a light, and added composedly: "I have spoken!"

The spell upon his highness was broken. A confused roar proceeded from him, which perhaps set out to be a sort of laugh, but went on like the cry of a tiger thirsting for meat. He clapped his hands against his thighs, kicked off both his slippers (which the Nubian of the fan impassively restored to him, receiving in acknowledgment a violent kick in the stomach), and betrayed other symptoms of strong feeling. Gradually the waves of emotion became less agitated, and allowed him to employ human methods of speech.

"Meryon Pacha," he said, "I have been indignant. I heard reports of you which made me wish to kill you. You have spoken, and made things look different. I am more indignant than before, and somebody must be killed, but I am willing it should not be you. You have spoken of Hatipha; it shall be! I will discipline him. I will draw off his hide in strips an inch wide. I will burn out his eyes with hot needles. I will tear out his tongue, and cut off his hands and feet. I will rub his carcass with red pepper and sirup, impale him upon a stake ten feet long, and set him in the public square for the flies to eat. Yea, by the beard of the prophet, he shall be taught etiquette!"

Meryon mused and shook his head. "The punishment is too light," he finally said. "Ordinarily, I might be satisfied with it, for I am more forgiving and tender-hearted than a woman. But the dog's offense demands some really adequate penalty. I think I must have him boxed up and sent to New York to be naturalized and run for mayor on his record. It is necessary, too, that my own countrymen should see that my honor is vindicated. I will think it over. In the meantime let him be shadowed."

"Is the penalty you made a very terrible one?" asked the prince.

Meryon smiled wearily. "Merely to read the account of it in the newspapers is punishment enough for most crimes," he replied. "I hate to inflict it; but mercy is one thing, weak indulgence to sin, such as your proposition would amount to, is another. And from the reputation of the woman I marry every shadow of a stain must be removed."

"As to that," said the prince, whose natural suavity was returning, "though I suppose what you say of yourself and your nation is true, still I could easily—very easily—have your head cut off, and say to your people (when they came to ask) that yout had been killed by somebody else. But I, too, am tender-hearted, and what you say about the princess is certainly true, for Hatipha himself told me so—and other things! So I should like to have you for a son-in-law, especially if it would benefit my kingdom. But how would it benefit it?"

"Well, looking at it strictly as a financial measure, I should say it would benefit you about a lac of rupees' worth a year, very likely more—what with the summer visitors, the boom in trade and new openings for unmarried ladies." After a pause he added: "But, mind you, I haven't yet promised I'll take her. My system got a bad shock that day, and I may never get over it."

The prince was silent for a long time, doing more thinking than was perhaps good either for him or Meryon. At last he said:

"Allah is great. Man knows little, and sometimes lies. Your words, Meryon Pacha may be truth or not. You wish to live; you also wish, I think to marry my daughter; but whether you desire the good of my kingdom is as yet hidden from me. But there is a way, if you choose, to prove it."

"Yes?" returned Meryon, in an indifferent tone.

"Yes. This morning I have news that the prince, my nearest neighbor, is going to make war on me. I am unprepared and need help. Beyond the country of my enemy lies another kingdom, whose king is my ally. If a messenger from me could reach him in three days from now I should be safe. But if I send one of my own subjects he would be stopped and slain, for his speech and features would betray him. But you, Meryon Pacha, could go in safety, for there is no war with your country, and since you are a sovereign, as you say, and able to destroy all who injure you, you have nothing to fear. I will give you a message to my ally which will tell him that you are my friend and are to be my son-in-law, and that my kingdom is in danger. Now, Meryon Pacha, will you do this thing to win the princess and save the kingdom?"

The American reflected a moment. The prince was ingeniously beating him with his own stick, so to say. The threat of war was probably a fact; but the secret embassy was devised as a means of getting rid of him without seeming to do so. On the other hand he could not, after his late magniloquence, decline to do his future father-in-law so ostensibly facile a service. There was but one weak point in his highness' argument. He put his finger on that.

"The letter which I am to take to you ally will make me known also to your enemy, if he searches me. He would treat me as a spy and I should have no ground of complaint."

"OH, WELL, I DON'T CARE IF I DO."

The prince smiled an oriental smile. "You are prudent and far-seeing, Meryon Pacha," said he. "But if I protect you from this peril, will you accept the adventure?"

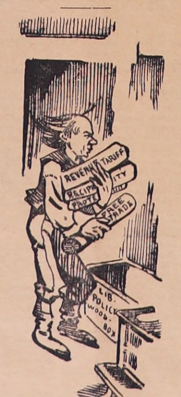
"Oh, well, I don't care if I do," replied the other, twisting his red mustachios. He already had a glimpse of an expedient for making the affair serve his own purposes.

"It is well," said his highness. "Return to me at sunset to day and I will give you the final directions."

"All right," returned Meryon, briefly, and the interview ended.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TARIFF POLICY FUEL.



Mr. Laurier, with his arms full of sticks—And there are others.

The Kind it Was.

Johnnie (with a book)—Papa, what does a 'conspiracy of silence' mean?

Papa—Don't know. One in which women are not concerned, I fancy.

Pronunciation.

Good old Deacon Thayer who was school trustee in the town of Mendon, Mass., once said, when addressing the village school: "A correct pronunciation is of the utmost importance in this world and the world to come." But how many people have it? We heard three words mispronounced yesterday by persons of far more than ordinary culture, and the errors are all common ones. Before "desuetude" was dragged from its own desuetude by the president few persons pronounced it correctly. Very many persons habitually rhyme "squalor" with holler, and hardly anybody pronounce "aresis" correctly.—Boston Gazette.

Jules D'Estimanville Clement.

writes from Montreal: "I was suffering from skin disease, and after all drugs failed tried Burdock Blood Bitters, of which three bottles restored me to good health. I recommend it also for dyspepsia."

Beggars are promptly arrested in Vienna if caught begging on the streets.

The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

Algiers is so called from the Arabic words Al-Jezair, meaning "a peninsula."

Consumption follows neglected colds, Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles.

The word Ceylon is of Sanskrit origin, signifying the "Island of Lions."

To save life from the ravages of disease is nobler than to win a kingdom. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all blood diseases, scrofula, blotches, pimples, skin diseases, etc., by its cleansing power over the entire system.

Jutland was originally Juteland, or the land of the Jutes, a Gothic tribe.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Couhgs, Colds, etc.

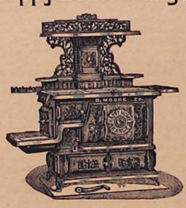
Bulgaria was formerly Volgaria, so called om the Volsci who inhabited it.

As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

Zanzibar, more correctly Zanguebar, signifies "the coast of the negroes."

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Happy Home Range



BEST IN THE MARKET.

W M. McGIE.
Plumbing and Hot Water Heating.
Next to Nathan Jones.
Telephone 38. Front St.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Golden Specific.
It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. IT NEVER FAILS
Mothers and Wives, you can save the victims.
BOOK OF PARTICULARS FREE
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO. TORONTO, Ont.

Railway Time Tables

Grand Trunk Railway.

Trains arrive at and depart from Belleville Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.

GOING WEST.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.

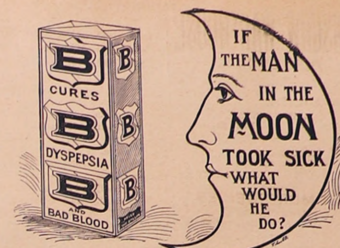
Going East.	(Arrive.)
Mail	4:30 p.m.
Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

INSURANCE.

Western Assurance Company,
Fire and Marine, Head Office, Toronto.
North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.,
Fire and Life, Head Office (Can.) Montreal.
Atlas Insurance Company,
Fire, Head Office (Canada) Montreal.
M. M. THOMPSON
Water Works Office Bridge St.

IF YOU USE A
BLENDED - TEA
Ask Your Grocer For
'MORAHNEE'
It has no equal.
In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.
J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
Agents for the British Tea and Trading Association, London, Eng.

Something Good to
Put away for Summer.
FINEST HEADS, CURED!
No trouble for you to cure and run risks
100 lb. Lots, 2½c. per lb.
McGUINESS.
TELEPHONE 53. Front St.


B
B
CURES
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DYSPEPSIA
B
B
AND
BAD BLOOD
IF THE MAN IN THE MOON TOOK SICK WHAT WOULD HE DO?

JUST SPEND HIS FOUR QUARTERS FOR A BOTTLE OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS AS ALL SENSIBLE PEOPLE DO; BECAUSE IT CURES DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, BAD BLOOD, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

THE change from the extremely delicate coloring of the past few years with such monotonous effects, to the stronger, richer colorings of today, is not so much a change in fashion as an improvement in taste. When a decorator was timid or inartistic, he avoided strong colors as a child avoids the fire. He had little or no conception of how to use them; hence he remained in the cold montony of whites and grays. If now and again he tentatively ventured in colors, the results were so awful that he would shrink in horror from another such attempt. Some bolder and more callous spirits made picturesque and kaleidoscopic effects which they urged upon innocent and amiable people as artistic; but that sunflower æstheticism did not last. It had the merit of garish effect or of artistic sensationalism only. It could not last. Good taste, like good sense, will always prevail. As a sort of protest against the sunflower sensationalism, the dainty period of creamy-white timidity came into vogue. Many decorators knew that oddities of form and color could not be used in marble halls and maidens' boudoirs, but they did not have the independence to risk an open defiance of the prevalent style. They found a sort of refuge under "A Milk White Flag" of nonentity. The wall-paper manufacturers assumed the risk of putting colors into their papers for this season. The results are beautiful in the products and profitable to the consumer. Strong, rich colors are precisely what the people were waiting for; employed judiciously, they are precisely what they should have. This is an era of strong colors. It is also an era of good taste. It is the period of the golden mean between the eccentricities of the sunflower sensationalism, of riotous vulgarity, and the dreary daintiness of whitey timidity. It is not only philosophic to use strong colors, but it is artistic, æsthetic, and delightful—the climax of all things true, good, and beautiful.

C. B. Scantlebury.

CARPETS!

We are showing a large line of Carpets for the Spring Trade. Our Brussels are from the firm of
H. C. HARRISON & SON,
Celebrated in England for style and quality.

NATHAN JONES.

HEAD OFFICE, BELLEVILLE, Telephone A 4.
Scranton Coal
BRANCH Office, NAPANEE.
THOS. STEWART, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
COAL, WOOD, OATS, SEEDS, and HAY.
Hard Wood, Soft Wood, Blocks, Edgings, Stove, Mixed Nut, Pea, Brier Hill, and Connel Coal.
Baled Hay always on hand. Highest prices paid for Seeds.

LISTEN FRIENDS!!
We SAY because we KNOW!
Our COAL! This Season is unexcelled for quality because the Bill of Lading bears the Brand of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company.
Cut this out and test this "Ad" when the winter winds whistle.
THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

CUTTERS CUTTERS CUTTERS.
See our beautiful stock of Cutters. The largest in the City. Latest styles and all hand-made.
Montreal Sleighs, Spring Backs and Cushions Upholstered in all wool clo
Silver Mounting, Wicker Dashes.
Light and Heavy Sleighs of all kinds.
4 Top Buggies will be sold at cost.
Self-Oiling Steel Tubular Axle Wagons, the best wagon made.
John Finnegan & Son,
MILL STREET, BELLEVILLE.

Double Number. **The Daily Intelligencer.** Eight Pages.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 9 1895. NO. 260

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A. Leflar.

DISEASED LUNGS

CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."
—A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

STUDENTS!

. . Are in attendance at . .

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and from all parts of Ontario.

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From seven different business colleges are in attendance at BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

It is the largest, most substantial, and best equipped business college in Canada.

BELLEVILLE Business College......
ROBERT BOGLE,
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You Can't Go To Sleep In Church
If You've Got A Bad Cough.
A quick Pleasant Cure for an obstinate Cough, Cold Hoarseness or Bronchitis
PYNY-PECTORAL
Big Bottle 25¢

THE WARWICKS

Are here. See them at

FOSTER'S

OPEN TO-NIGHT.

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises. Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to
MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Street.

Daily Intelligencer.

BRUTALITY IN BIDDULPH

A Tenant on a Boycotted Farm Visited By Masked Men, Assaulted and Warned Off the Place.

London, Ont., March 9.—Brutal doings are again reported from the Roman line in Biddulph. The boycott seems to be in effect there as strongly as it ever was, and the result was nearly a murder on Tuesday night. The victim was Mr. Herford, who a week ago completed negotiations with the Dominion Savings and Investment Society for the rental of lot 23, concession 7, of Biddulph. This is the farm on which the unfortunate Edward Bowers resided, and from which he fired the shot that killed William Cain. It will be remembered that Bowers' defence was that by renting the farm he had earned the hatred of his neighbors. The farm was taken from the man who previously occupied it because of his failure and refusal to meet the payments, and the friends of the evicted tenant resolved to make it an expensive matter for the company, and for whoever dared to live upon it. Bowers' life was threatened many times and this is why he fired the shot that took Cain's life.

Herford moved to the farm on Tuesday and not suspecting trouble was taking things quietly when he was confronted by a crowd of masked men, who attacked him with fists and clubs, knocking him down and brutally kicking him. Some of the masked villains shouted to their comrades, "Don't kill him now," and the attack ceased. Herford was warned never to appear on the place again or his life wouldn't be of long duration. The farm adjoins the Donnelly farm, and the spot where that family were brutally slaughtered is but a stone's throw from the house.

THE UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Brought Up and Discussed in the British Commons.

London, March 8.—Andrew D. Provand, a Liberal representing a division of Glasgow, brought up in the Commons this evening the subject of the unearned increment. He moved that: "No system of taxation can be equitable unless it include the direct assessment of such enhanced value of land as is due to an increase of population, wealth and growth of towns."

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, President of the Local Government Board, replied that without doubt there had been a continuous increase in the value of urban land. The landlords had enjoyed the full benefit of the increment without bearing their share of the increase of taxation. He could not commit himself to any particular scheme of reform, nor promise a Government bill, but he could express his hearty endorsement of Mr. Provand's views.

After Sir Edward Clarke, Conservative for Plymouth, had argued against Mr. Provand, the motion was passed without division. The short debate was heard with keen interest by the House, as it bore directly upon the vexed question of ground rents in large towns, most notably London.

SHOT FOR STEALING WOOD.

A 16-Year-Old Cornwall Boy Charged With Shooting an Indian.

Cornwall, Ont., March 9.—Frank Easterbrooke, jr., a lad of about 16 years of age, was brought over from Cornwall Island to-night and locked up, charged with shooting an Indian. The Indian, whose name is Mike Oak, was cutting wood on Easterbrooke's farm and the young man ordered him off. Upon his refusing to go, he levelled his gun and shot him, the bullet taking effect in the side. The Indian's condition is considered serious. The Easterbrookes are the only white people on the island and there has always been considerable trouble between them and the Indians.

Later it was learned that the shooting of Oak was not by Easterbrooke, but by William Carpenter, his hired man, and was done after Easterbrooke and himself were attacked by the Indians.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE

Barney Murray, the Murderer of William Bright, Refused a New Trial.

Buffalo, March 9.—Justice Ward today denied Barnie Murray a new trial and sentenced him to imprisonment for life for the killing of his former employer, William H. Bright. Bright was the manager of the Genesse oil works, which went into the hands of a receiver owing Murray a small sum for wages. Murray tried to collect this from Bright, who would not pay, and a quarrel ensued between the men, in which Bright was shot and almost instantly killed.

Embezzler Keene to Be Extradited.

New York, March 8.—James Matthew Keene, who was arrested at the Marlborough House on Feb. 5, charged with having embezzled £1900 from the African Merchants' Company, was held for extradition at Liverpool to-day. His wife accompanied him.

Toronto Markets.

Flour — There is a quiet trade, with values generally unchanged. Straight rollers are quoted at $2.55 to $2.80, according to quality.

Bran—The market is unchanged. Sales outside, west at equal to $17.50 here. Shorts sell at $18 to $19.

Wheat—The market is quiet, with feeling irregular. White offers on Northern at 60c, with 59c bid. Spring nominal at 64c on Midland. Cars of Manitoba hard sold at 79c west, at 81 1-2c to 82c, grinding in transit, and at 80 1-2c to 81c, North Bay.

Barley—The market is quiet with No. 1 quoted at 49c to 51c and No. 2 at 45c to 47c.

Oats—The demand is moderate with sales outside west at 33c to 33 1-2c for white, and at 34 1-2c to 35c east. Cars on track 35 1-2c.

Peas—The demand is good and prices unchanged, there being sales at 58c both east and west.

Rye—There is little or nothing offering and prices are quoted at about 45c east.

Buckwheat—Trade is quiet, with sales outside at 38c to 39c.

A Firebug at Woodville.

Woodville, March 9.—The Attorney-General's department has been requested to send a detective here to unearth a firebug operating in this vicinity. Some time ago the Presbyterian Church was fired, later the Eldon Hotel was burned, and yesterday an outbuilding of the Northern Hotel was found ablaze, the fire having been started with coal oil. All three fires were undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

Electricity From Wind Power.

In an installation at the residence of a gentleman at St. Lunaire, France, a windmill is arranged on a masonary tower at a height of 83 feet from the ground, and the power is transmitted by gearing and belt to a dynamo, which charges a number of storage batteries. In this way a current is provided for the lighting of the whole house and for other domestic purposes.

They Were Willing.

In a western court not long ago a tiresome lawyer had been trying for more than two hours to impress upon the jury the facts of the case as they appeared to him. At last he glanced at his watch, and turning to the judge asked, "Had we better adjourn for dinner, or shall I keep right on?"

"Oh, you keep on," answered the judge, "keep right on and we will go to dinner."—Argonaut.

ONLY ONE LIST NOT IN

And That From One of the Ontario Constituencies.

A CABINET COUNCIL TO-DAY.

The Long Discussed Question of Session or Election May Then Be Settled—The Manitoba School Appeal Will Not Come Up—Standing of the City Infantry Corps—Notes From The Gazette.

Ottawa, March 9.—Summonses were sent out yesterday for a special council meeting to-day, but it is not expected that the Manitoba school case will then be disposed of. It was thought yesterday that possibly the question would be taken up, but as the record of the last day's proceedings before the Privy Council was distributed only late in the afternoon and the ministers desire two or three days to consider all the evidence, and, further, as Sir Charles H. Tupper requires time to prepare his report to the Council on the subject, a decision is not expected before the end of the week. During the past two or three days there have been rumors in circulation about the possibility of a session of Parliament before a general election, but with those circulating these reports the wish has been father to the thought. The question has not been settled.

The demonstration and banquet to the Premier at Belleville on Tuesday promises to be a great affair, Sir Mackenzie will be accompanied by seven of his colleagues, viz.: Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. Messrs. Ouimet, Daly, Angers, Dickey, Curran and Wood. At the station the party will be welcomed by the Mayor and corporation and a procession formed, and in the afternoon there will be a public reception at the Drill Hall. The banquet in the evening is under the auspices of the Board of Trade.

The militia general orders to be issued Saturday will contain the return of comparative efficiency of city battalions of infantry. So far as Ontario is concerned these are the results: 13th Batt., Hamilton, winners of the Gzowski Cup, with 125.25 points. A close second on the list are the Queen's Own Rifles, with 125 points. The 48th Highlanders score 102.13 points, 10th Royal Grenadiers 96.21, 14th, Kingston, 88; 43rd, Ottawa, 84.88; 38th Batt. 69.88; 25th, Elgin, 68.14; Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, 62.20; 57th, Peterboro, 51.5; 7th, London, 43.66. Of city corps in other portions of the Dominion the returns are: 3rd Royal Victorias 129.88 points; 62nd Batt., St. John, 125.50; 63rd, Halifax, 143.73; 66th, Halifax, 142.75. It may seem strange that two Halifax corps should have such a higher percentage than the Ontario regiments. This may be due to the fact that different inspecting officers were employed in each district. It does not, therefore, follow that because a Montreal, St. John or Halifax battalion has a higher percentage than any Ontario corps that the Ontario battalions are less efficient. To ascertain the correct order of efficiency of all city corps it would be necessary that they should all be inspected by the same officer.

Philatelists will be interested to learn that the Inland Revenue Department has just approved a new revenue stamp, to be used in receipts for payment of electric light inspection fees. They will be red in color and in size two inches by three-quarters. The stamps will be of seven different denominations, viz., 25c, 50c, $1, $2, $3, $5 and $10.

J. B. Spence, one of the engineers of the Railways and Canals Department, returned from the Sault to-day. During the past few days he has thoroughly inspected the new canal and its approaches. The ice is four feet thick in the canal at present. As soon as it has gone and before navigation sets in the approaches to the canal will be carefully swept to see that no boulders or snags shall impede navigation.

Rev. Father Lacombe has seen several members of the Government in reference to aid which he desires should be granted the half-breeds of the Northwest. He wants the Government to set aside a number of townships where these people could be located all together, given schools and a number of other advantages. He thinks that if they are congregated together in this way they will be more amenable to educational influences.

Hon. Mr. Costigan, speaking to your correspondent to-day, said that he was strongly in favor of the Government asserting the sovereignty of Canada to the Hudson Bay district, and, personally, he would like to have an expedition sent up there this summer. It was a mistake to allow people to go up there and squat upon lands or acquire valuable rights and the Government exercise no control over them. It is thought possibly a joint expedition under the auspices of Fisheries, Interior and Customs Departments, all of which are interested in the district, may be arranged.

The Canada Gazette contains the following announcements: Dr. Richard Stephen of Manitowaning to be medical attendant of the Indians of Manitoulin Island and north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, Ontario, the appointment to date from May 23, 1882. Dr Stephen has been acting as medical attendant on these Indians for some years, and it has been thought advisable to confirm him by order in council in his appointment.

Prof. McEachren, Dominion Veterinary Inspector, has arrived in the city for consultation with the Minister of Agriculture on the Belgian embargo on Canadian cattle. The matter was intrusted to Dr. McEachren who, with Prof. Adams of McGill, will make a pathological examination of it in order to establish the exact nature of the disease which the Belgian experts have pronounced pleuro-pneumonia.

Hon. Mr. Foster left for St. John today. He will address a public meeting there on Monday. Mr. Costigan leaves for New Brunswick, to-morrow, and he and Foster will address a joint meeting in King's County on Tuesday in the interest of Hon. Mr. Pugsley, the Conservative candidate.

The revised Voters' Lists for Bonaventure, Champlain, Chateauguay and Compton, Cape Breton, Albert, the city and county of St. John and Brandon, were revised this week. Only one list, that for an Ontario constituency, has now to be received.

The militia general orders will contain the announcement of the appointment by the Governor-General of the honorary A.D.C.'s mentioned a week or two ago who are members of the active militia.

Narcisse M. Cantin, Olivier Bissonnette, Xenophile Bissonnette, Georgina Bissonnette, Josephine Cantin, all of Toronto, are seeking incorporation as the Dominion Specialty Manufacturing Co., with a capital of $25,000.

Weston, Ont., March 8.—The inquest into the railway accident which took place here on Feb. 8 was concluded late to-night. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the accident was caused by the rules and regulations of the Grand Trunk Railway not definitely enforcing the block system, the present rules leaving too much discretion to despatchers, agents and operators, and that the danger signals now in force are not sufficient, especially when snow scrapers are being used.

DISCORD AMONG PATRONS

Voted Against Their Platform on the First Division.

HAYCOCK SAYS IT WAS RIGHT.

Abolition of Government House Will Come Up on Tuesday Next on Mr Haycock's Motion—Yesterday's Session Characterized Only by Brevity—Two New Government Bills Introduced.

Toronto, March 9.—The Liberals held a caucus at the Parliament buildings yesterday, at which it was decided to push on the work of the session, in order that they might be free to help Mr. Laurier in the coming Dominion campaign.

The Patrons are not an altogether happy party just now, although Leader Haycock denies there has been any dissension in the ranks. The votes which they cast last night against the Opposition amendment in regard to the fees question has placed them in a hole. Several of the party disapproved of the course, and many of them are objecting to Mr. Haycock's having, as they think, gone out of his way to criticize the Opposition for its effort to gain what the Patrons are asking. Mr. Haycock believes that his speech will clearly show his attitude on the question; but at the same time the fact remains that the party at the first division voted against one of the principal planks of its platform, and the Opposition are delighted.

The session of the House yesterday was very short and no important business came up.

Asked by Mr. Howland whether it was the intention of the Government to provide for the temporary renewal of licenses in townships under the Local Option Act, pending the final decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the validity of that act, the Provincial Treasurer replied that the question was now under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Harcourt returned the same reply to Mr. Bennett, who asked whether it was the intention of the Government to unite the license districts of Cornwall and Stormont and dispense with the service of one of the license inspectors.

In reply to Mr. Cleland, the Attorney-General stated that the Government had concluded arrangements with the Dominion for the settlement of the question of jurisdiction between the province and Dominion in the matter of the fisheries in the border and inland lakes, and it had been agreed to submit a case to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hardy introduced a bill to amend the election law, making the provisions respecting corrupt practices more stringent.

The Attorney-General introduced two bills, one an act relating to leases, sales and mortgages of settled estates and the other respecting dowers, mortgages and other property.

As an amendment to the Cemetery Companies Act, Mr. Stratton introduced a bill providing that a person may leave an annuity on his death for the purpose of having his grave kept in proper condition. The bill also prevents heirs from selling the land or tombstones of their deceased relatives.

Mr. Wood introduced a bill to amend the act respecting the spread of noxious weeds, preventing traders from selling mixed turnip seeds.

The same member also brought in a bill to enable statute labor commissioners to collect taxes.

Mr. Hardy's bill respecting road allowances in the Rainy River survey was read a second time. The bill reduces the width of the highways along the banks of the Rainy River from 90 feet to 66 feet, and assigns the margin of land to the lots.

The question of the maintenance of Government House will come up on Tuesday next, when Mr. Haycock will move: "That in the opinion of this House the maintenance of Government House and the establishment connected therewith at the expense of the province should, upon the expiration of five years from the appointment, or the earlier termination of the term of office of His Honor the present Lieutenant-Governor, be discontinued."

Mr. Kerns will move for a return showing the names, evidence and occupation of all parties who gave evidence before the Fees Commission.

Notes.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Public Works shows that previous to Confederation there were but 1447 miles of railway in Ontario, whereas to-day there are nearly 5000 miles and 139 miles in course of construction. The total expenditure on capital account for 1894 was $427,607. Following are the amounts expended in 1894 on the different public institutions: Government House, $2593; new Parliament buildings, equipments, etc., $12,754; asylum for insane, Toronto, $9511; asylum for insane, Mimico, $17,174; asylum for insane, Brockville, $204,772; asylum for insane, London, $11,213; asylum for insane, Hamilton, $15,435; asylum for insane, Kingston, $29,177; asylum for idiots, Orillia, $7057; deaf and dumb institute, Belleville, $10,244; blind institution, Brantford, $3224; reformatory for boys, Penetang, $4347; agricultural college, Guelph, $12,189; Central Prison, Toronto, $25,330; school of practical science, Toronto (new building), $11,436; Mercer Reformatory, Toronto, $3402; normal and model schools, Ottawa, $9675.

At the first meeting of the Public Accounts' Committee, Mr. Awrey presiding, Mr. Matheson gave notice that he will move that the committee report to the House a recommendation that in the public accounts of the province, the details of all expenditures shall be published in as full a manner as shown in the Auditor General's report of the Dominion. The next meeting of the committee will be held on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Crawford will enquire of the ministry whether municipalities in this province have the power to regulate the hours for the retail sale of liquors by the license holders therein, and if not, what body has such powers?

EXPRESS COMPANY MULCT IN $2000.

Manitoba Orange Lodges and the Schools—Murderer Speight Caught.

Winnipeg, March 9.—Martin, Mitchell & Co., grain dealers of Winnipeg, two months ago sent their agent at Wawanesa, by Northern Pacific express, $2000. The agent signed the receipt book, but left the express office without the parcel. The expressman swore that he delivered it. To-day a jury gave a verdict against the express company for the full amount, with interest.

William Speight, who shot Otto Hedin yesterday, was captured by the police on the prairie 20 miles from Winnipeg in a blinding snowstorm. Speight was armed, but was too much exhausted to resist.

The Orange lodges are adopting resolutions protesting against interference with Manitoba schools. The Orange Grand Lodge meets here on the 27th, when it is expected important action will be taken in some direction.

A despatch from Brandon to-night says that a prominent citizen there has received the appointment of returning officer in that constituency for the Dominion elections.

A VICTIM OF MAN'S GREED

Osler's Arraignment of Welter and Hendershott.

CASE FOR THE CROWN OUTLINED

Mr. Osler Will Bring Evidence to Prove That Welter Killed W. H. Hendershott With an Ax at the Instance of John Hendershott—The Accident Theory Absolutely Untenable.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 9.—There is little doubt in the minds of any person here that W. D. Welter will be convicted of the murder of W. H. Hendershott. People are not so confident, however, with regard to John Hendershott, the sole beneficiary of the murder and the man who is generally believed to have plotted the crime and used the younger man as a tool. The Crown claims to have some startling evidence behind and is confident of convicting both men.

Little progress was made with the case yesterday. The whole session was occupied with the presentation of the case for the crown to the jury by Mr. Osler, and the hearing of the testimony of half a dozen farmers residing in the vicinity of the tragedy who visited the woods. The demeanor of the prisoners has not altered in the slightest. The nerve of young Welter was manifested when witnesses entered the box and told how he had accompanied the doctors summoned by the Crown to the woods after the tragedy and gave an illustration of the position in which the body of Hendershott was found under the tree.

It will be remembered that the prisoners when examined by the coroner gave contradictory statements as to the number of axes in the woods where the tragedy occurred. Welter swore there was but one, while Hendershott claimed there were two. Subsequently the latter handed over a second ax, which he averred was the missing one. The ax was an old rusty weapon and not one likely to be used for felling trees, but his explanation would have had to be accepted had it not been for the fact that another ax covered with blood was found concealed in the woods a couple of days subsequently. This ax was produced in court to-day, and Richard Curtis positively identified it as the property of the elder prisoner. Hendershott's statements with reference to this ax are regarded as important. When he handed it over to Wardell he stated that he had visited the scene of the tragedy. As a matter of fact, he never entered the woods, and his action in this respect caused comment at the time.

The evidence of Edwin Wardell, Richard Saunders, Robert Stevens, John Lyle and Dan Crocker was important only in that it showed that the woods within a considerable distance of the fallen tree had been converted into a shambles. The defence will set up the claim that the deceased was killed by the tree, and a number of lumbermen have been summoned to show that the condition of things was quite consistent with the accident theory.

All the Crown witness swore, however, that as soon as they arrived in the woods they concluded that murder had been done. The patches of blood which were visible on leaves some distance away, and the imprints of bloody fingers on a small sapling gave rise to these suspicions. Besides, there was considerable more blood at the crotch of the tree than under the knot where the head of Hendershott lay. They furthermore swore that if deceased had been struck by the knot on the tree under which his head was found, the head would have been crushed into the earth. Several photographs of the tree were produced for the benefit of the jury. The case in all respects resembles that of the Hyams Twins in Toronto, and the verdict will have considerable bearing on the outcome of the trial of the alleged murderers of young Wells.

One witness swore to-day that he saw evidences of a struggle for life, but under cross-examination he failed to explain what these evidences were. William Jones, who disappeared a few days after the tragedy, was produced by the Crown, having been brought from New York by Chief Government Detective Murray, but nothing startling developed from his testimony. With others he carried the body of deceased from the woods. His evidence proved that the patches of blood found by the other witnesses could not have been caused by the carrying of the body, as the course traversed was in a contrary direction altogether.

What the Crown expects to prove was fully set forth in Mr. Osler's address this morning. After explaining the locality and the history of the case to the jury, Mr. Osler said: "The reasons of the Crown for saying the killing was not an accident are these: The body was found with the head under a newly cut beech tree, estimated to weigh 7000 pounds, about 3 1-2 tons. The body was found lying at an acute angle to the tree. The feet was nearer the stump and the head under a point in the tree where there was a large knot something like a cocoanut. The tree had fallen on the ground free from snow or ice. The tree as it fell left a mark in the ground and rebounded. The knot made a deep indentation. The head was in such a position that if the body had been there the knot must have struck the head and in that case the head would have been borne down in the indentation, but there was no evidence of anything of the sort taking place. There was no evidence that the tree struck the head of the man and then bounded up.

The first point of the Crown is this: The body must have been placed in the position where it was found after the tree had fallen, and was not struck by the tree as it fell. Next to be considered is the account which is given of the accident, which Welter claimed it was. He said the tree fell as it was expected it would; that they were sawing the tree, and that the deceased had forgotten his watch, which he had left at the head of the tree; that deceased ran for the watch as the tree was falling, and that he tripped on a knoll and fell. The Crown will show that Welter's accounts were not always the same. One witness will say Welter told him the tree struck deceased, but his general account was that deceased tripped on the knoll. The Crown will first point out the improbability of a man putting himself in peril to save a watch. The Crown say that is entirely an improbable story.

They say also that it would be impossible for the deceased to have run in the direction he is said to have run and fallen as he did. The Crown say this is an entirely improbable occurrence.

But supposing such things to be possible, then all the evidence of it would be confined to the place where the tree struck the man, and the Crown point out as entirely refuting the story of Welter the fact that in no less than six places in that woods, more or less distant from where the body lay, fresh blood was found on the ground. We find blood at 87 feet northeasterly from the stump. We have blood at a point 20 feet from this towards the northwest. Blood is found again at a point 66 feet towards the west. Nearly south from that, at a point 40 feet from the last, approaching the tree, blood is found. Blood is found also by the side of the trunk of the tree, and in another place at the crotch of the tree. The Crown believe the body was first placed under this crotch, and it not being considered a satisfactory place the body was changed to the point where it was found by the neighbors.

It was said that there were two axes in the woods. Only one could be found, concealed between the bark and a log of a fallen tree. There will be evidence to show that was the ax used in chopping the tree. There was a gap in the blade of the ax, and this gap shows in the butt of the tree, and it will be shown this ax was used by one of the men in cutting the tree down. More, when that ax was found fresh blood stains were discovered upon it.

It would be shown, further, that there was very little blood at the point where the body was found, and that there were splashes of blood on Welter's face on the afternoon he came home with the alarm. There are other circumstances which he would not refer to at any length at present, such as the finding of the watch of the deceased in the pocket of Welter.

A very important feature is the nature of the wounds on the head of the deceased. The Crown will show that these wounds could not have been made by a falling tree, but by the blow of an ax. Apparently deceased had been struck with the back of an ax on the back of his head two or three blows, also in another part of the head, and cut with the edge of the ax in the back of the neck. There were other sharp wounds on either side of the neck and head, one of which cut sharply the lobe of the ear. These blows caused death.

There was no depression of the skull apparent on the outside, but inside it was apparent there was a depression. The deceased had lived for some little time after the blows had been given, that fact being apparent from the clotting of the blood within the head.

Now another branch of the case is reached. All that has been said may appear excellent reasons why prisoner Welter is in the dock. But it will be asked why Hendershott? The Crown cannot say that Hendershott was present at the killing. It may be able to show that there was a missing hour when he may have been present, nevertheless he is charged with the crime of murder. The law is that if he suggested, counselled or procured that death he is just as responsible as if he wielded that ax and buried it deep in the dead man's skull. He who counsels or advises the taking off of a fellow-creature is just as guilty as the man who does the deed. It is hard to say which is the most dangerous man to the community—the knave who has not the courage to execute, or the man who has the courage to carry out and commit the deed. Bear in mind, that while the Crown charges both, it will leave for the jury to say whether both are guilty. You may think both are guilty, but you must weigh the evidence against each individual prisoner. Avoid discharging any one because you think another is more guilty with less evidence.

Why should Hendershott kill his own nephew? Why should this young fellow, full of life and vigor, be cut off? There was no malice. The Crown charges it was the horrible greed of the prisoner Hendershott, that he had procured large life insurance on the young man's life, and that the killing of the young man was the preliminary step to his coming into $11,000, which he never earned. The Crown charges that the prisoner Hendershott procured this insurance, and that there was a scheme between the prisoners by which the killing was to be done, in order to get the insurance. There was an insurance in the Mutual Reserve Fund Company, taken out on Nov. 23, for $6000, payable to John Hendershott. There was also a policy in the Covenant Mutual for $5000, taken out on Sept. 7, 1894. There had been paid on the Mutual policy $48, nearly the whole of which was paid by Hendershott, the prisoner. There had been paid also by Hendershott $23.40 to the Covenant Mutual Company. There fell due to be paid in 60 days, or on Jan. 21, 1895, $18 in the Mutual and the annual charges.

The total cost for the first year from the beginning, on the two policies, would amount to $240. It would be heavier the first year, owing to a double payment in the Mutual Reserve. The annual cost of the two policies per year, after the first year, would be $143. The Crown will show that the earning power of the deceased would be that of a young farm hand. You will know about what that will be. His total earnings, clear of board, would be about $12 a month. If that is so, the young man had insured his life so that it would cost him $9 a year more than his total earning power to keep up his insurance. The Crown will point out that it was an insurance impossible to keep up in any legitimate way; an insurance taken to be realised upon. It will be shown that Hendershott was not a man who himself could keep up the policies on this insurance. It will be shown he was a man in debt, borrowing money. But there is evidence to add to that to bring this crime home, the evidence of respectable witnesses that he was bold enough to say, when told it would keep him poor to keep up these policies, that when one kept up three or four policies it was easy enough to get rid of the life of one and pay the rest of the premiums.

The Crown will show the intimacy existing between the two prisoners. They slept together, lived together. There are suspicious circumstances concerning that journey by Hendershott. He took those policies with him.

"Can you," asked Mr. Osler, "imagine for a moment his taking that policy with him in his pocket, unless he knew that young man who had an expectation of life of from 40 to 50 years was soon to die?"

Then there came a telegram to Eden: "William Hendershott is dead, come home quickly." There were two William Hendershotts, a nephew and a brother of the prisoner Hendershott. His parents at Eden did not know who it was. Before Hendershott heard the details of the killing he knew and said who it was.

SURPRISE SOAP
LASTS LONGEST
GOES FARTHEST.

See This Dress?

Surprise Soap Washed it.

And will wash any washable material without injury to the color or material—**It is harmless yet effective.**

White goods are made whiter and colored goods brighter by the use of **Surprise Soap.**

Thousands use it. Why don't you?

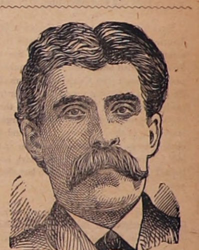
Use **Surprise** on washday for all kinds of goods without Boiling or Scalding.

180 READ the directions on the wrapper.

NEW MEN, NEW WOMEN,

Made so by Paine's Celery Compound.

The Great Spring Medicine that Gives New Life and Strength to Sick and Diseased People.



New men and new women—renewed and re-created beings—every day bless the memory of the great medical genius who gave to the world the wonderful health-restorer, Paine's Celery Compound.

To-day, thousands of nervous, dyspeptic, rheumatic, neuralgic and broken-down men and women are using Paine's Celery Compound in preference to all other medicines. Why is this? Simply because it possesses virtues and health-giving properties that are unknown to ordinary remedies. Hundreds of thousands in our fair Dominion are ready to affirm that Paine's Celery Compound "makes people well."

Mr. A. McGruer, of Dixon's Corners, Ont., says, "Paine's Celery Compound made me a new man." His letter reads as follows:

"About six months ago my condition of health was alarming and I suffered very much. I was laid up three days out of every week, and I often said to my friends that it would be better, if it was the Lord's will, that I should be called away. Three of the best doctors attended me, but could not relieve me in any way. It was then I was advised to use Paine's Celery Compound, which brought relief at once. After using this great remedy I find myself a new man, and feel just as bright as a boy of eighteen years. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world, and would strongly recommend it to all who suffer."

No Home Without It.

Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil should be emblazoned in letters of gold upon the altar of every household. It saves life when every other means for the cure of consumption or lung troubles fail. For many years Cod Liver Oil was held in disfavor on account of its unpleasant taste, and the inferior quality of the preparations. Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil revived its use because it is pleasant to take and gives immediate results in creating new blood, and thus giving sufferers the strength to overcome the dire enemy. It is the great life saver of the age. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung effections. In Big Bottles, 50c and $1, at all Drug Stores.

The Moon's Influence

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

Not that Kind.

Scott's Emulsion does not debilitate the stomach as other cough medicines do; but on the contrary, it improves digestion and strengthens the stomach. Its effects are immediate and pronounced.

TO CURE DEBILITY,

Loss of appetite, sleeplessness and all nervous troubles, physicians recommend

Campbell's Quinine Wine.

Do not let your druggist persuade you that some other is just as good.

K. CAMPBELL & Co., Mfrs., MONTREAL.

FOR SALE.

THE executors of the estate of the late Henry Grass will receive written tenders for the purchase of the cottage and premises on the corner of Hotel and William streets in the City of Belleville. Payment cash. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 15th day of March next.
CHARLES H. GRASS,
1aw242d5t) Belleville P.O.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, SATURDAY, MAR. 9.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

To the esteemed Globe: Will you, with reference to your inquiry, "Has the N. P. made you rich?" state the amount of business transacted by the Globe newspaper in 1878 and four preceding ante-N.P. years, and in 1894 and four preceding N.P. years?

Says the Montreal Trade Review: Mr. Laurier would have as much success in an attempt to dam up the waters of the St. Lawrence with bulrushes, as in his present one to persuade the Canadian electors that England is at present prospering under free trade. According to one authority, three million people are reduced to the verge of starvation in the mother country, and according to another, more than three and a half million of her arable acres have been turned down to grass during the last thirty years.

Speaking of the expressions of various Grit authorities on the Manitoba School question, the Mail and Empire remarks:—"It is interesting to note the gradation of opinion according to localities. The attitude commences in Manitoba with a blank refusal to do anything, and after a circuitous course in Toronto and Montreal, terminates in Quebec with the distinct pledge that Mr. Laurier will go far beyond the Privy Council suggestion, and will fix upon Manitoba a complete Separate School system, against the will of the province. But, out of it all, the true solution is observable. Mr. Laurier has only to appeal to Mr. Greenway, in accordance with his promise, and the case is settled."

> If Canada buys more of England's goods England will buy more of her wheat; that is the commercial law known to all bankers. The less Canada buys from England the less England will buy from her.—Montreal Witness.

This is another of the false assumptions of free traders. English dealers will buy Canadian wheat and other products simply because they are better or cheaper than others offered in the same open market; not because Canadian merchants purchase a greater or lesser quantity of English manufactures. For instance: In 1873 Canada bought from Britain goods to the value of $68,522,776 and sold to her $38,743,848 worth. In 1893 Canada imported but $43,148,413 worth from Britain, or upwards of $25,000,000 less than in 1873; and yet in 1893 Britain bought from us to the value of $64,080,493 or nearly $26,000,000 more than in 1873. In view of these facts, of what worth is the free traders' assumption?

Our old friend Sir Richard Cartwright is once more doing yeoman service for the Conservative cause by delivering stump speeches and getting them reported in the Globe. Sir Richard's wealth of political billingsgate is so great that its effect is to drive decent people to the support of a party who are so foully abused.

Just to show that Sir Richard's powers of abuse have not waned during his retirement, it may be noted that in the speech which he delivered at Sarnia he compared the Government to "priests of Baal;" spoke of "the shallow clap-trap of the National Policy;" of the Conservative leaders as "wolves," a "minstrel troupe and Jamaica cow combination," a "menagerie," "tools and agents of the manufacturers," whom he described as "the skilled and drilled cohorts of sinister interests," "dangerous to true freedom," "a standing menace to good government and a far worse set of bandits than the very robber barons of the Rhine." There is much more of this same edifying and elevating matter in Sir Richard's speech. But if the extracts which are given herewith are not sufficient to convince the reader that Sir Richard is a gentleman and a great statesman, we will have to abandon the task in despair.

"Has the National Policy made you rich?" asks the Globe. Well, answers the Montreal Gazette, as the deposits of the Canadian people in the chartered banks has grown under the N. P. from $63,635,000 in 1879 to $182,000,000 in 1894, it looks as if it had helped.

"Has the National Policy made you rich?" queries the Globe. At last the long desired answer to the query "who struck Billy Paterson?" has been found. It is The Globe.

It is of genuine goodness and gives perfect satisfaction, Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Albert College News.

One of the most spirited sessions held in our Parliament this term took place on Friday evening in the College Chapel. The programme was rather long, but yet the interest which it excited made up for that defect. The piano solo by Miss Pettit and the vocal solo by Mr. Noice were both well rendered. Mr. Higgs rendered a reading to very good effect, although he was called on rather unexpectedly. The debate, "Resolved, that women are usurping to too great an extent, the positions generally held by men," was, as is generally the case, a very important factor in the meeting. The speakers on the affirmative were Messrs. E. V. Smith, D. R. Clare, W. H. Crosby and D. Graham. Those supporting the negative were Messrs. J. M. Walters, R. Finlay, J. M. Whyte and W. G. Hancock. The vote was taken at the close of the discussion, after which the Speaker announced that the bill was defeated. Lawyer Mikel, of the city, a former Albert student, was present and said a few words, which were very fitting and helpful indeed. We are sorry a larger number of the members of our Society could not have heard his words. The last item on the programme, except the report of the critic, was a recitation by Prof. Shephard. We need offer no comment on this, as the name of Prof. Shephard need only be mentioned in connection with any of our meetings to assure them of success.

This evening the Polymnian Society (Ladies' Society) will give a programme, "La Soiree des Debutantes," Prof. Shephard will recite at the close of this programme. If you wish to spend a pleasant and profitable time come to the College this evening. The meeting opens at eight o'clock.

On Sunday afternoon, March 10th, the Mission Band will hold its regular monthly meeting in the College chapel. These meetings are always profitable, and we trust the Chapel will be crowded to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock. Rev. Mr. Trotter, a returned missionary, now one of the ministers in the city, will address the meeting. Report of these meetings will appear next week.

An Ameliasburg Wedding.

A very interesting event took place at the residence of Geo. Carley, Esq., 3rd concession of Ameliasburg, on Wednesday, March 6th, it being the marriage of his only daughter, Gertie Mabel, and Walter Clayton, eldest son of Henry Pulver, Esq., of Ameliasburg. The ceremony, which took place shortly after 6 o'clock, was performed by Rev. A. J. H. Strike, of Carrying Place circuit, in the presence of about fifty guests, mostly relatives of the bride and groom. The bride was becomingly attired and looked charming. Miss Emma Smith acted as bridesmaid, her attire harmonizing beautifully with that of the bride. The groom was ably assisted by Mr. Morley Carrington, who is a cousin of the bride. After the ceremony and the usual congratulations offered, all repaired to the dining room, where a most sumptuous wedding dinner was served, to which all did ample justice. The presents to the bride were a handsome display of useful articles, consisting of glass, china, silverware, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Carley spared no pains to make the evening enjoyable. The newly wedded couple have the best wishes of a large circle of friends for their future happiness and prosperity. They will visit among thier relatives for some time, after which they will reside on the Pulver homestead.

EMILE ZOLA.

The Prince of Realistic Fiction.

Thus looks the master of realism. This is the man who has produced more work, excited more comment, probed more moral anatomies, than any living author. Needing a strengthening stimulant, Zola drinks "Vin Mariani," of which he says that "it is the elixir of life, combating human debility, and giving vigor, health and energy." This is high praise, but it is consonant with what has been said about this great tonic-stimulant, by all the celebrities of the day. "Vin Mariani" is the great nourisher. It strengthens the enfeebled constitution, makes the convalescent strong and well; is very palatable, never produces constipation, but rather aids digestion and assimilation. If you send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, you will receive a little album of portraits of celebrated people, and you will thus learn something, not merely of the celebrated coca stimulant, but of the great people who drink it.

BRANDOLATRY AND LOVERS OF LABELS A THING OF THE PAST.

Judges, lawyers, bankers and merchants of Montreal have visited the Bordeaux Claret Company's cellars, and have pronounced their $3.00 and $4.00 wines, excellent and wonderful value. The cellars contain over twenty thousand dozens of Claret, Burgundy, Sauterne, Ports and Sherries all guaranteed pure and direct from the vineyards of France. Address for price list to the Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

A Social Gathering.

The Mutual Improvement meeting of the Young Men's Bible class of Bridge st. was held last evening at the residence of Mr. F. E. O'Flynn. A number of the members of the class were present and all enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The class orchestra furnished music, and acquitted themselves admirably. The object of the meeting was to discuss three leading questions (in Parliamentary form.) Only one of the questions was dealt with, as the interest and enthusiasm was so unanimous that the whole time was occupied in discussing it, viz. Prohibition.

Each member was supposed to be a delegate or M.P. There were two nominations for President: the Hon. Peter Moon and Sir W. T. Watts, K. C. B. of Galway. The Hon. Mr. Moon was elected and filled his position with grace. W. Reeves was elected Secretary. Several took part in the discussion of the bill and it was finally voted "that prohibition is necessary for the salvation of the country and should be adopted as a plank in our platform."

The meeting broke up by offering a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. O'Flynn for their kindness, and by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

"A crick in the back," a pain under the shoulder-blades, water brash, biliousness and constipation, are symptoms of disordered, kidneys, liver and bowels. For all ailments originating in a derangement of these organs, take Ayer's Pills.

How Tom King Was Translated.

A Tale of Simple Faith.

BY ERNEST JARROLD.

Ernest Renan, the great French philosopher, once said that the good man heads the procession of humanity, and that next comes the scientist, and third the philosopher. This remark reminds one of Tom King, the best man I ever knew. Tom was an old negro who lived in my native village. He had tasted the bitterness of slavery. There were scars on his wrists and welts on his broad back. When I first saw Tom he was in his prime, a man of magnificent proportions, a Hercules in stature and in strength. He could stand on the bottom of a canal-boat moored to the village pier and toss a barrel of flour out upon the wharf. The muscles under his black skin were then supple and sinewy, his giantlike form was as erect as the pine, and the men turned to look as he passed them in the street.

In his early manhood Tom was not a good man. One winter a noted revivalist came to the village and opened services in the little Methodist church under the hill. He compared the quiet little hamlet to Sodom and Gomorrah, and thundered his denunciations which struck terror to the hearts of his listeners. Tom's only surviving relative was his daughter Dinah, who became greatly exercised over the spiritual welfare of her father, and after weeks of pleading persuaded him to go to meeting. This proved to be a turning-point in Tom's career. The horrors of the fate awaiting the sinner in the future world filled Tom with remorse, and he resolved to go to the altar. It was only after a week of brooding that he made up his mind to take this step. To make the effort as easy as possible, he went to the church early and secured a seat near to the altar-rail. Tom's great heart was beating like a trip-hammer when the preacher invited the sinners to flee from the wrath to come, and he was the first to prostrate himself at the altar-rail, and to bend his gigantic frame in an attitude of prayer.

His mind was in a chaos. He felt as if he wanted something, but he could not tell what it was. For the following week he was a miserable man. He began to examine those great problems which have vexed the human soul ever since the birth of Adam. His feeble reason attacked such problems as free-will and foreordination. He went to the preacher, but obtained no relief. Tom remained in this mental condition for several weeks, when suddenly his mind was relieved. A sense of rest and happiness filled his breast. The preacher told him that he had been converted, and Tom believed him. He did not know what conversion meant, but he told his daughter, "Once I was dark inside like a coal-cellar, but now I's got a candle in mah soul."

Tom shook off the vices which cling to weaker men as a lion might shake autumn leaves from his mane. It was the blossoming of a human soul into an exquisite goodness. Very simple, childlike, and beautiful Tom's life became. He believed in the Bible literally. With the sensuous imagination of the negro, and the occult divination of a mind which dwelt continually on high planes of thought, he even aspired to translate the mysteries of the book of Revelation. Tom never troubled himself about current events, but after supper he would open the well-worn Bible and pore over the wonderful book with constant delight. And as the years went by, his spiritual horizon widened, and all malice and uncharitableness departed from him, leaving a gracious kindliness and sweetness which irradiated his rugged features. The portion of the Bible which fascinated Tom more than any other was the story of the translation of the prophet Elijah. In these iconoclastic days, when the hammers of materialism have been coming down with crushing force, there are many who laugh at the story of the fiery chariot and the flaming horses, but doubt of its truth never crept into the roomy chambers of Tom's faith. His Oriental fancy saw the chariot descend and rise again with its living freight. With beatific vision Tom would close the holy book after reading the story over again, look up with eyes of faith through the ceiling until the meteoric vehicle was swallowed by the sky; then clasping his callous hands in religious ecstasy he would sing:

"Whar, oh, whar is de good Elijah?
Whar, oh, whar is de good Elijah,
Who went up in de chariot o' flah?
Safe, now, in de promised lan'."

By a process of reasoning peculiarly his own the idea took possession of Tom's mind that "when the summons came to join the innumerable caravan" he would be translated just as the prophet had been. This was not egotism on his part, it was simply an outgrowth of his faith. He had read the words of the Christ about faith like the mustard seed, and its application to the removal of a mountain, and he applied this literally regarding the fiery chariot. Then old age, with its concomitance of partial blindness and rheumatism, came upon him. His once stalwart form was bent, and his great arms began to wither like the limbs of a tree smitten by lightning. But his faith, clarified by years of self-communion and humility, supported him in his adversity. The little oasis of refreshing in the desert of his physical weariness Tom found at the weekly prayer-meeting. He always sat in a high-backed wooden pew near the door, remembering sadly that he was of an alien and contemned race. One hot August evening, when the brethren and sisters were paying more attention to the moths fluttering around the gas-jets than to the iteration of time-worn supplication and exhortation, the preacher awoke from a half-doze, and without rising from his seat, said: "There still remain a few minutes before the close of the meeting. If any one wishes to say a few words or to lead in prayer he now has the chance."

From far away on the drowsy evening air came the notes of the whippoorwill. Then the silence was broken by a blundering June-bug, which flew into Sister Jones' ear, provoking a shriek and a snicker. Then silence again. The preacher was about to close the meeting, when old Tom King pulled himself, by the help of the seat in front, to an erect position. He looked like a gigantic oak which was fast decaying, and there was a trembling cadence in his voice as he said, "Let us pray."

Tom paused for a few seconds, as if trying to gather all the powers of his finite intelligence in the effort properly to fix his feeble utterance to the task of addressing the Infinite. Then, with profound pathos and humility, he began:

"Our Father who art in heaven, we, Thy leetle chillun, look 'way tru' de night shadders into de ca'm lan' beyon' de sea. To-night, our Father, de fogs ob unbelief an' de mists of doubt am bein' swep' away by de strong wind ob faith, an' we can see de crystal ribber an' de bloomin' fiel's ob Paradise. De road has been tol'ble long an' dusty, Father. Sometimes de water has been sca'ce on de road, an' de sun has burned hotter dan de fu'nace; but, bress de Lord! de promis' lan' am only a leetle ways yander. Our eyes am a-gittin' dim, but we can see de sun a-shinin' on de jasper gates an' de glory floodin' de walls ob de holy city. De steeples an' de winders am a-blazin' wiv de light. We's only a settin' on de steps ob heaven to res' befo' de hosses ob flah an' de chariots ob crimson come down to take us into de green fiel's whar de flow'rs is eber bloomin'. In de sweet fiel's ob Eden we can see de Solomon-lily an' de roses ob Sharon, an' de bleedin'-heart honeysuckle, all sweeter dan de honey in de comb. De leetle bees, wiv gol'en wings are a-hummin'. Oh Lord, send quick de horses an' de chariots to carry us home, 'cause de misery am got us in de legs, an' de as'my am a-chokin'—ah—"

Here Tom halted in his prayer, swayed back and forth, and fell heavily back upon the bench. A scene of excitement ensued. With tender, reverent hands, the brethren laid him upon some cushions taken from some of the front pews. Already the pallor of dissolution was spreading over his face.

"Tain't no use fo' to sen' fo' de doctor, honey," he whispered to Sister Jones. "I's got mah call."

The radiance of an electric light was shining in at the window from the street. The gleam caught Tom's fading gaze, and a glad smile overspread his face as he murmured: "See de light ob de hosses! See de shine ob de fiery w'eels! Keerful, keerful, Gabr'el; keerful, chile! Drive dem flah hosses slow! I's comin'—comin'—comin'—"

And so Tom King was translated.

It makes the lightest, sweetest and most wholesome food, Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Relief in six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages, male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passage almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Dec.8,9mos,wed&sat.

AN AUSTRALIAN DARWIN.

He Shows That Man's Ancestors Were Mere Kangaroos.

A new Darwin has arisen, who has proved, to his own satisfaction at least, that man is a development of the age. And he has chosen the humble and innocent babe as the base for his deductions. He sees the monkey in the man, or rather in the baby, at every turn. "Monkeys are snub-nosed; so are babies." Therefore, babies are monkeys. Could anything be clearer than that? That is S. S. Buckman's theory of evolution. Carrying the same idea a little further, I may say with truth that dugongs are snub-nosed; so are babies. Ergo, babies are dugongs. The one reasoning is as senseless as the other.

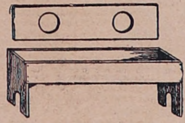
This Mr. Buckman carries the resemblance between babies and monkeys through a whole catalogue of "points." "Babies and monkeys both have pouch-like cheeks." He is not a family man, or he would know that the baby's pouch-like cheeks are developed after birth by the natural action of drawing the vital fluid from the mother. There are many other comparisons which are no wiser than those quoted, but I shall deal only with the last—No. 12 on Mr. Buckman's list of points of resemblance. "Children are very fond of rolling. This points to the time when our ancestors had hairy bodies tenanted by parasites, and allayed the irritation by rolling."

Shades of Darwin defend us! Has this genius ever seen a dog rolling, or a cat, or a horse, or any other of the familiar animals? If his reasoning be followed to the bitter end it can be proved that we are descended from the horse, the ass, the goat, the dog, or even the whale. We show points of resemblance to all of them at times, particularly the second, and especially when we get hold of pen and ink and commit to paper our opinion of things in general. You cannot persuade me, Mr. Buckman, that my ancestors were ever anything but men, savages, perhaps, but still men, and not goats, nor monkeys, nor kangaroos.

Having studied the Buckman theory thoroughly and grasped all its possibilities, I consider myself now capable of demonstrating to my readers that they are kangaroos or descendants from the kangaroo. 1. The kangaroo stands on its hind legs; so does man. 2. The kangaroo eats vegetable matter; so does man—when he can get it. 3. The kangaroo hops; ditto man, especially when he has trodden on the penetrating end of a tack. 4. The kangaroo's arms are shorter than its legs; so are man's. 5. The kangaroo runs away when it is scared; man does the same. 6. The kangaroo sometimes passes food to its mouth with its paws; ditto man when he does not possess a fork or does not know the use of it. 7. The kangaroo looks behind him as he is moving off; so does man—to wit, Lot's wife. And so on. I might find resemblances all the way from the tip of the kangaroo's nose to the end of his massive tail, but further comparison is quite unnecessary. There is enough food for reflection in these seven points to keep our nursery philosopher from sleeping for half a century.

Keeping the Reins Dry.

Drivers are sometimes annoyed by the plunging and splashing the horses make with their noses when driven to the watering trough, wetting the reins and splashing water over everything in their reach. How this may be prevented is shown in the accompanying illustration, after a sketch by Mr. D. R. Gleason. Make a float of any ordinary board, of just the size and shape to cover the surface of the water in the trough. Into this cut as many holes as you have horses to water at once, of just sufficient size for the horses to drink through. Through these they will drink, and if the reins are loose, or a halter strap is hanging down, they will not become wetted in the least. The water is kept cleaner by the shield, much of the dust and dirt which would otherwise be dropped in the water being caught on the board.



DEVICE FOR PROTECTING REINS.

Sheltered Stock.

Trials with steers, sheep and pigs were made during an average winter at the Utah station. There were three lots of three steers each, one lot being fed in the open air, clear of the barn, another lot fed in the barn in box stalls 6 by 9 feet and a third lot fed in the barn, tied by chains.

The trials with sheep included two lots of three animals each, one lot being fed in the barn and the other in the open air. The pigs, two lots of three each, were fed either in a hoghouse or in a pen outside the hoghouse. The following is the author's summary of his conclusions:

Cattle, sheep and swine on the whole required more food to maintain existence when fed in the open air than when housed.

Cattle and hogs made a more economic gain in the air than when housed.

Sheep in the barn did better in every respect than in the open air, although confined in very small pens.

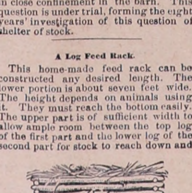
Cattle in box stalls did better than those tied up.

The greater the freedom of motion up to the freedom of a yard some 10 rods square, the more food eaten and the less required for a pound of gain for cattle.

The trial indicates that free access to shelter and yards is more economical than compulsory life in the storms or in close confinement in the barn. This question is under trial, forming the eight years' investigation of this question of shelter of stock.

A Log Feed Rack.

This home-made feed rack can be constructed any desired length. The lower portion is about seven feet wide. The height depends on animals using it. They must reach the bottom easily. The upper part is of sufficient width to allow ample room between the top log of the first part and the lower log of the second part for stock to reach down and get the feed. This method is much more desirable than throwing hay and other roughness upon the ground. Nothing is wasted by being pulled out and trampled under foot. Put a large load of hay into this rack. The stock eat it from the bottom as needed and the upper portion settles down as the feed is taken from beneath.



LOG FEED RACK.

To Put Flesh on Cows.

Prof. Sheldon in an address to dairymen said that "it is no doubt true that a deep milking cow, will as a rule, not carry much superfluous flesh during the lacteal period, and, indeed, there is no special demand that she should do so. All the same, however, I have had cows, capital milkers, that always were in good condition as to flesh; and indeed, I had others that almost milked themselves down into bags of bones. There are all sorts of cows—good, bad and indifferent; and in this there is hope for the power of selection is included within the limits of the species. I am not aware that we badly want to breed cows that will always be fat—fit, as it were, for the butcher—during the lacteal period. This is not what we are aiming at in reference to practical dairy cows, though it is done commonly enough even now and still more commonly in years gone by, in respect to blue-blooded Shorthorns; greatly to their disparagement was this done, for it involved in many cases the deliberate and intentional abandonment of all desire to cultivate a deep-milking capacity in these cattle and so they became discounted in the eyes of practical dairy farmers. No; what we are aiming at is to develop the capacity to give quantity and quality of milk, and to lay on flesh quickly with good food when not in milk. It is the aptitude to milk well when in milk, and to fatten well when barren, that we ought to cultivate and develop in all or almost all our breeds of dairy cows, and not necessarily to do these well, both of them, at the same time. This line of breeding involves, however, as a prominent feature, the ability of cows not only to get into good condition whilst dry for calving, but also to keep up their condition fairly well during the milking season. Our cattle, in order to yield plenary profit to practical dairy farmers should be master of two trades, so to speak; should, in fact, have two strings to their bow,—viz., milking and beef-making. We want them to yield a maximum quantity of rich milk for three or four seasons—it is seldom worth while to milk a cow beyond her sixth year—and then to round themselves off into good carcasses of beef in as short a time as may suit their own and our convenience."

A Fakir's Ingenuity.

Enormous business has been done lately at French fairs by a man who professed to sell a rat powder that was perfectly harmless and that struck rats dead on the spot. In order to convince the skeptical the man, first of all, powdered a slice of bread with the stuff, and ate a piece of it himself. Then he put the remainder under a glass case, in which a rat was kept in captivity. The rat went to eat the bread and instantly fell dead. At five pence a box the powder went off like hot rolls, and the lucky proprietor of the specific was in a fair way to make a fortune. But the police, who in France are very active in protecting the people from fraud, looked into the matter and found that the powder was nothing but ordinary sugar. They also discovered that the case was connected with a powerful electric battery, and the moment the rat touched the bread the current was turned on, and it was thus his death was brought about. The man was arrested at the fair of Albi, and he has been sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment.

PEOPLE MAKE MONEY BY USING DIAMOND DYES.

In every section of Canada, Diamond Dyes are blessings and enable people to save money and make money. One user of Diamond Dyes says:—

"I have been using your dyes for seven years. I can only say they are the best on the market. I have made as high as $24 a week in dyeing, and could not give satisfaction unless I used Dymond Dyes. I would not be without them, for when I am without Diamond Dyes I consider I am without money."

Another user says:—"My wife has thoroughly tested the Diamond Dyes, and they are better than any we have ever used. She used them according to directions, and we have washed the goods in strong soapsuds, exposed them to the piercing winds of our cold winter, and afterward to bright sunlight, and they retain their beautiful fresh color."

SPECIAL MENTION.

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

WILL BE FOUND AN EXCELLENT remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

WILL POSITIVELY CURE SICK HEADACHE and prevent its return Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

THE WELL KNOWN STRENGTHENING properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

You've no Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired out or run down from any cause. It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that all moves smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need. Try it.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

PRICE'S TOBAC-CURE

A genuine cure for the Tobacco Habit. Kills the craving and "hankering." Tablet form for vest pocket. Thousands of cures. All druggists.

Guaranteed. $1.00 a box.

For sale at L. W. Yeomans & Co's.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

"The Lord's Supper."
"The King's Daughter."

Will be the subjects of the Rev. E. N. Baker, M.A., B.D.'s sermons at 11 a.m and 7 p.m. in

BRIDGE STREET METHODIST CHURCH

To-morrow.

Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after morning service.

Sunday School 2:30 p.m.

Evangelistic service at 8:15 p.m. conducted by Epworth League of Christian Endeavor.

Strangers in the city, students at Albert College, the business colleges, the schools, and all other visitors invited to these services.

TABERNACLE METHODIST CHURCH, Church St.

Rev. E. Roberts, Pastor.

The annual Missionary services will be held to-morrow, preaching services as follows:

11 a.m.—Dr. Carman.
7 p.m.—The Pastor.
Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.

Reader, you are cordially invited to be present at these services.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary or commission, to sell Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

WANTED TO RENT.

A HOUSE within five or ten minutes walk of the market. Possession to be had April 1st. Address P. O. Box 622.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business.

249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract	One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast	Half a Cake
Sugar	Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water	Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,

Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c. All work first-class.

254d1m E. J. BURTON.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Kingston Presbyterial Society of the W.F.M.S. will be held in John Street Church, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 14th,

All are cordially invited. 8 p. m.

In the evening an address on Mission Work among the Indians in the North-West will be given by Mrs. Harvie, Toronto. Music by the Choir. 2?9d1t

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the construction of a dam and flume on the river Moira on the property owned by the Belleville Gas Company, in the Township of Thurlow adjoining the City of Belleville, according to plans to be seen at my office, Bridge Street, Belleville, will be received up to noon, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 30th.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. mar.5,7,9,16,23.

J. LYONS BIGGAR,
Secretary Belleville Gas Company.

NOTICE.

THE Members of Camp Rob Roy S. O. S., and St. Andrew's Society, are requested to meet at their Hall, Robertson Block (west), Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro., Geo. Tudhope.

By Order,
DR. WALKER,
Pres. St. Andrew's Society.
ALEX. MATHESON,
Chief S. O. S.
ALEX. MILNE,
Sec'y S. O. S.

- STAMMERING -

Stuttering and all other impediments PERMANENTLY CURED to a distinct articulation.

Our System is Strictly Educational. No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.

The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.
Formerly The Linton Institute.

Jan. 9 95, d&wly.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

LION'S HEAD, Ont., 16th Feb., 1895.

GOOD LIFE INSURANCE.

E. S. Miller, Esq., Secretary of the P. P. I., St. Thomas, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—

I HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your cheque for $2,000 in full payment of the insurance carried in your Company by my late brother Herbert B. Ganton, who was recently drowned. The proofs of Claim have only recently been completed, and the settlement of Claim is, therefore, commendably prompt. The cost of the insurance was always very much less than my brother could have obtained it for in any other reliable Company.

Wishing the P.P.I. the large measure of prosperity it so well merits.

Yours truly,
(S) JOHN A. GANTON,
Administrator.

Jas. A. Campion, District Inspector, Belleville, Ont. 260d&wlt

FINE NORTHERN SPY APPLES,
FINE TALMAN SWEETS,
FLORIDA ORANGES,
VALENCIA ORANGES, 20c. per doz.
—AT—
R. BATEMAN'S.
Telephone No. 2.

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Geo. A. McIntyre, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold by public auction at the Court House in the City of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, A.D., 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Belleville in the County of Hastings, and being Lots eight and nine on the west side of Cedar Street, and north side of Henry Street, in the said City of Belleville.

On said premises is erected a frame dwelling house and good stable and shed.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance within thirty days thereafter without interest.

For further particulars apply to
C. E. LYONS, Vendor's Solicitor,
Belleville, Ont.

Dated 26th Feb., 1895. [mar.2d4tlaw

Sure Cure for Asthma.

P. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffman's Asthma Cure," free to any sufferer. He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package.

SAMPLES OF
SITUATIONS!
SECURED
BY
O
B
C
GRADUATES.

From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st., soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE | 24th YEAR.

W. B. ROBINSON, J. W. JOHNSON, Principals. For 18 Years.

Belleville

MARSHAL'S ORDERS!

— FOR —

RECEPTION OF THE PREMIER.

PROCESSION will form at City Hall at 11:40 a.m., headed by Police, Band, Board of Trade, City Council, Board of Education, and all associations desiring to join in the procession in their proper order.

. . ARRIVING . .

At depot, private equipages will form on the road in front of depot square, and to the east of entrance to the square. The order of the procession will be: Marshal, Police, Band, Board of Trade, the Premier and guests, City Council, Board of Education, Associations, Private vehicles, Citizens.

ROUTE OF MARCH.—From Depot down Front to Bridge; up Bridge to George; up George to Hotel; up Hotel to Charles; down Charles to Bridge; up Bridge to Albert; down Albert to residence of J. C. Jamieson, Esq.; thence to Dundas; down to Front; up Front to Bridge; up Bridge to Hotel Quinte. Let every citizen on the line of march decorate.

JOHN J. B. FLINT,
Marshal.

259dtd

RECEPTION TO THE HON. SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, K.C.M.G.

Premier of Canada.

Will be given on the occasion of his visit to Belleville, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, '95

On the arrival of the 12:45 train from the west the Premier will be met at the G.T.R. depot by the members of the City Council and other City Officials, Board of Trade, School Board and people of the City and surrounding country, under the direction of Police Magistrate, J. J. B. Flint, and headed by the I. O. O. F. Band, to form a procession through the City and to the residence of J. C. Jamieson, Esq.

At 3 o'clock the address of welcome by the Mayor and a public reception will be given at the Opera House.

J. E. WALMSLEY,
Mayor.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Belleville, Mar. 2nd, 1895.

BICYCLES—

. . . SOME GOOD VALUES IN

SECOND-HAND WHEELS.

- At Cash Prices. -

Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
New Rapid, $60.00,
Psycho, $30,00,
Altain, $55.00,

We are getting bargains like . . . this daily. . .

G. F. SMITH & CO'Y.

SALT AND PEPPER DUSTERS.

We have bought at a bargain about 350 Satin finished China Salt and Pepper Cups worth 25c. each, that we are selling at 10cts. each. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

UNBREAKBLE SLATES.

We have just received in stock a large lot of unbreakable Slates. They are the nicest thing of the kind to buy for the children. Prices are same as common slates:—5, 7, and 10c. each.

MEN'S BRACES.

1 job lot of 50 doz. Men's Braces worth from 30c. to 60c., all going at 25c. for a few days, at

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1895, for the privilege of collecting the tolls and revenues of the Bay of Quinte Bridge for the year commencing April 1st, 1895 and ending March 31st, 1896.

Parties tendering will be required to give security for the due performance of the contract, a form of which can be seen and other particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order of the Board.
U. E. THOMPSON,
Sec'y-Treas.

Belleville, March 8th, 1895. 256d2wks

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS.

NEW LACES,
NEW LACES,
NEW LACES.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES.

NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,

NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We are now showing the latest styles in he above goods at popular prices.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 7, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, SATURDAY, MAR. 9.

HOW IS YOUR EYESIGHT?

REMEMBER that L. W. YEOMANS & CO., are opticians of long experience, and best results are assured. Eyes tested free of charge.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

CITY AND DISTRICT.

Regular meeting of the City Council Monday night.

It is made of perfectly pure ingredients, Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A tree which measured 5ft. 1½ inches in diameter was cut in Denbigh township a few weeks ago.

Dr. V. H. LYON'S TOOTH paste or powder is the best. Harmless yet thoroughly efficient. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c.

The annual meeting of the Kingston Presbyterial Society of the W. F. M. S. will be held in John st. church on Thursday next.

Rev. J. W. Annis, pastor of the Queen's avenue Methodist church, London, died of paralysis of the brain yesterday. He was a native of Durham.

Have you ever noticed how your system seems to crave special assistance in the spring? Just the help required is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The quarterly meeting of the Auxiliaries, Mission Bandsand Circles of the Methodist churches of the city will be held in the Tabernacle on Wednesday afternoon next.

A Normal Institute for Sabbath School Teachers will be held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Stirling, on March 13th to 21st, 1895. The programme is a very comprehensive one.

Calvin McCullough was arrested at the station last night in a beastly state of intoxication. He hails from Deseronto and had just returned from the lumber shanties. He was allowed to go this morning.

In the Legislature on Friday Mr. Haggerty obtained an order of the House for a return with regard to the registrations in each of the municipalities of the County of Hastings during the last ten years. He also wanted to know the registration fees paid during 1894 in North Hastings and the Township of Hungerford.

An old book quaintly says that "when the whole system is pervaded by well-pervaded by oxygenated blood, vigorously propelled, life and activity are copiously communicated." Which means that when the blood is purified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, perfect health is the result.

The special weekly excursion to the North West, which the C. P. R. are running on Tuesdays should claim the attention of intending passengers. S. Burrows, Ticket Agent, will reserve berths in free sleepers, on application, and furnish tickets good to start from Belleville station.

Mr. James H. Ketcheson, of the 5th con. Sidney, has received from his brother, John C., who resides at Leavenworth, Kansas, a large and handsome volume, profusely illustrated, on "Horses, Saddles and Bridles," by Capt. W. H. Carter, of the 6th Cavalry, U.S. army. A casual glance at the work shows that it contains much useful and valuable information.

INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—Christian Era.

Level-headed lawyers, who generally know on which side to butter their bread; shrewd business men, who know that a dollar saved is as good as a dollar made; pushing clerks, who work hard for every dollar they get and should try to spend it wisely; gentlemen, who have no visible means of support (not tramps), mechanics and farmers all seem to have waked up to the fact that ready-made boots fit better, are cheaper and wear just as well as when ordered, and that Haines & Lockett's new spring stock is simply immense and they will buy there for 1895.

Fine Rubbers.

Ladies! see our fine one strap sandal Rubbers, 40c. Gents' fine Rubbers to fit Razor toe boots.—VERMILYEA & SON.

The Weather.

"Colder" it is, as predicted yesterday. The temperature gradually fell to 16; same at 8 a.m.; and 33 at noon.

PROBABILITIES.

West to south winds; fair weather; cold in the morning; then rising temperature.

Spring Overcoats Here.

All the new light overcoats, latest make and latest colors, have arrived at the Oak Hall. You have often said in your own mind:—"Now I will just see if there is any money to be saved in buying a ready-made coat." Look at the beauties we have for $10, and if you would rather pay $18 and $20 for the same made to order, why, all right.

FIRE IN MADOC.

Lynde & Co's. Tannery Damaged to the Extent of About $2,000.

MADOC, March 9th.—Fire caused from hot box, broke out in F. G. Lynde & Co's. tannery last night about 7 o'clock. The main body of the building was totally destroyed, together with about $400 worth of of stock. Insured for $1,000 in the London Mutual, which will only cover about half the loss.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MADOC, March 9th.—Last evening the fire alarm was given. Mr. F. G. Lynde's tannery was the scene of the fire. As the tannery was in an out of the way place it took some time to get the engine there. The main building was in flames before the water commenced to play, but was soon under control. The wing in which were the vats and the engine and boiler room were saved. The loss will be a heavy one, as there was a large stock of leather in the different stages of manufacture in the building at the time of the fire. The fire started in the curing room.

We were unable to learn the amount of the insurance, but were given to understand the loss over and above the insurance will be a heavy one for Mr. Lynde. The firemen worked with a will, and it is greatly to their credit that they got the flames under control in so short a time. The ladies at every fire render great assistance in helping to remove goods, in carrying water and even helping on the brakes.

Another $10,000 Gone.

NEWBURGH, March 8th.—About eleven o'clock last night the machine shop belonging to E. W. Stickney's agricultural works, together with contents, including 100 reapers and mowers and other valuable machinery under construction, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss will reach ten thousand dollars. No insurance. Robert Paul's planing mill and sash, door and blind factory, adjoining, narrowly escaped.

Barn Burned.

TRENTON, March 9th.—Fire started last evening in a barn owned by Mr. Pelkier and rapidly spread to a large wood pile. Had it not been for the prompt work of the fire company and their splendid stream there would have been a large fire loss. Building fully insured.

A Big Crowd Heard Him.

The announcement that Rev. W. W. Weeks, of Moncton, N.B., would preach at the prayer meeting in the Baptist church last night drew such an immense crowd of people that it was found necessary to adjourn from the basement to the body of the church. Even then the seating capacity was insufficient with chairs in the aisles. The reverend gentleman was in splendid voice and preached one of his characteristic plain gospel sermons, which was a source of inspiration to more than one heart. Mr. Weeks has lost none of his old love for Brockville, neither have the Brockville people ceased to look upon him with that high esteem in which he was always held.—Brockville Times.

Rev. Mr. Weeks will address meetings every night in the Y.M.C.A. rooms, commencing Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.

Committee Work.

The Special Sewerage Committee was to have met the Executive last evening for the consideration of Ald. Clarke's sewerage scheme, but owing to the large amount of business already on hand to be transacted on Monday night, they decided to adjourn for a week.

The Executive Committee passed the accounts recommended by the other committees. A deputation from the West Hastings Agricultural Society waited upon the committee and asked for a grant. The committee promised the matter their careful consideration. A deputation from the Board of Education was also heard in reference to that body presenting the Premier with an address on the occasion of his visit to the city on Tuesday next. Their request was acceded to.

SPORTING TALK.

The Picton hockey team will play the Quintes on the skating rink at 8 o'clock this evening.

The Trenton hockey team came down yesterday afternoon to play the Bellevilles, but referee T. W. McRae decided that the ice was not in condition for play. The Trenton team went to the rink after tea, but could not get in. They claim the game by default, as they claim they were notified yesterday if they did not show up last evening the Bellevilles would claim the cup. There is now a muddle in the affair, and we hope to see it straightened out.

How Business Men Regard O. B. C.

The high estimation in which the training given at the Ontario Business College is held by business men has an excellent illustration in the following abstract from a letter received by Messrs. Robinson & Johnson this week:—"I am book-keeper here (Muskoka) for the branch office of a lumber firm and draw a salary of $550 a year. The firm has offered me the position of head book-keeper with a salary of $900 if I take a diploma at the Ontario Business College, and I shall be down with two other young men shortly."

Died in Thurlow.

Edward Braddon, a farmer of the 6th concession of Thurlow, a short distance east of Thrasher's Corners, died at 3 o'clock this morning, after a short illness, from pneumonia. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age and married. He was a well-to-do farmer and made a specialty of hog raising. He was the picture of health a few days ago and his many friends could hardly believe him dead when they heard the sad news this morning.

Died From His Injuries.

Anson Dafoe, who was so severely injured by being caught on the shaft of a portable saw mill at Stirling on Thursday, died last night. Morden Bird, who was an eye witness of the accident, said it was one of the most revolting sights he ever saw and had the victim been caught a few inches lower in the body he would have been killed instantly. Deceased was a brother of J. W. Dafoe, of Octavia st. school.

It alone is the best, Dr. Price's Baking Powder, so take no substitute for it.

Successful Operations.

The Wellman's Corners winter dairy has had a very successful season. Last Monday morning they took in over 6,000 lbs. of milk and the total amount received this week will exceed 30,000 lbs. The dairy will turn out this season about ten tons of butter, which is shipped weekly to England. The Government guarantee the patrons 20c per lb., which will make their operations quite profitable.

MARRIAGES.

JESSUP—RUSK—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, March 6th, MARY SUSAN, eldest daughter of John Rusk, to EDWARD D. JESSUP, both of Cache Bay.

Bobcaygeon papers please copy.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE SPRING SITTINGS WITH JURY BEFORE CHANCELLOR BOYD.

Trenton's Sensational Case Settled—J. D. Ronald Acquitted of Attempting to Bribe Tweed Councillors—Mr. Gillen Falls in his Case.

FRIDAY, March 8.

TRENTON'S CELEBRATED CASE SETTLED.

This now celebrated case was yesterday settled. The plff. having secured possession of his wife, which was the real object of the action, and not desiring to drag through the court the sensational matters involved in the trial in which his wife and father-in-law were involved, agreed to withdraw the action, providing Dr. Stevenson would give his written undertaking not to again interfere with the plff. and his wife, which the doctor gave, and all the other cases between the parties being withdrawn, the case was dropped. The Chancellor, in disposing of the case, said he hoped those instrumental in causing this litigation had learned a lesson that would prevent them in the future from interfering between husband and wife. E. Guss Porter for plff. Clute & Williams for deft.

AN ALLEGED BRIBER ACQUITTED.

QUEEN VS. RONALD.—John D. Ronald, manufacturer of steam fire engines, at Brussels, Ontario, was arraigned, charged with offering a bribe to Robert F. Houston, Reeve of the village of Tweed, to induce him to vote in the Council for the purchase of a Ronald fire engine. He was also charged with offering a similar bribe to Frank Campbell, another member of the Council of the village.

Much interest was manifested during the trial, the court room being crowded, and a large number were denied admittance to the room.

Mr. W. Kerr, Q.C., conducted the prosecution and Messrs. P. J. M. Anderson, E. G. Porter and C. Craig were present in the interest of parties concerned. Clute & Williams defended the accused.

Robert Finley Houston was the first witness. He said he resided in the village of Tweed; his business was that of a sash and blind maker; he was Reeve of the village; the residents of the village desired to purchase a fire engine after a fire in that place in August last; the deft. came to the village in reference to the purchase of an engine; this was in August 1894; the Council was called together and the deft. was present and gave the price of his engines; deft. went away and returned on the 15th of Aug., calling upon witness at his factory; they had quite a lengthy conversation in reference to his engines and the work which they could perform; deft. then said to witness, "You are the Reeve of the village, if you will use your influence towards getting my engine sold to the village of Tweed I will give you $100;" witness' son was present at the time the offer was made; this ended the conversation the factory. In October the deft. came to the village again, and witness and he had a conversation; during interval the Council had purchased a Watrous engine; this conversation took place in the Council chamber; witness asked deft. his business, and he said he would burst the contract which the Council had made; he also stated that he had done this at other places; Mr. Ronald called a public meeting of the ratepayers, and asked them to impress upon the Council the advisability of reconsidering their determination of purchasing a Watrous engine; at the meeting the deft. moved a resolution hearing upon the matter, but he could get no seconder; the contract with the Watrous Co. was closed about four weeks later.

Cross Examined by Mr. Clute.—The information might not have been laid had the deft. left the village.

John Houston, who was sworn, said he was a son of Robert F. Houston; saw the deft. in his father's office on Aug. 15th last; he was there an hour or two; heard the deft. say he would give $100; this was all the conversation witness heard.

Frank Campbell testified that he was a Councillor of the village of Tweed last year and also this year. Saw the deft. in Tweed on several occasions; had a conversation with deft. on August 15th; the deft. offered him $100 if he would assist him (the deft.) in placing his fire engine in the village; he subsequently saw Mr. Ronald at Toronto and asked him if the offer which he had made to witness and Mr. Houston in Tweed would hold good; deft. said yes.

This ended the case for the crown.

Robt. Weddell testified that he was acquainted with Mr. Ronald and considered his character first-class.

Mr. Carleton said that he resided in Tweed until recently; heard Mr. Campbell say that he was sorry that Mr. Ronald was arrested; also heard him say that Mr. Ronald would not have been proceeded against had he left the village and not held a public meeting.

Albert Teal swore he was present at the meeting at Tweed on October 4th; heard Mr. Houston say he had been offered boodle by Mr. Ronald; deft. was arrested the same night of the meeting.

Thos. McCann said he was a magistrate; heard Mr. Campbell remark something about boodle, but did not understand what he meant.

John D. Donald, sworn, said he was the deft. in the case; he was an engine builder; he remembered going to Tweed in June last and on August 14th; saw Mr. Houston in his factory, which was in operation at the time; had a conversation with him in reference to the purchase of a fire engine; made no offer to Mr. Houston to bribe him; he emphatically denied offering $100 to Mr. Houston; he also denied offering any money to Mr. Campbell to assist in procuring one of his engines; he said it was a conspiracy to injure him; the conversation in Toronto with Campbell was in reference to a reduction in the price of the engine, and not for money in the sense Mr. Campbell stated.

In cross examination by Mr. Kerr, Q.C., he denied making any offer to Mr. Houston or Mr. Campbell or any person.

Wm. Garrett swore that he was present in Houston's factory when Ronald was there; they were talking about the purchase of a fire engine; did not hear Ronald offer any money consideration to Houston.

This concluded the case and Mr. Clute, Q.C., addressed the jury on behalf of the accused, Mr. Wm. Kerr, Q.C., on behalf of the crown and His Lordship summed up. The jury retired at 8:40 and at 9:15 returned into court with a verdict of NOT GUILTY. His Lordship, in discharging the accused, said he was in accord with the verdict, as the evidence was of a conflicting nature. He was now a free man again.

THE HOTEL QUINTE CASE.

GILLEN VS. CORBY ET AL.—Action brought by Mr. F. Gillen, architect of Kingston, to recover $800 which he claims is due him for work done in connection with the erection of the Hotel Quinte. The defendants are the Hotel Quinte Co., of which Mr. Corby, M.P. is the president.

Mr. Gillen was sworn and said he was an architect, had practiced his profession about 12 years; was engaged by the defendants in December, 1892 to furnish plan for the new hotel, known as the Hotel Quinte. The first meeting with the directors was held in Mr. Corby's office. He showed a rough plan of a building, which he stated would cost about $25,000. They spoke about additions which would be needed. He was to receive 5 per cent. of the cost of the building. He went on and prepared more elaborate plans. The building was commenced in April, 1893, and was completed in April, 1894. The whole of his time was taken up during the erection of the building, as they wished him to act as clerk of the works. He had been paid $1,000 for all the work which he did. He claimed $812 was still due him.

Cross Examined by Mr. W. B. Northrup.—Geo. Wilson, contractor, built the hotel and witness was present during its erection. He sued the promoters individually and not as a company. He never made a demand on any one of the directors personally for money. The contract price was $28,700. On account of an addition to the south-east wing, and other extra work, the building cost over $30,000. At the meeting of the directors in Mr. Corby's office in December, 1893, he had the impression that he was to receive 5 per cent. of the cost of the building.

Mr. Newland testified that he was an architect in Kingston, having had large experience in buildings. The usual commission of an architect in erecting such buildings is 5 per cent. This is the lowest rate. The usual charge of a clerk of the works is $3 per day. He would consider the charge in this case very moderate. In his opinion there was no necessity of placing a steel girder over the main entrance.

In cross examination he admitted that if green wood was used for a girder over the entrance it would not be suitable. He had also examined the place referred to and found a slight crack in the brick work.

At this stage of the proceedings the court was adjourned until 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

A great pressure of news has crowded out to-day's court report, which will appear on Monday. Court closed at 1:30 p.m. Judgment was given for deft. in Corby vs Gillen. Mrs. McCormick, of Murray, got a verdict of $75 against J. W. Garbutt, of the same township, for slander. Hester Lindsay, of Trenton, recovered $75 damages against Milford Bellyou, of Murray, for having had both of her arms broken through a runaway caused by the carelessness of a boy in Bellyou's employ.

GRAND JURY'S PRESENTMENT.

They Recommended the Establishment of an Industrial Home—D. & D. Institute, Hospital and Gaol Visited.

To the Honorable Mr. Justice Boyd, Chancellor of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

As members of the Grand Jury of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, we beg to present the following report:

1. We have visited the County Gaol and found every department clean, orderly and comfortable with a small number of inmates, but among this number we find several who have been sent there as to a house of refuge, among them one who is very old, infirm and blind, and we were strongly impressed with the necessity of carrying out the view Your Lordship presented in your opening address to our Grand Jury, that some provision more consistent with the christian civilization of the nineteenth century should be made for all such persons, and we would suggest to the city and county authorities the advisibility of providing an Industrial Home, where those who are able to work might be employed, not only for their own support, but to aid in the support of the infirm, who are not able to work.

2. We visited the Deaf and Dumb Institute and beg to express our high appreciation of the careful and efficient management of that most excellent institution under its present Principal, Mr. Mathison. We visited the classes from the lowest to the highest (as the classes are all carefully graded) each affording the most practical evidence of the thoroughness of their training. The rapid and easy manner in which many of the younger pupils constructed and wrote sentences on the blackboard was not only a matter of pleasure but of great surprise, and we were especially pleased with the industrial department of the institution, consisting of boot and shoe department, printing, and laundry, and general sewing, thus fitting its pupils to fill the various pursuits of life.

3. We have pleasure in stating that we also visited the Hospital and Home for the Friendless and found every department comfortable, orderly and clean. We were particularly pleased with the surgical department, which, through the generosity of Mr. Daniel Stoddart, deceased, has been thoroughly equipped with all the latest improved appliances, and the hospital can now compare with the best in the province.

This very excellent institution is worthy of the heartiest sympathy and support of the entire community.

We thank Your Lordship for the able and instructive address you presented to us, pointing out to us our duties, and sincerely hope that you may long be spared to fill the important position you now occupy.

On behalf of the Grand Jury,
(Signed) W. C. FARLEY,
Foreman.

It is of uniform goodness and perfect strength from the first spoonful to the last—a can of Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

George Tudhope's Death.

The many friends of George Tudhope were shocked to-day to hear that he had died at the hospital at 1:30 this morning. He had been unwell for some days, and Dr. Walker was called yesterday to see him at the Queen's Hotel. He found him suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia and at once ordered his removal to the hospital. The disease had a fatal grip on the man and despite every effort on the part of the physicians he died as above stated.

Deceased, who was forty-six years of age, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and received a liberal education. He came to Canada about twelve years ago and was for some time located in Chatham, where he was employed by the Chatham Waggon Company. He came to this city about seven years ago and has for about four years done collecting for business and professional men. He also acted as hop salesman for several growers in this district. George Tudhope always took a deep interest field sports and was Secretary of the cricket club last season.

Deceased was geniality personified and a friend was never turned away from him in need. He was a member of Camp Rob Roy Sons of Scotland and St. Andrew's Society. In the former society he carried a policy for $1,000 on his life, and this he bequeathed to a young lady in this city. He has a sister living at Leshmagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and to her he left his personal property and bank account.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from the hospital under the auspices of the Sons of Scotland and St. Andrew's Society. Service at 2:30 and funeral leaves for cemetery at 3 p.m.

It is just as good as it looks, Dr. Price's Baking Powder, the most perfect made.

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open. 248ds&wly

FRANK LEAKE
Oshawa, Ont.

Pains in the Joints
Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." MRS. G. A. LEAKE, Oshawa, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels. 25c.

NEXT TUESDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

The Route of March and the Order of the Procession.

The demonstration in honor of the visit of the Premier on Tuesday next will begin on the arrival of the 12:45 p.m. train from the west. Arriving at depot, private equipages will form on the road in front of depot square, and to the east of entrance to the square. The order of the procession will be: Marshal, Police, Band, Board of Trade, the Premier and guests, City Council, Board of Education, Associations, Private vehicles, citizens.

Route of march—From depot down Front to Bridge; up Bridge to George; up George to Hotel; up Hotel to Charles; down Charles to Bridge; up Bridge to Albert; down Albert to residence of J. C. Jamieson, Esq.; thence to Dundas; down to Front; up Front to Bridge; up Bridge to Hotel Quinte.

The Executive Committee of the City Council have made arrangements for banners and streamers for decorating purposes. Citizens along the line of march are requested to decorate their premises and display their flags.

After lunch Sir Mackenzie will drive to the opera house, when Mayor Walmsley will read an address on behalf of the city and one will also be presented from the Board of Education, of which the Premier was for a number of years chairman. Speeches by the Premier and Ministers of the Cabinet will occupy the rest of the afternoon. The reception in the opera house is free to all.

Five or six of the Ministers will accompany the Premier. Their names will be given in Monday's issue.

"The Hall."

When you speak of "The Hall" in Montreal, there is not a man, woman or child who does not know that you mean the famous old hotel, the St. Lawrence Hall, whose doors have swung open to the incoming guest for over half a century. Although larger and more luxurious hotels have been the fruit of time, the old Hall retains all its attractiveness to the traveler; for not least of its attractiveness is centered in the proprietor, now the oldest hotel man in Canada, who, at the age of 77, is as punctual in his attention to his guests as he was when, in the full flush of early manhood, he first engaged in the business. And certainly no man in Canada can be found who has so often welcomed the coming guest and wished him God speed at his departure.

Mr. Hogan, the proprietor, was born at La Prairie, and went to Montreal in 1829 and opened the present St. Lawrence Hall in 1844, when property on that street was worth from 75c to $1 per foot and it is now worth from $25 to $35 per foot. Nothing delights him better than to recount incidents of early days in Montreal, when the railroads of Canada consisted of a line to Lachine, 9 miles, and one from La Prairie to St. Johns, 24 miles, and when he used to shoot woodcock where the Grand Trunk station now stands. In 1842 the morgue occupied the ground now covered by the Bank of Montreal, and where the Barrons block now stands was the Tattersall's of those early days. The Canadian Pacific Railway's offices occupy the ground which was then covered by a Methodist church, and Beaver Hall hill was then a commons.

Such reminiscences of the march of improvement in little over a half a century is inspiring, leading the imagination into the unknown future, and into speculations as to what the next half century will bring forth.

How to live well at a moderate cost is a perplexing problem to millions. Use of Dr. Price's Baking Powder helps to solve it.

To-morrow's Eclipse.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon to-morrow night. Owing to the proximity of the moon to our planet at present the portion of the shadow of Terra through which Luna must pass will be wide—nearly once and three-quarters the width of the moon's disc—the magnitude of the eclipse having been calculated as 1.627, counting the moon as one. By eastern standard time Luna will enter the penumbra, or foreshadow, at 7:57 p.m.; she will move into the shadow proper at 8:54 p.m.; the middle of the eclipse will occur at 10:39 p.m. This will be the totality, or darkest period; the moon will resemble a ball of dark brown. Gradually she will move out of the shadow until, at 12:25 a.m. of the 11th, she will leave the shadow, finally departing from the penumbra at 1:21 a.m. Preparations have been made by the Astronomical and Physical Society of Toronto to photograph the different phases of the eclipse, which it is expected will be an interesting one if the weather prove clear on Sunday night. This eclipse will be visible throughout North and South America; its beginning will be seen in Asia, Europe and Africa, and its ending in the Pacific ocean. Smoked glass or similar paraphernalia, which is requisite to observe successfully a solar eclipse, is not needful to watch fully the apparent passage of the dark body of our planet between Old Sol, the central engine of the vast solar system, and our satellite—Luna.

Schiffman's Asthma Cure,

Instantly relieves the most violent attacks, facilitates free expectoration and insures rest to those otherwise unable to sleep except in a chair, as a single trial will prove. Send for a free trial package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., but ask your druggist first.

Dressmakers' —Linings!

We pay special attention to keeping a splendid assortment of the wanted things in Dressmakers' Linings and Furnishings.

Buying these as we do, direct from the makers in such large quantities, our price will be found the lowest in the trade.

Silesias, Percalines, Foulards, Grass Cloth, Canvas, Haircloth, Hairette, Sleeve Muslins, Waist Steels, Shields, Bindings, Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Whalebone, Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

A SPLENDID CONCERT.

Miss Alida V. Jackson, of Kingston, the Star of the Evening.

Some time since Mrs. W. H. Gordon's class of young men, or more generally known as No. 8 of the Tabernacle Sabbath School, undertook the task of furnishing the pastor's vestry of that church, and there being an indebtedness which they wished to clear off they procured the services of Miss Jackson, of Kingston, to aid them in their effort, beside other local talent.

Having procured the Belleville Business College in which to hold their concert and a first-class programme, all they needed was a good audience and they were not disappointed for the auditorium was well filled. Although the season is getting advanced for concerts, the fact was fully demonstrated last evening that the people of Belleville are ever willing to be entertained.

Mr. W. H. Gordon occupied the chair. Misses Canfield and Ostrom opened the programme by an instrumental selection, Miss Jackson followed with a recitation entitled "That old sweet heart of mine;" Mr. Stafford, of Albert College, gave a vocal solo "The Skipper;" Miss Jackson recited "Naughty Zell," and had to respond to an encore; song by Miss Price with violin obligato by Miss Lazier; "Biddy's Trials among the Yankees" by Jackson was a very ludicrous selection; Mr. Burrows rendered a solo and was compelled to answer to an encore; "The Famine," as given by Miss Jackson, was very pathetic, during the recital of which there was a suspicious moisture about the eyes of many; Prof. Canfield and Mr. Jones rendered a vocal duet, Miss Jackson following with her closing piece "A literary night-mare," to which there was an encore.

Miss Jackson is an elocutionist of the first degree, her clear voice penetrating to all parts of the building, whilst her postures at times were imposing, holding her audience as if in a trance. She has found the secret of working on the feelings of her hearers; at times she has them almost weeping and then bringing them back to the mirth-provoking scene. She would be gladly welcomed to this city again.

The young men of this class have spent over $75 in decorating and furnishing their own room and after having done this they did not stop, but, as we have seen, they have taken as their motto "We must be up and doing" and they deserve great credit for their push and energy in the line of work which they have taken up.

It is pronounced perfectly pure by the greatest food experts, Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

PERSONAL.

Jas. Whitton, of Wellman's Corners, was in the city to-day.

Mr. A. T. Petrie was out to-day for the first time since his recent illness.

Mrs. C. F. Gildersleeve, of Kingston, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Herchmer, Dundas street.

Mr. Geo. W. Brooker, of Chicago, is in the city. He hopes to locate again in Toronto, making Toronto his headquarters.

Patrick O'Connor, Deseronto, proprietor of the O'Connor House, is in the Kingston hospital suffering from a cancer.

J. A. Bradshaw, Deseronto; B. Mallory, Frankford; J. A. Gendron, Toronto, were amongst the guests at the Anglo to-day.

Mrs. (Dr.) Boyce and daughter, of Belleville, arrived in town yesterday on a visit to Rev. W. A. McKenzie.—Brockville Times.

Mrs. Routh and Irene, of Campbellford, and Miss Hampshire, of Cobourg, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gould, Charles street.

Mr. Dowie, of Hamilton, has been appointed the forman carpenter at the Institution for the Deaf, in place of the late Mr. Flynn.

Morden Bird, of Stirling, who is looking after the business of J. C. & G. D. Warrington, in the absence of W. Cook, the manager, was in the city to-day.

Miss Richardson, of the C.P.R. telegraph office, was, we regret to learn, summoned to her home at Prescott last night by the sad news that her mother was dying.

John Meagher and F. G. Lewis, Montreal; F. Wetherald, Boston; R. M. Stuart, Hamilton; Wallace Nesbitt, Toronto; A. W. Lloyd, Chicago; W. A. Bleecker and R. J. McCaulay, Trenton; S. W. Wellbanks, Rednerville; A. W. Hepburn, Picton, were guests at the Quinte to-day.

J. D. Ronald, of fire engine fame, Brussells; J. W. Arnott, Toronto; Albert H. Leal, Tweed; Thos. McCann, Tweed; W. F. Carlton, Toronto; D. W. A. Sargent, Springbrook; Jas. Little, Col. Hendrick, New York; A. E. McLaughlan, Halifax; J. W. Pearce, Minneapolis, are at the Huffman.

Mr. F. G. Gardiner, who has been attending the B.B.C. and is about leaving for his home in Monteeal, was waited on by a number of his many friends last evening at the Huffman House and tendered one of the most pleasant evenings ever spent at that hostlery. He leaves on the midnight for his home.

Don't Put it Off.

The necessity of a spring medicine is universally admitted. This is the best time of year in which to purify the blood, to restore appetite, and to build up the entire system, as the body is now peculiarly susceptible to benefit from medicine. The great popularity attained by Hood's Sarsaparilla, owing to its real merit and its remarkable success, has established it as the very best medicine to take in the spring. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, and all humors, biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaints, catarrh, and all affections caused or promoted by low state of the system or impure blood. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good.

Snow By-Law Case.

Ald. Robinson appeared in police court this morning on a charge of neglecting to clean the snow from his walk on Commercial St. According to evidence there is two feet of snow on the walk and but a single path through it. He says he is being prosecuted through spite, but Officer Hayes swore that he had twice notified him to remove the snow. Robinson was given till Wednesday to clear the walk or he will be fined.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

HOW IT WAS FOUND BY A LANARK COUNTY LADY.

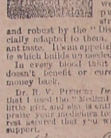
She Had Suffered for Years From Weakness and Pains in the Back—Sciatica Complicated the Trouble and Added to Her Misery—Her Health Almost Miraculously Restored.

From the Brockville Recorder.

On a prosperous farm in the township of Montague, Lanark County, live Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood, esteemed by all who know them. Mrs. Wood was born in the village of Merrickville, and spent her whole life there until her marriage, and her many friends are congratulating her on her recovery to health and strength after years of pain and suffering. When the correspondent of the Recorder called at the Wood homestead, Mrs. Wood, althought now not looking the least like an invalid, said that since girlhood and until recently she was troubled with a weak back, which gave her great pain at times. As she grew older the weakness and pain increased, and for nearly twenty years she was never free from it. About a year ago her misery was increased by an attack of sciatica, and this with her back trouble forced her to take to bed, where she remained a helpless invalid for over four months. Different doctors attended her and she tried numerous remedies said to be a cure for her trouble, but despite all she continued to grow worse. She was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but she had dosed herself with so many medicines that her faith in the healing virtues of anything was about gone. At last a friend urged her so strongly that she consented to give the Pink Pills a trial. Before the first box was all used she felt a slight improvement, which determined her to continue this treatment. From that out she steadily improved, and was soon able to be up and about the house. A further use of the Pink Pills drove away every vestige of the pains which had so long afflicted her, and she found herself again enjoying the blessings of perfect health. Eight months have passed since she ceased using the Pink Pills, and in that time she has been entirely free from pain or weakness, and says she is confident no other medicine could have performed the wonder Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for her. She says "I feel happy not only because I am now free from pain or ache, but because if my trouble should return at an time I know to what remedy to look for a release."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable to women. They build up the blood, restore the nerves and eradicate those troubles which make the lives of so many women, old and young, a burden. Dizziness, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache and nervous prostration speedily yield to this wonderful medicine. They are sold only in boxes, the trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medecine Company, Brockville, Ont.

—The wife of Allan C. Arnold, of Kent Bridge, has presented her husband with triplets—all boys. Imagine the fun of walking the floor nights with three babies, either all at once or one at a time.



A PALE FACE comes from poor blood. Your blood needs to be enriched and vitalized. For this there's nothing in the world so thoroughly effective as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Children who are weak, thin, pale, and puny are made strong, plump, rosy, and robust by the "Discovery." It's especially adapted to them, too, from its pleasant taste. It's an appetizing, restorative tonic which builds up needed flesh and strength. In every blood taint or disorder, if it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir — I will say that I used the "Medical Discovery" for my little girl, and she is entirely well. I cannot praise your medicines too highly. You may rest assured that you will always have my support.

Changed Daily. SATURDAY, March 9

YOU'VE LONG WANTED

A Handsome Dinner Set. We have got some that were ordered a long while since. Good judges will snap them up quickly, especially as the prices are special, because we bought them in a special way, long time ahead, and a big quantity of them, that meant special prices and discount. You will see the proof of it in those dinner sets and the prices.

Strouds.

AN ANCIENT ATHLETE.

BENAIAH, THE MAN WITH IRON IN HIS BLOOD.

"He Went Down and Slew a Lion in a Pit on a Snowy Day"—All Great Men Have Their Trials—Everyone Engaged in a Big Fight of Some Kind.

NEW YORK, March 3—Continued winterstorms seems to have no effect in diminishing the great audiences that gather every Sunday in and around the Academy of Music. To-day the crowds were as large as ever and the spacious Academy was packed from pit to dome long before the services began. Dr. Talmage took for his subject, "A Snowy Day," the text selected being I Chronicles 11: 22. "He went down and slew a lion in a pit in a snowy day.

Have you ever heard of him? His name was Benaiah. He was a man of stout muscle and of great avoirdupois. His father was a hero, and he inherited prowess. He was athletic and there was iron in his blood and the strongest bone in his body was backbone. He is known for other wonders beside that of the text, An Egyptian five cubits in stature, or about seven feet nine inches high, was moving around in braggadocia and flourishing a great spear, careless as to whom he killed and Benaiah of my text, with nothing but a walking stick came upon him, snatched the spear from the Egyptian and with one thrust of the sharp edge, put an end to the blatant bully, which makes us think of the story in our Greek lesson too hard for us if the smarter boy on the same bench had not helped us out with it, in which Horatius, the Macedonian, and Dioxippus, the Athenian, fought in the presence of Alexander; the Macedonian armed with shield and sword and javelin, and the Athenian with nothing but a club. The Macedonian hurled the javelin, but the Athenian successfully dodged it, and the Macedonian lifted the spear, but the Athenian with the club broke it, and the Macedonian drew the sword, but the Athenian tripped him up before he could strike with it, and then the Athenian with his club would have beaten the life out of the Macedonian, fallen among his useless weapons, if Alexander had not commanded, "Stop! Stop!" But Benaiah of the text is about to do something that will eclipse even that. Their is trouble in all the neighborhood. Lambs are carried off in the night, and children venturing only a little way from their father's house are found mangled and dead. The fact is, the land was infested with lions, and few people dared meet one of these grizzly beasts, much less corner or attack it. As a good Providence would have it, one morning a footstep of a lion was tracked in the snow. It had been out on its devouring errand through the darkness, but at last it is found by the impression of the four paws on the white surface of the ground, which way the wild beast came, and which way it had gone. Perilous undertaking; but Benaiah, the hero of the text, arms himself with such weapons as those early days afforded, gunpowder having been invented in a far subsequent century by the German monk, Bertholdus Schwartz. Therefore, without gun or any kind of firearms, Benaiah of the text no doubt depended on the sharp steel edge for his own defence and the slaughter of the lion as he followed the track through the snow. It may have been a javelin, it may have been only a knife; but what Benaiah lacks in weapon he will make up in strength of arm and skill of stroke. But where is the lion? We must not get off his track in the snow. The land has many cisterns, or pits, for catching rain, the rainfall being very scarce at certain seasons, and hence these cisterns, or reservoirs, are digged here, and there, and yonder. Lions have an instinct which seems to tell them when they are pursued, and this dreaded monster of which I speak retreats into one of these cisterns which happened to be free of water, and is there panting from the long run, and licking its jaws after a repast of human flesh, and after quaffing the red vintage of human blood.

Benaiah is all alert, and comes cautiously on toward the hiding place of this terror of the fields. Coming to the verge of the pit, he looks down at the lion, and the lion looks up at him. What a moment it was when their eyes clashed! But while a modern Du Chaillu, Gordon Cumming or Sir Samuel Baker or David Livingston would have just brought the gun to the shoulder, and held the eye against the barrel, and blazed away into the depths and finished the beast, Benaiah, with only the old-time weapon, can do nothing until he gets on a level with the beast, and so he jumps into the pit, and the lion, with shining teeth of rage and claws lifted to tear to shreds the last vestige of human life, springs for the man, while Beniah springs for the beast. But the quick stroke of the steel edge flashed again, and again, and again, until the snow was no longer white, and the right foot of triumphant Benaiah is half covered with the tawny mane of the slain horror of Palestine.

Now you see how emphatic, and tragic, and tremendous are the words of my text: "He went down and slew a lion in a pit in a snowy day." Why put that in the Bible? Why put it twice in the Bible, once in the book of Samuel, and here in the book of Chronicles? Oh, the practical lessons are so many for you and for me. What a cheer in this subject for all those of you who are in conjunction of hostile circumstances. Three things were against Benaiah of my text in the moment of combat, the snow that impeded his movements, the pit that environed him in a small space, and the lion, with open jaws and uplifted paw. And yet I hear the shout of Benaiah's victory. Oh, men and women of three troubles. You say, "I could stand one, and I think I could stand two; but three are at least one too many."

There is a man in business perplexity and who has sickness in his family, and old age is coming on. Three troubles—a lion, a pit and a snowy day. There is a good woman with failing health, and a dissipated husband, and a wayward boy—three troubles! There is a yonng man, salary cut down, bad cough, frowning future—three troubles! There is a maiden with difficult school lessons she cannot get, a face that is not as attractive as some of her schoolmates, a prospect that through hard times she must quit school before she graduates—three troubles! There is an author, his manuscript rejected his power of origination in decadence, a numbness in forefinger and thumb, which threatens paralysis—three troubles! There is a reporter of fine taste sent to report a pugilism instead of an oratorio, the copy he hands is rejected because the paper is full, a mother to support on small income—three troubles! I could march right off these seats, and across this platform, if they would come at my call, five hundred people with three troubles. This is the opportunity to play the hero or the heroine, not on a small stage with a few hundred people to clap their approval, but with all the galleries of heaven filled with sympathetic and applauding spectators, for we are "surrounded by a great cloud of witnesses." My brother, my sister, my father, my mother, what a chance you have! While you are in the struggle, if you only have the grace of Christ to listen, a voice parts the heavens, saying, "My grace is sufficient for thee;" "Whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth;" "You shall be more than conquerors." And that reminds me of a letter on my table written by some one whom I suppose to be at this moment present, saying: "My dear, dear Doctor: You will please pardon the writer for asking that at some time when you feel like it, you kindly preach from the 30th Psalm, 5th verse, 'Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning!' and much oblige a downtown business man." So to all downtown business men, and to all uptown business men, I say, if you have on hand goods that you cannot sell, and debtors who will not, or cannot, pay, and you are also suffering from uncertainty as to what the imbecile American Congress will do about the tariff, you have three troubles, and enough to bring you with in the range of the consolation of my text, where you find the triumph of Benaiah over a lion, and a pit, and a snowy day. If you have only one trouble, I cannot spend my time with you to-day. You must have at least three, and then remember how many have triumphed over such a train of misfortune. Paul had three troubles; Sanhedrin denouncing him—that was one great trouble; physical infirmity, which he called "a thorn in the flesh," and although we know not what the thorn was, we do know from the figure he used that it must have been something that stuck him—that was the second trouble; approaching martyrdom—that made the three troubles. Yet hear what he says: "If I had only one misfortune, I could stand that; but three are two too many?" No; I misinterpret. He says: "Sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; poor, yet making many rich; having nothing, yet possessing all things." "Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

David had three troubles; a bad boy, a temptation to dissoluteness, and dethronement. What does he say? "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in time of trouble. Therefore, will not we fear, though the earth be removed and though the mountains be cast into the midst of the sea."

John Wesley had three troubles—Defamation by mobs, domestic infelicity, fatigue from more sermons preached and more miles traveled than almost any man of his time. What does he say? "The best of all is, God is with us?" And when his poet brother, Charles Wesley, said to him, "Brother John, if the Lord were to give me wings, I'd fly." John's reply was, "Brother Charles, if the Lord told me to fly, I'd do it, and leave Him to find the wings."

George Whitefield had three troubles: Rejection from the pulpits of England because he was too dramatic—that was one trouble; strabismus, or the crossing of his eyes, that subjected him to the caricature of all the small wits of the day; vermin and dead animals thrown at him while he preached on the commons—that made three troubles. Nevertheless, his sermons were so buoyant that a little child dying soon after hearing him preach said in the intervals of pain, "Let me go to Mr. Whitefield's God." Oh, I am so glad that Benaiah of my text was not the only one who triumphed over a lion in a pit on a snowy day.

Notice in my text a victory over bad weather. It was a snowy day, when one's vitality is at a low ebb, and the spirits are natually depressed, and one does not feel like undertaking a great enterprise, when Benaiah rubs his hands together to warm them by extra friction, or threshes his arms around him to revive circulation of the blood, and then goes at the lion, which was all the more fierce and ravenous because of the sharp weather. Inspiration here admits atmospheric hindrance. The snowy day at Valley Forge well nigh put an end to the struggle for American independence. The snowy day demolished Napoleon's army on the way from Moscow. The inclemency of January and February weather has some years bankrupted thousands of merchants. Long succession of stormy Sabbaths has crippled innumerable churches. Lighthouses veiled by the snow on many a coast have failed to warn off from the rocks the doomed frigate. Tens of thousands of Christians of nervous temperament by the depression of a snowy day almost despair of reaching heaven. Yet, in that style of weather Benaiah of the text achieved his most celebrated victory; and let us by the grace of God become victor over influences atmospheric. If we are happy only when the wind blows from the clear northwest, and the thermometer is above freezing point and the sky is an inverted blue cup of sunshine poured all over us, it is religion ninety-five per cent. off. Thank God there are Christians, who, though their whole life through sickness has been a snowy day, have killed every lion of despondency that dared to put its cruel paw against their suffering pillow. It was a snowy day when the pilgrim fathers set foot, not on a bank of flowers, but on the cold New England rock, and from a ship that might have been more appropriately called after a December hurricane than after a "Mayflower," they took possession of this continent. And amid more chilly worldly circumstances many a good man or a good woman has taken possession of a whole continent of spiritual satisfaction, valleys of peace, and rivers of gladness, and mountains of joy. Christ landed in our world not in the month of May, but in the stormy month of December, to show us that we might have Christ in winter weather, and on a snowy day.

Notice everything down in the pit that snowy day depended upon Benaiah's weapon. There was as much strength in one muscle of that lion as in all the muscles of both arms of Benaiah. It is the strongest of beasts, and has been known to carry off an ox. Its tongue is so rough that it acts as a rasp tearing off the flesh it licks. The two great canines at each side of the mouth make escape impossible for anything it has once seized. Yet Benaiah puts his heel on the neck of this "king of beasts." Was it a dagger? Was it a javelin? Was it a knife? I cannot tell, but everything depended on it. But for that, Benaiah's body under one craunch of the monster would have been left limp and tumbled in the snow. And when you and I go into the fight with temptation, if we have not the right kind of weapon, instead of our slaying the lion, the lion will slay us. The sword of the Spirit! Nothing in earth or hell can stand before that. Victory with that, or no victory at all. By that I mean prayer to God, confidence in his rescuing power, saving grace, Almighty deliverance. I do not care what you call it; I call it "Sword of the Spirit." And if the lions of all the jungles of perdition should at once spring upon your soul, by that weapon of heavenly metal you can thrust them back, and cut them down and stab them through, and leave them powerless at your feet. Your good resolution wielded against the powers which assault you in a toy pistol against an Armstrong gun; is a pen knife held out against the brandished sabres of a Heintzelman's cavalry charge. Go into the fight against sin on your own strength and the result will be the hot breath of the lion in your blanched face and his front paws, one on each lung. Alas! for the man not fully armed, down in the pit, on a snowy day and before him a lion.

All my hearers and readers have a big fight of some sort on hand, but the biggest and the wrathiest lion which you have to fight is what the Bible calls, "The roaring lion, who walketh about, seeking whom he may devour." Now, you have never seen a real lion unless you have seen him in India or Africa, just after capture. Long caging breaks his spirit, and the presence of human beings tames him. But you ought to see him spring against the iron bars in the Zoological Gardens of Calcutta, and hear him roar for the prey. It makes one's blood curdle, and you shrink back, although you know there is no peril. Plenty of lions in olden times. Six hundred of them were slaughtered on one occasion in the presence of Pompey in the Roman Amphitheatre. Lions came out and destroyed the camels which carried the baggage of Xerxes' army. In Bible times there were so many times there were so many lions that they are frequently alluded to in the Scripture. Joel, the prophet, describes the "cheek teeth" of a great lion; and Isaiah mentions among the attractions of heaven that "no lion shall be there;" and Amos speaks of a shepherd taking a lamb's ear out of the mouth of a lion; and Solomon describes the righteous as "bold as a lion;" and Daniel was a great lion tamer; and David and Jeremiah and St. John often speak of this creature.

But most am I impressed by what I have quoted from the Apostle Peter, when he calls the devil a lion. That means strength. That means bloodthirstiness. That means cruelty. That means destruction. Some of you have felt the strength of his paw, and the sharpness of his tooth, and the horror of his rage. Yes, he is a savage devil. He roared at everything good when Lord Claverhouse assailed the Covenanters, and at Bartholomew against the Huguenots, one August night when the bell tolled for butchery to begin, and the ghastly joke in the street was, "Blood letting is good in August," and 50,000 assassin knives were plunged into the victims, and this monster has had under his paw many of the grandest souls of all time, and fattened with the spoils of centuries, he comes for you. But I am glad to say to all of you who have got the worst in such a struggle, that there is a Lion on our side, if you want Him: Revelation, 5: 5, "The Lion of Judah's tribe." A Lamb to us, but a Lion to meet that other lion, and you can easily guess who will beat in that fight, and who will be beaten. When two opposing lions meet in a jungle in India, you cannot tell which will overcome and which will be overcome. They glare at each other for a moment, and then with full strength of muscle they dash against each other like two thunderbolts of colliding storm clouds and with jaws like the crush of avalanches, and with a resounding voice that makes the Himalayas tremble, and with a pull, and tear, and clutch, and trample, and shaking of the head from side to side, until it is too much for human endurance to witness, and though one lion may be left dead, the one which has conquered crawls away lacerated and gashed and lame and eyeless, to bleed to death in an adjoining jungle. But if you and I feel enough our weakness in this battle of temptation and ask for the Divine help, against that old lion of hell, described in St. Peter, will go that stronger Lion described in Revelation and it will be no uncertain grapple, but under one Omnipotent stroke the devouring monster that would slay our soul, shall go reeling back into a pit ten thousand times deeper than that in which Benaiah slew the lion one a snowy day,

NO FREE TRADE FOR HIM.

The following dispatch appeared in the daily press, dated Windsor, Feb. 25, 1895: "Victor Meron, who left Essex County with his wife and family and settled on a farm in Michigan, returned this morning and, according to his own statement, is a poorer but a much wiser man. He stated to the reporter that he lost while away fully $5,000 and advises anyone who thinks he can better his condition by leaving this country to take a trip across the river before selling out his interest here. "It is impossible for me to tell you what we have suffered," he said, while his household goods were being examined at the ferry dock; "but I can truthfully say that I have come to stay, and have concluded that Canada is good enough for me. At one time I had the annexation craze; at another time I believed in free trade, but after the bitter experience I have had I am of the opinion that this country is just about right as it is and it is a good thing to leave well enough alone. Those who voted for the Democratic party and free trade on the other side have learned that lesson and are anxiously waiting for the time when they can get a chance to vote the other way." Mr. Meron is not by any means the only farmer who is returning, as not a day goes by but one or more families can be seen coming across the river with their household goods. There was a time when the stream was going the other way, and the people here were crying for annexation or free trade, but that time has past, and those who are in a position to know say that not more than a dozen in this city would favor annexation or political union if a vote were to be taken on the question."

Mr. Laurier ought to write a kindly letter to this man telling him of all the beauties of English free trade and unrestricted reciprocity.

If the men of Canada should by any chance adopt Mr. Laurier's fads they will be sicker even as a result than this Victor Meron.

ALL ONE-SIDED.

Four hundred and thirty millions of people of those most advanced in Science, Education and the Industrial Arts of the world stand nationally ranged and committed to the principle of protection for their industries by tariff legislation. Thirty-eight millions of British are all that are left, who nationally support the free-trade tariff system.

These 430 millions include Canada, the United States, Mexico, South America, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Australia, (excepting New South Wales.) Switzerland, Austro-Hungary, Russia, Sweden and Norway, and other countries of minor importance.

Calf Love.

The oddest thing of all, as I look back upon this "unhappy love," is that it was not particularly unhappy. In the first place, it ministered most potently to my self-respect. Neither before nor since have I been half so interesting to myself. I reveled in tragic emotions; I apostrophized myself in sublimely gloomy language; I wrote despairing sonnets, full of youthful mawkishness, and I extracted conscientiously the last drop of bitterness which the situation was capable of yielding.

Truth to tell, I kept meeting my predestined maiden off and on, in one guise or another, for the next five or six years and at last, becoming skeptical, ceased to look for her. If I found her the matrimonial problem, so far as I am concerned, would have been solved once and forever. She and I, I fondly believed, would have struck a divine harmony which would have rung richly and clearly through our united lives. But how many of us are there who find this complementary chord to our being? And how many more are there who, prematrimonially, fancy that they have found it, and are waked up post matrimonially by a jarring and perpetual discord?—H. H Boyesen, in March Lippincott's.

THE HOLLOW RUBY.
By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

(Now First Published—All Rights Reserved.)

CHAPTER IV.

An hour after sunset Meryon, mounted on a thoroughbred Arab and followed by two camels bearing his luggage, passed out of the gate of the city and set his course towards the west. A good many things had happened since we saw him last.

Ebal, on hearing the result of the interview, had declared that it meant mischief, and begged to be taken along to share his master's fate. Meryon had a half-formed scheme to profit by the confusion in the harem caused by the disgrace of Hatipha, to carry off the princess; but the only way to effect it was to have her join him that night beyond the boundary of the principality, which was not more than twenty miles distant. By the connivance of Senuah and the help of Ebal, this might be accomplished; and the latter eagerly agreed to attempt it. There had not been much time to arrange the details of the plot, but a trysting place was fixed upon—a tall, isolated rock near the caravan road, in the enemy's country. Here Meryon was to wait six hours; if Ebal and the princess did not appear within that time, he was to presume that the plan had miscarried, and keep on alone.

Meanwhile it transpired that Hatipha had escaped; when the prince's guards went to get him, he had vanished. It was not surprising; the war scare threw everything into a hubbub. Had the American not been rendered so conspicuous by his mission, he might easily have spirited away the princess himself. Late in the afternoon a report that the princess' mother had been taken violently ill added to the confusion. When Meryon went to the prince for his farewell interview, he was half minded to proclaim and put himself at the head of a revolution, depose his highness, and assume his throne. The odds were in favor of such a move being successful. Meryon finally resolved against it, from reluctance to be left with a kingdom on his hands so far from New York, and with the home policy still so strong against annexations. He afterwards was sorry he had been so fastidious.

He found the prince entirely alone—divested for the moment even of his Nubians. He produced a writing done in minute characters on very thin tissue, setting forth that the bearer was the trusted friend of the undersigned, and going on to describe the situation and demand help. When Meryon had finished reading this his highness drew from the folds of his robe a small gold box richly ornamented, and opened it. There lay a huge ruby, about two inches in length, and shaped like a much elongated egg. Meryon could not repress an exclamation of surprise; such a stone was never before seen; it could not be bought for a room full of rupees.

The prince twisted it between his fingers, and it came apart; it had been cut in two and hollowed out, and the parts made to screw together. The letter was now rolled up and inserted into this precious box; so there was a vast fortune and a message of life and death all done up in a parcel the size of a man's little finger. The prince handed it to Meryon.

"Do you expect me to take the responsibility of lugging a bomb-shell like that about the country?" demanded the latter recoiling.

"Death is powerless against him who carries it," replied the other. "It is a talisman, the greatest treasure of my dynasty; till now no unbeliever has ever seen it; judge then of the confidence I repose in you! When you arrive here with the army of my ally and give me back the hollow ruby, I will in return give you my other greatest treasure—my daughter, the Princess Terah—to be the bride of your heart and the queen of your harem."

THE BOY WAS NOT TO BE FOUND.

"This old pouter-pigeon," said Meryon to himself, "has been smart enough to see that by putting me upon honor he can get the best of me. He has me on toast. I must countermand the orders for the elopement, and play straight ball! These orientals are too much for us after all. Kismet! Hand it over, then," he added aloud, as if the precious object were a chocolate caramel.

"How will you carry it?" asked his highness.

"In my waistcoat pocket, of course," replied the American, nonchalantly stuffing it into that receptacle.

"Perhaps it is as well so," said his highness, thoughtfully. "If danger threatens you can readily swallow it," he added. "Remember, Meryon Pacha, it is worth the ransom of a kingdom."

"What? this thing!" exclaimed Meryon, slapping his pocket with a contemptuous smile. "Bless you, the boys where I come from use things like this for sinkers when they go fishing! Good-by!"

On returning to his apartments he sent for Ebal to tell him of his changed purposes. The boy was not to be found. The hour for starting came, and still no Ebal. After waiting for the last possible moment he was forced to set out with this important detail left at loose ends. He was ill at ease and rather cross He cared more for Ebal than for anyone in the country except Terah, and feared lest some mishap had overtaken him.

The party consisted of two camels with their drivers—one of whom was the guide—loaded with Meryon's luggage, and he himself on his horse, a thorough bred Arab.

The twenty miles to the border was traversed without incident. As they crossed the line the moon rose, in its third quarter, throwing their long black shadows before them on the sandy plain. Its light also dimly revealed the apex of the great rock appointed as the trysting place, and where it was still Meryon's intention to camp for the night.

Meanwhile, he anticipated being stopped by the officers of customs, for his passport, which was in readiness; but none appeared, and they kept on. An hour's further travel brought them to the great rock. The picturesqueness of the scene pleased Meryon's artist eye.

The rock was of a roughly conical shape, about a hundred feet high. It stood in the midst of a barren plain; but around it, their roots nourished by the waters of a spring which bubbled from the ground and filled a wide stone basin, was a grove of tall palms and great hemispherical mangos. All was silent and deserted in silent moonlight. In the base of the rock was a narrow opening leading to a small cave or cell, formerly, according to tradition, occupied by a saint and hermit of supernatural powers. Meryon looked into it, and saw a space about eight feet in diameter, hewn out of the solid rock. By heaping a few loose bowlders at the entrance it might be made a dungeon more secure than a chamber in a New York safe-deposit company's vaults.

The animals were watered and fed. The camels squatted down in their usual absurd fashion, with their legs curled under them and their noses on a parallel with the horizon. The drivers curled up beside them and promptly went to sleep. Meryon did not feel sleepy. He wandered about, thinking over what had happened, and speculating as to might be to come.

It was like a mixture of the Arabian Nights and a comic opera at the Casino—this predicament into which his artistic and susceptible temperament and devil-may-care habit had brought him. No doubt his mother-wit and audacity had that day saved his neck, but only to put it in yet graver jeopardy. Again, supposing all to turn out well, what sort of a figure would his oriental bride cut in the drawing-rooms of the Four Hundred, and at Newport, Lenox and Bar Harbor?

"She'll cut a swathe—that's what she'll do!" said he to himself, with a chuckle. But the chuckle died away. How about his being hanged for a spy?

Would Ebal succeed in bringing her tonight? The lover hoped ardently that he would; then the man of the world took a hand, and hoped he would not. The adventure was as near being desperate as it could be, already; with her to take care of, it would lap over about ninety per cent. on the wrong side. No; the princess was safest in her own harem for the present.

The moon mounted to the apex of the dome of heaven. In another hour or two dawn would begin. It became chilly. The stillness was broken only by the low gurgling of the spring, a sigh from the camels, or the sound of the horse cropping the herbage. The artist thought he would turn in for an hour's nap. Hark!

A noise like a faint pulsation, far off. It grew stronger, but he could not yet fix its direction. It came nearer. It was approaching from the city. A horse—a single horse; Ebal, alone; he had not brought Terah. "Confound him!" mutterad the lover. "A good thing, too!" retorted the same person.

The horseman, whoever he was, now came up rapidly, yet, in that strange light, it was difficult to distinguish him. At times he utterly vanished, like a phantom; then he reappeared, shadow-like; but each time nearer. All at once, as it were, up he rode in flesh and blood. Yes, it was Ebal.

"Well, my boy, so you didn't get her?" said Meryon, stepping up. Ebal was evidently much exhausted; he reeled in the saddle, and would have tumbled off if Meryon had not caught him. "Why you poor little kid?" muttered he, compassionately.

Then he gave a sudden start, and stared in the youth's face. Ebal's soot black hair, his eyes and features; but this supple young body which his arms held was the body, not of a boy, but of a girl! He almost dropped her in astonishment.

"Terah! what, Terah? Well, by the great horn spoon! Why, you cunning little sweetness!" Here he kissed her. "Tuckered out, eh? I should think she might! And all sole alone! What became of Ebal?"

The princess was nearly at the end of her tether. Being an oriental, she did not faint; that art is little understood in the east. But she rested in her lover's arms like a little sack of soft peaches, and did not in the least resent his demonstration of affection.

"Light of my soul," she murmured, "am I safe? Oh, I am so thirsty—and hungry! Oh, such a ride! That hard saddle—I can hardly move my legs! Are we alone? It's so strange being without a veil! These men's clothes—how I must look!"

Meryon set her down on a pile of rugs beside the spring. He got a bottle of wine and some food, and made her as comfortable as he could. "You look like an angel," he said; "though not like a male one, in spite of that rig. You're feminine, my dear, inside and out. Luckily that Arab streak in you—wherever you got it—Ebal has it, too—keeps you from being so plump as most of 'em; and that burnous doesn't tell much; still, the sex is written all over you and whoever takes you for a boy is an ass. But what about Ebal? what's the matter that he didn't escort you?"

The princess, whom the wine was beginning to restore, laughed faintly, as a schoolgirl over some bit of roguery.

"We exchanged dresses and places, lord of my heart," said she. "Ah, I often wished, before I got here, that I was safe back among the soft cushions again. But now I am glad; and when I have smoked some cigarettes and had a good long sleep, I shall be all right."

"This is going to be the devil," thought Meryon (referring to the situation.) "Here she is dressed like my footboy and acting like the princess! We ought to be off in an hour, and she's booked herself for a nine hours' nap Hannibal getting his army over the Alps was nothing to my getting this girl over fifty miles of flat plain. I must try fixing her a bed on camel back, and letting the beast rock her to sleep. And Ebal—by the way, Terah," he said aloud, "how is it about Ebal? Do you mean he has taken your place as princess in the harem? But he'll be found out, won't he? and what'll they do with him then?"

"Where are the cigarettes?" demanded the princess. "Ebal? Oh, the prince will impale him, I suppose. Or perhaps, since he's so young, he will only bastinado him and cut off his head. I don't know, but Ebal won't mind; it was he that proposed the exchange; and he's only a slave you know. Where am I to sleep?"

"WE EXCHANGED DRESSES AND PLACES."

"You won't sleep at present," returned the American, with sudden sternness. "Listen to me! Do you mean to say, seriously, that Ebal will be killed for getting you off?"

She stared at him with eyes of lazy wonder and laughed.

"Light of my soul, if he had deceived you like that, would not you kill him? Bismillah! My father is a man."

Meryon jumped to his feet.

"I'll show you and your father the sort of a man I am!" said he. "That boy is not going to be killed. We are going back to prevent it. Ebal impaled—I guess not! This elopement is indefinitely postponed. Why, what a cold-blooded little thing you are! The embassy may go to the devil! Hey, you fellows! Wake up and pack, do you hear? We're going home. Hallo! What's all this?"

They were surrounded by a score of armed horsemen, among the foremost of whom Meryon recognized the fat figure and malignant grimace of his enemy, Hatipha, with a huge pistol in his hand.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Good Idea.

Badges worn in the buttonhole have taken the place of commutation tickets in Belgium, where the new system of fortnightly season tickets good on the railroads over the whole government system has greatly increased the number of commuters.

- = AGAIN = -

We have received another lot of those good, strong stone plates that went off so quickly at 25, 30 and 35 cents per half dozen.

Also another lot of those good, strong quaker flint Lamp Chimneys, large size, at 5c. each. If we do the Crockery business it's just because we do it better for you than others, and that is all you want.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

This Week!

We wish to call your attention to our

Dress Goods Dept.,

Which is now replete with all new makes of fabrics in novel designs and lovely colorings, and at prices that are right.

Also a splendid range of Dress Trimmings in Jets, Silks Tinsel, Etc., all novelties and low in price. Laces and Embroideries in endless variety.

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By Special Royal Warrant — Soap Makers To The Queen
SUNLIGHT SOAP
GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1889.
THE GREAT CLEANSER
REDUCED TO SIX CENTS
ALL GROCERS

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Sluggish Liver and all Stomach Troubles.

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Are Purely Vegetable, elegantly Sugar-Coated, and do not gripe or sicken.

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Act gently but promptly and thoroughly. "The safest family medicine." All Druggists keep

BRISTOL'S PILLS

FINE TAILORING!

We have moved into the Store lately occupied by

MR. MILLS.

OUR NEW . . . SPRING GOODS

Arriving daily. Inspection solicited.

A. N. REID.
MR. MINOR, Cutter.

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Our Store up to date.
Our Stock up to date.
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New Store, new Goods, new Prices.
Everything new, bright and cheerful.
New Collars and Cuffs, new Neckwear.
New Gloves, new Shirts, new Braces.
Everything new and up to date.
Come and see our alterations and try our new Patent King Shirt.

A. E. FISH & CO.
The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gents Furnishers, of Belleville.

Our Display

Of Confectionery, Fruit and fine Bakery goods to-morrow will be "par excellence," be sure you see it.

In the Confectionery line we have very, very many varieties. In Fruit we have fine large Pineapples, Messina Lemons, California Navel Oranges, (seedless), Florida Oranges, Valencia Oranges and Russet Oranges.

Our window of bakery goods will be sure to attract attention as it always does, by reason of the superiority of the goods themselves, the attractiveness of their finish and the tasty way in which they are arranged. To-morrow we will have large and individual Charlottes, Cream Rolls, Cream Puffs filled with genuine whipped cream, these will be very nice for tea, and many varieties of small and large Cakes. In Ice Cream we will have—Vanilla, Nepolitan and Jersey with cherries.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.

Remember price of our Oysters—Standards, 40c per quart; Extra Selects, 50c.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of Patrick Fitzpatrick, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 110, Section 36, that all persons having claims upon or against the estate of Patrick Fitzpatrick, late of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, hotel-keeper, deceased, who died on or about the 3rd day of February, in the year of our Lord 1895, are on or before the 20th day of MARCH, A. D. 1895, to send by post, (prepaid), or deliver to W. P. McMahon, Barrister, &c., Front St., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for James Fitzpatrick, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, and Thomas Fitzpatrick of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, farmer, executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and the nature of all securities (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given, that after the said last mentioned date, the estate of the said deceased will be distributed among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required, and the executors of the said estate will not be responsible for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received as aforesaid at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Belleville, this 15th day of Feb., A. D. 1895.

W. P. McMAHON,
Barrister, &c.,
Front St., Belleville,
Solicitor for Executors.

242d, sat&wed, 8t

THE GASPE BAY MINING COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Company will be held in the Office of the Secretary, 146 St. James Street, Montreal, at noon, on

FRIDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1895.

Business, election of Officers, etc., etc.

By order,
E. DESBARATS,
Sec'y-Treas.

d4t, feb. 21, 28 mar. 2, 9

YE , I T LL YOU

Children will grow up to have a clear and healthy skin if they use

BABY'S OWN SOAP

and will keep it so, as long as they continue using it. "Now don't you be softy and let your grocer sell you an inferior kind on which he makes more profit.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co.
Manufacturers, MONTREA.

THE change from the extremely delicate coloring of the past few years with such monotonous effects, to the stronger, richer colorings of to-day, is not so much a change in fashion as an improvement in taste. When a decorator was timid or inartistic, he avoided strong colors as a child avoids the fire. He had little or no conception of how to use them; hence he remained in the cold montony of whites and grays. If now and again he tentatively ventured in colors, the results were so awful that he would shrink in horror from another such attempt. Some bolder and more callous spirits made picturesque and kaleidoscopic effects which they urged upon innocent and amiable people as artistic; but that sunflower æstheticism did not last. It had the merit of garish effect or of artistic sensationalism only. It could not last. Good taste, like good sense, will always prevail. As a sort of protest against the sunflower sensationalism, the dainty period of creamy-white timidity came into vogue. Many decorators knew that oddities of form and color could not be used in marble halls and maidens' boudoirs, but they did not have the independence to risk an open defiance of the prevalent style. They found a sort of refuge under "A Milk White Flag" of nonentity. The wall-paper manufacturers assumed the risk of putting colors into their papers for this season. The results are beautiful in the products and profitable to the consumer. Strong, rich colors are precisely what the people were waiting for; employed judiciously, they are precisely what they should have. This is an era of strong colors. It is also an era of good taste. It is the period of the golden mean between the eccentricities of the sunflower sensationalism, of riotous vulgarity, and the dreary daintiness of whitey timidity. It is not only philosophic to use strong colors, but it is artistic, æsthetic, and delightful—the climax of all things true, good, and beautiful.

C. B. Scantlebury.

HEAD OFFICE, BELLEVILLE, Telephone A 4. Scranton Coal BRANCH Office, NAPANEE.

THOS. STEWART, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
COAL, WOOD, OATS, SEEDS, and HAY.

Hard Wood, Soft Wood, Blocks, Edgings, Stove, Mixed Nut, Pea, Brier Hill, and Connel Coal.
Baled Hay always on hand. Highest prices paid for Seeds.

LISTEN FRIENDS!!
We SAY because we KNOW!

Our COAL! This Season is unexcelled for quality because the Bill of Lading bears the Brand of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company.

Cut this out and test this "Ad" when the winter winds whistle.

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. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
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GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
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. . QUEEN FLOUR
Which is Warranted.
THE BEST IN CANADA
For sale by
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Louis Benmore.
Send them an order.

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—THE—
"Dress Tourist," $1.75
is equal to many
$3.00 HATS.
See our display of New Shapes of both English and American Hats.
MINAKER,
The Hatter and Furnisher,
2 doors North of Foot Bridge.

GENTLEMEN . . .
Before ordering your Fall Clothing don't fail to take a look through
A. N. REID'S
New Fall Importations of
Scotch, English and Irish Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings, Irish Serges, Cheviots, Hop Sackings and Black Worsteds

First Class Goods and Prices low]
Mr. Minor, our cutter, is one of the best in Ontario.

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED!'
Please call and inspect our New Goods.

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Pure Candy
We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.
With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.
Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.
Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

Jules D'Estimanville Clement writes from Montreal: "I was suffering from skin disease, and after all drugs failed tried Burdock Blood Bitters, of which three bottles restored me to good health. I recommend it also for dyspepsia."

Beggars are promptly arrested in Vienna if caught begging on the streets.

The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

Algiers is so called from the Arabic words Al-Jezair, meaning "a peninsula."

Consumption follows neglected colds, Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles.

The word Ceylon is of Sanskrit origin, signifying the "Island of Lions."

To save life from the ravages of disease is nobler than to win a kingdom. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all blood diseases, scrofula, blotches, pimples, skin diseases, etc., by its cleansing power over the entire system.

Jutland was originally Juteland, or the land of the Jutes, a Gothic tribe.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Couhgs, Colds, etc.

Bulgaria was formerly Volgaria, so called om the Volsci who inhabited it.

As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

Zanzibar, more correctly Zanguebar, signifies "the coast of the negroes."

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Pop the Question, Shall I?

Well, a little later on; I think first I should see about a policy in the

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY

so that I may feel in a better position financially, and go about with more

ASSURANCE

Now I say that man's head is level.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Golden Specific.
It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. IT NEVER FAILS
Mothers and Wives, you can save the victims.
BOOK OF PARTICULARS FREE
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO. TORONTO, Ont.

Railway Time Tables

Grand Trunk Railway.

Trains arrive at and depart from Belleville Station as follows:

Going East.	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.
Going West.	**Arrive.**	**Leave.**
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.
Going East.	**(Arrive.)**
Mail	4:30 p.m.
Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

INSURANCE.

Western Assurance Company,
Fire and Marine, Head Office, Toronto.
North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.,
Fire and Life, Head Office (Can.) Montreal.
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Fire, Head Office (Canada) Montreal.
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Ask Your Grocer For
'MORAHNEE'
It has no equal.
In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.

J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
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Something Good to
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FINEST HEADS, CURED!
No trouble for you to cure and run risks.
100 lb. Lots, 2½c. per lb.

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DRESSMAKING IN CHINA

THE SEAMSTER HOLDS THE FORT OF THE SEAMSTRESS.

And Your Dressmaker Is a Man—Mr. Ah Ho, of Ah Ho & Co., Makes Life Tolerable by His Art—He Has Several Beautiful Wives.

Climbing volcanic peaks in the Sandwich Islands does not usually improve a woman's wearing apparel; neither does chasing around Japanese highways in a rickshaw pushed and pulled by the brown-eyed little men of that pugnacious land. So when I reached China and had sorrowfully examined and contemplated my wardrobe, I sent for a dressmaker. I wanted to go as a matter of fact, myself, but I was informed by an old-time resident that such action violated all the principles of oriental etiquette, and that the dressmaker would come to me. This startled me with its novelty. I had vague recollections of distinguished ladies on Fifth avenue who received their patrons from 10 until 3, and of other less distinguished modistes who occasionally vouchsafed to take an order for a gown, and I thought for a second that there were some people at home in the United States who could study Chinese etiquette with considerable advantage.

THIS IS MY NO. 1 WIFE.

I had no more than finished these recollections when my "boy" who was a full-grown man of some 50 years, who had been sent off upon the errand, gently opened the door and entered with a fellow-countryman. The stranger was presenetd as Mr. Ah Ho, of Ah Ho & Co., ladies' dressmaking. He was an oldish man, and as I afterwards learned, a grandfather or great-grandfather. He was dignified, polite and the quietest human being in his movements that I ever saw. He could cross a room as silently as a tomcat after the family canary. He asked me what I wanted and I told him. He inquired after the kinds of goods I desired and I gave him the needful information.

ONE OF THE WIVES.

He took no notes, but listened courteously and then said "My go catchee sample." In an hour he was back again and with him were samples of just exactly what I had described. I was so astonished that I began to regard Ah Ho as a clairvoyant. I told him how I wanted the clothes cut, trimmed and decorated, to which he listened as before and then, suddenly displaying a tape measure, he took my dimensions so quickly and gently that I hardly knew what he was about. He bowed and said: "My come to-mollow and tly on dress makee fit," and vanished.

MY MONGOLIAN TAILOR.

The next day Ah Ho called and expressed himself as greatly pleased with my praise. I asked for his bill and received a paper half in Chinese and half in English. It was the most curious bill I ever saw. It read about as follows: "To Ah Ho debtor, so many yards of goods at a certain price, naming the figure at which he had bought the stuff; buttons, lining and thread so much; then followed the entry twenty-four days' labor at 20 cents a day, $4.80; port r, 20 cents; for Ah Ho, $2.20. The total was anywhere from one-third to one tenth of what it would have cost in any of our great cities. One of the four suits was a tennis suit of white flannel, with cap and jacket similar to one that I had had in the United States, the latter had cost me $40.

Ah Ho's manufacture, equally good in every respect, came to $9.50. A few days afterward, while taking a constitutional, one of my chair coolies said: "That house belong Ah Ho shop." I looked at the place denoted and saw a large sign confirming the boy's statement. It read: "Ah Ho Undertakes to Make Ladies a Dress. Woman Coats Make Over. Fine Rain Coats Gauranteed. Materials Catchee and Fixee."

The sign was too much for me, and I had hardly entered when a bright-eyed little urchin appeared at a side door and said: "Old man, come pretty quick," and vanished. The next moment Ah Ho himself was in the doorway smiling and urbane as ever. I told him I wanted to see his workroom, and although he looked somewhat surprised at the request, he bowed in acquiescence and escorted me to the side door into an adjoining apartment. It was a large, well ventilated and neat looking room, twenty-five feet wide, thirty feet long and about fifteen feet high. In it were six good American sewing machines, some small hand sewing machines, and all the paraphernalia of the trade. I noticed, too, that not only were the machines up to date, but that each one was supplied with the latest attachments. At each machine sat a plainly but neatly dressed Chinese woman working away for dear life, and around the room were scattered women, boys and girls, either sitting upon benches or squatting on the floor busily engaged upon some fabric.

Ah Ho drew himself up and told me in his mysterious dialect that this was his workshop, and these the members of his family. He pointed out the lady at the first machine, and said: "This is my number 1 wife. She velly muchee lazy and too muchee slow pidgin. She no good!"

The next lady whom he encouraged with a benevolent grin was his No. 2 wife. She possessed all the Christian virtues, apparently, because, after praising her very highly in his limited vocabulary, he completed his remarks by a number of Chinese sentences, which made No. 2 grin with delight and No. 1 frown and the rest of the people chuckle all over.

There were two other wives, three slave girls, three sons, five or six daughters-in-law and an assorted lot which I couldn't exactly make out, but they included grandchildren and apprentices and possibly mothers-in-law of the respective sons. The room was exquisitely clean, the floor and furniture gleaming as if made of burnished metal. The air was fresh and sweet and in one corner a table was being set for the six o'clock dinner. I admired the order and discipline and also the economy in having the family to do all the work and not being obliged to rely upon hirelings. Ah Ho listened pondered a moment, and then said: "Yes, he be pretty good, especially when my be here to watchee them. When my not around these piecey wives belong my, get fightee and neglect their pidgin terribly. I allow each one twenty cents one day for work, but I do not pay it to her.

As I turned to go Ah Ho informed me that in addition to dressmaking, he also made hosiery and underwear to order. I went away with the conviction that if he did as well in such matters as in dress-making proper, he would be a godsend to one of our modern dress reformers.—MARGHERITA ARLINA HAMM.

A Canadian Samson.

Mr. S. C. Glashan, inspector of public schools, can recount some interesting feats performed by Joseph Berryhill, whose marvelous strength remained unknown to the world for years, although renowned among the inhabitants in London township where he lived. In Saturday's Citizen several of Berryhill's feats were described, but Mr. Glashan remembers in 1857 seeing him do still more marvelous ones than any of those mentioned,

For instance, one day Berryhill drove on horseback from his farm in Siddlesville, a village in the County of Middlesex, where Mr. Glashan lived. After he arrived there, had dismounted and tied his horse in a hotel yard, a number of villagers gathered around and asked him to give them some exhibition of his strength. He willingly consented by catching up his horse by all fours, as a butcher's boy might lift a lamb, and carrying it clear into the stable. The spectators were astounded and gave vent to round after round of applause.

Berryhill's great strength was a misfortune to him in a way, for it shut him out from taking part in any sports held in the vicinity. Once at a picnic Mr. Glashan remembers having seen a number of big muscular men throwing the hammer. The winner of the contest managed to throw it to within about six feet of the end of a barn. When they were all done, Berryhill picked up the implement, and to the amazement of everybody landed it on the top ridge of the barn, where it stuck. The building would be at least 30 feet high, so it will be seen how very much farther in point of distance Berryhill could have thrown the hammer than the best of the country athletes at the picnic.—Ottawa Citizen.

ENGLISH JUSTICE.

A Dog-Fancier Imprisoned For Chopping a Bull-Terrier's Ears—The Magistrate's Pertinent Remarks.

At Worship-street Police Court recently, the magistrate, Mr. Bushby, gave his decision in the case against Henry Cooper, toy-terrier fancier of Gloucester street, Hackney Road, and Robert and Mary Carling, husband and wife, of Pritchard Road, Hackney, who were charged with torturing and ill treating a dog by cutting its ears. The prosecution, which is at the instance of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Aninals, asked for a decision on the question of illegality, as an undoubted form of cruelty of cropping the ears of dogs. The facts in connection with the case of the dog in question have not been disputed, Cooper being the owner of the dog and having paid Carling to "operate" upon it, Carling, it was proved, having been assisted by his wife, who held the animal.

Mr. Lynch, barrister for the defence, shifted the ground of defence, and contested the description of the dog operated on. In the summons it was described as an Irish terrier, and Mr. Colam, for the prosecution, produced a rule of the Kennel Club, the governing authority at dog shows, importing that no Irish terrier which had been cropped was eligible for a prize at shows.

Mr. Bushby having pointed out that the cropping of dogs' ears, if done to fulfill the requirements of showing, might be held to be palliated by Kennel Club rules, the defence produced the dog in question, and called witnesses to show that it was not an Irish terrier, but chiefly of the bull breed, and that the cropping of the latter kind was not merely an essential for show purposes—an uncropped animal being at once discarded by the judges—but an absolute necessity for the benefit, protection and avoidance of subsequent suffering for the animals themselves because of their combative qualities.

Mr. Bushby said that, apart from the general question as to whether the common practice of cropping bull-terriers was lawful, it could hardly be disputed that the defendants were liable for the special barbarity of mutilating the burrs of the ears of the dog in question. The evidence of Mr. Vero Shaw, an authority on dogs, went to show that uncropped bull-terriers could not safely be brought up together. That, if true, seemed only to furnish a reason for the bringing them up apart. On the whole he (Mr. Bushby) had come to the conclusion that the defendants had failed to justify the common practice—presumably originating in the exigencies of organized dog fighting, though encouraged by a notion, in some quarters, that cropping improved the look of the animals. The prevalence of the practice might have blunted any moral sensibility the defendants would perhaps otherwise have possessed. He took that into consideration, and allowed them the option of a fine, this being the first case of the kind tried here. Such fine, however, must be the full penalty of £5 on each defendant, with £2 2s. costs.

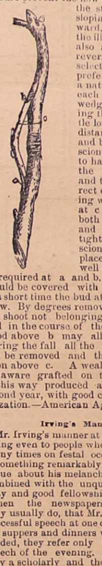
The fines not being paid, each defendant was sent to Holloway jail for one month's hard labor.—St. James' Gazette.

SEEDLING GRAPES.

Grafting Them on Old Vines Fruit is Obtained the Third Year After Seed.

E. L. Rautenberg described his experiments in crossing grapes, in his admirable paper to the Illinois horticultural society at its late meeting. For several years he has worked in these lines and thinks by proper crossing varieties may be developed which will stand our climate and resist diseases better than any of the existing kinds. The first important quality to be considered is hardiness; second, productiveness; and third, vigor in the plant. He stated that he has already produced several new kinds, but that as a variety was not valuable until it had been tested under all conditions, he could not as yet recommend them. He hoped, however, in the near future, to be able to report a few desirable new varieties. In crossing Mr. Rautenberg concludes that he would employ natives in preference to foreign grapes.

In all of his experiments in order to save time he grafts seedlings onto old vines, thus getting fruit the third year after seed. In this manner new varieties can be tested in a few years. He employs the herbaceous mode of grafting and describes it as follows: After the first four or five leaves are formed and the sap is flowing; choose a place where the graft is to be inserted and at that time wrap a twine tightly several times around the vine. This will, in a measure prevent the flow of sap. Below the string make a sloping cut downward, as shown in the illustration at a, also a similar one reversed at b. In selecting a scion, prefer one that has a natural bend. At each end cut it wedge shaped making the scion a little longer than the distance between a and b. Insert the scion, taking care to have the bark of the original vine and the scion in direct contact, securing with the string at c bound around both scion and vine and sufficiently tight to force the scion's ends into place. If this is well done no tie will be required at a and b, but the joints should be covered with grafting wax. In a short time the bud at d will begin to grow. By degrees remove all the growing shoot not belonging to the scion, and in the course of the summer the wood above b may all be taken off. During the fall all the stock above a can be removed and that part of the scion above c. A weak grower like Delaware grafted on the wild grape in this way produced a large crop the second year, with good culture and fertilization.—American Agriculturist.



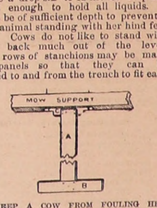
Irving's Manner

Mr. Irving's manner at supper is interesting even to people who have seen him many times on festal occasions. There is something remarkably odd and picturesque about his melancholy appearance combined with the unquestionable joviality and good fellowship of the man. When the newspapers announce, as they usually do, that Mr. Irving made a successful speech at one of the innumerable suppers and dinners which he has attended, they refer only to the first set speech of the evening. This is invariably a scholarly and thoughtful essay. delivered with marked expressiveness of style and with great theatric effect but it never terminates Mr. Irving's speechmaking for that particular evening. It is after the four or five formal speeches, which seem to be a painful necessity of every big banquet, that Mr. Irving really bristles up and begins to do his talking. Sometimes he speaks three times in an evening and sometimes six. He gets up and answers the people who make speeches about him. He smiles and chuckles to himself at the funny stories that are told, and if a point comes up after any man's speaking or story telling which strikes Mr. Irving as a good one, the tall, lank form rises again into view, the sallow face takes on a retrospective smile, and the actor shakes his forefinger warningly at his hearers, then he tells a story—it is always a good one—and drops back into his chair again. No one has ever known him to be in a hurry to depart from a dinner, and his tenacity of memory in recalling points about speeches that have been made during the evening is unrivalled. During all the festivities the English actor's countenance is that of a remorseful and dyspeptic cardinal, but the impression is a mask, which is easily disproved by the enjoying glitter of the tragedian's eyes, and the evident enthusiasm with which he enters into the fun.—New York Sun.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

Doors Should Fit Closely, Cracks Should be Stopped up and the Place Should be Kept Clean.

Every careful farmer will at this time see that his stable doors fit properly, and that all cracks are stopped. If not attended to animal heat will be lost and feed consequently wasted. Pieces of old horse blankets or strips of carpet sewed together in one great curtain with a broad hem on the upper edge and strung on a wire at the top of the door frame, will make an effectual storm door. This is pushed aside in the morning and drawn in place the last thing at night before shutting the outside door. Where stanchions are used for cows, make a drop six to 12 inches deep and tight enough to hold all liquids. It must be of sufficient depth to prevent a lazy animal standing with her hind feet in it. Cows do not like to stand with their back much out of the level. The rows of stanchions may be made in panels so that they can be moved to and from the trench to fit each set of cows. Build a manger in front of the stranchions 18 inches wide at the bottom, 2½ ft at top and 2½ ft deep. This will prevent scattering the feed. Otherwise in the endeavor to reach it, the hind feet get into the drop and when the cow recovers herself the bedding is soiled. The cow which has a habit of humping herself, causing the droppings to fall on the floor and not into the drop, may be treated thus: To one end of a 6-inch board (a) long enough to reach from the ceiling nearly to the cow's back, nail a similiar board (b) 18 inches long and at right angles to it. On the opposite end fasten a 2x4 (c) 12 inches long with rounded ends so that staples can be drawn over them into the ceiling directly over the cow's back. This may be swung out of the way when the cattle are not in the barn.



TO KEEP A COW FROM FOULING HER STALL.

She nestled coyly on his manly bosom after the blissful question had been asked.

"And am I the only woman you ever loved?" she asked softly.

"Well, yes—successfully," he whispered in her enchanted ear.

WALL STREET SUPERSTITIONS.

Brokers Who Have Their Mascots—The Number Thirteen Feared and Respected.

Luck does not rule Wall street so completely as the uninitiated suppose. Nevertheless, it exercises considerable influence, and, consequently, many brokers and speculators have all the superstitions that mark the gambler. It would be difficult to find among them a man who has not something unpleasant to say about Fridays. Even financiers who are pillars of the church hesitate about beginning big operations on that day, and they will frequently suffer inconvenience, if not actual loss, rather than do so. Men who can look at the tape as it runs out of the ticker and see fortunes slipping out of their grasp without a change of expression will turn pale when they remember that they forgot to tip a beggar before entering the Exchange. There are others who will not sit down to luncheon without first walking around their chair.

There is a hatter in New York who has a block that was made for a certain Wall street man many years ago. It is still in use. Styles have changed a hundred times since it was made, but the man who ordered it has paid no attention to them. In other respects he carefully follows the mandates of fashion, but this antique headgear he wears through winters and summers. He is a wealthy banker and broker, a man of practical mind, unhampered by theories on any other subject but this; yet not for a thousand dollars could he be induced to walk upon the floor of the Exchange wearing a hat of any other style or make.

Nearly every dabbler in stocks has a mascot of some kind which is priceless. I remember meeting a well-known speculator up town during one of the exciting days of the panic. "Why, what are you doing here?" I asked. "Why are you not in the street?"

"I am on my way home," he replied. "I forgot my mascot, and I wouldn't touch anything in the street until I get it. I'm going for it now, and am in a great hurry. Good-bye."

I have met another operator, a man of very practical and unromantic mind, who sets great store by a peculiar scarf pin. He admits that it is merely a superstition, but he would not dare to enter into speculation on a day when he did not wear it.

The fear of Friday is, however, the most universal superstition of the street. The great panic of 1869, when scores of wealthy men were ruined in a day, has been known in Wall street ever since as Black Friday. The other day a broker who is a partner in one of the biggest houses in the street, declared: "There are two things that I am superstitious about. One is Friday and the other is the number thirteen. Some months ago I came down to my office on Friday and tore the leaf off my calendar. To my horror the figure 13 stared me in the face. It was Friday and the 13th of the month. 'Great heavens!' I thought to myself, 'now I'll catch it sure.' Within two hours I received word that a Brooklyn elevator had burned, and that 50,000 bushels of grain, which we had stored there, had gone up in smoke. Then some stocks in which we were heavily interested went down three points."—Munsey's Magazine.

The Scotch Novel.

When Folk of Peace dance in the glen,
And bogles skirl and warlocks worry,
And guidwives fear to louk ahint,
And hame to bed the guidmen hurry,
When people gang instead of going,
And ken instead of simply knowing;

When gossips dinna talk, but crack,
When cows are kye and mankind brithers
And blood is spilt where bluid is spelt,
And ilka clan dislikes the ithers;
When sick folks dee by way of dying;
And mourners greet in lieu of crying;

When childless mithers hae nae bairns,
And like a ballad every sang goes,
The woe is wae, and west is wast,
And sixpence saxpence when it bang goes,
When folk get fou but never drunk, O!
And almost everything is unco;

When lovers speir but never ask,
And lasses aye are braw and bonny,
And callants whistle from the wood,
And clipping calls for matrimony—
For even they whose souls are weel
Do of the Devil made a deil;

When ears are lugs, suggesting pulls,
And hearts are sair and ladies leddies,
And breezes blaw and shoon are sina,
And ilka page the brain unsteadies
With specious phrases joined so oddly
That gey old men may yet be godly:

When gutturals are heard at nicht,
And final l's and g's are dumber:
When wut replaces native wit,
And simmer comes instead of summer—
In short, when "Readers" pass it by,
Though I be U and U be I;

When muckle oxters hotch forbye'
And skilly birkies snash and swither,
And cantrips glunsh the gomerals
And no one knoweth why or whither—
Then throw your cap up with your betters,
And shout Hurrah for English letters!
—I. Zangwill, in The Pall Mall Magazine.

Heart Disease and Longevity.

Let those who are haunted with suspicions of heart disease, and even those who have good reason to know that they are suffering, take courage from a story told by the late Sir Andrew Clark in the cource of his clinical lecture at the London Hospital. After reminding the young students of the necessity for caution in the "prognosis," or forecast, of the progress of this disease, Sir Andrew went on to relate an anecdote of a house governor of that very hospital—a clergyman who was about to be married:

His intended father-in-law came to him and said: "You see, you have no money, sir; you must go and get your life insured." At the end of the medical examination the physicians said to him, "We cannot accept you." "Why?" said the astonished house governor. "Oh, we would rather not say." "But," he said, "I have never been ill in my life" (and indeed he was a sturdy fellow). "Well," said the physicians, "if you will have it, you have got heart disease." "Heart disease? How long shall I live? Shall I live six months?" "Oh," replied the medical men, "you may do that."

He went home, and the match was broken off. He wrote to the committee saying that, as he had a mortal disease of the heart and could not live for six months, he withdrew his application for rooms wherein to dwell with his wife. On the receipt of this letter the committee deliberated and said, "We must superannuate him, poor fellow; and as he has but six months to live we will let him have his full pay." Accordingly he was superannuated upon his full pay, and upon this superannuity (said Sir Andrew) he lived for more than fifty years.—London Daily News.

Repairing an Ocean Cable.

It is said that one submarine cable is laid at a depth of 18,000 feet. But there are at least three cables working at a depth of nearly 17,000 feet, and four in about 16,000. The vast majority lie in water about 12,000 feet deep or less. Repairing a cable is hard work. The apparatus has also to be at once sensitive and strong. As is generally known the repairing steamer proceeds to the point where calculation shows the break or damage to have happened, and then lowers a grapnel, which it slowly drags across the route of the cable at right angles. As soon as a tension on the grapnel rope is noted, due to catching the cable it has hooked, great pains have to be taken lest the precious treasure-trove slip off at any stage of its journey up to daylight. Special grapnels have been devised for this important work. In one of the latest the prongs project from a hood like the claws of a crab or turtle. Should any of them come in contact with rock on the bottom of the sea they recede within the shield sufficiently to let the grapnel glide over the obstruction. The writer has seen chunks of prehistoric granite as big as one's fist brought up by a clogged grapnel from more than 1,000 fathoms of water. In this new grapnel the prong if it has hooked a bight of cable will still hold on when it retracts into the shell.—New York Advertiser.

Stub Ends of Thought.

Economy may be as unwise as extravagance.

A man may win a woman on "moonshine;" but he can't maintain her on it.

Truth is mighty and will prevail unless superior inducements are offered the other way.

Because a woman trusts a man is no sign that he should be trusted.

No promise is as certain as the thing promised.

Time is but a freckle on the face of eternity.

A man never learns how to step on the tack of adversity with comfort to himself.

Some people are not satisfied with the horn of plenty, but they want the hide, hoofs and tallow, also.

Cupid isn't any more like the pictures we see of him than courtship is like marriage.

THE EARTH'S MILLIONS

A Statisticians Study of the World's Population.

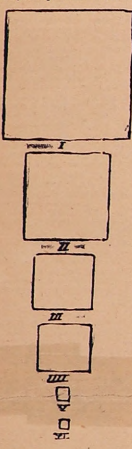
BIG FIGURES HARD TO GRASP.

Some Diagrams That Help Out the Imagination in Its Efforts to Comprehend the Magnitude of Earth and Its Multitudes.

The population of the world, writes Statistician J. Holt Schooling in The Strand Magazine, has been given by various statisticians as follows:

	Millions.
In 1874, according to Behm and Wagner	1391
In 1878, according to Levasseur	1439
In 1883, according to Behm and Wagner	1434
In 1886, according to Levasseur	1483
In 1891, according to Wagner and Supan	1480

The last estimate may be regarded as sufficiently trustworthy as a working basis: Messrs. Wagner and Supan have earned a just reputation for painstaking and thorough work and moreover, this estimate of the German savants has been established to more than one-half its bulk (i.e., to 57 per cent. of the 1480 millions) upon the actual results of recent censuses.

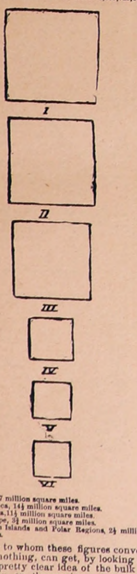


I.—Asia, 825 million persons.
II.—Europe, 357¼ million persons.
III.—Africa, 164 million persons.
IV.—America, 121¾ million persons.
V.—Oceanic Islands and Polar Regions, 7½ million persons.
VI.—Australia, 3¼ million persons.

In dealing with this large population we have to deal with big figures and a good many of them. As masses of figures do not convey to the mind so clear an impression of the real facts they stand for as may be conveyed by simple diagrammatic representations, I shall, therefore, show my figures as much as possible in the form of black and white illustrations.

For example, in No. 1 we have a graphic illustration of the following figures:

	Population.
Asia	825,954,000
Europe	357,379,000
Africa	163,953,000
America	121,713,000
Oceanic Islands and Polar Regions	7,500,400
Australia	3,230,000
The world	1,479,729,400



I—Asia, 17 million square miles.
II—America, 14¼ million square miles.
III—Africa, 11½ million square miles.
IV—Europe, 3¾ million square miles.
VI—Ocean Islands and Polar Regions, 2¼ million square miles.

People to whom these figures convey little or nothing, can get, by looking at No. 1, a pretty clear idea of the bulk of population on the various continents, etc.

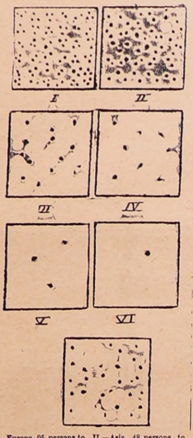
Here is another way to obtain a clear idea of how the world's population is split up. Thus, for every one thousand persons in the world there are:

In Asia	555 persons
In Europe	242 persons
In Africa	111 persons
In America	82 persons
In Oceanic Islands and Polar Regions	5 persons
In Australia	2 persons
The world	1000 persons

Each of the squares in No 3, represents one square mile, and the little dots in the squares represent the number of persons to each square mile of the continents named. At last Europe leads—and easily. The mighty Asia, which has held first place in Nos. 1 and 2, has now to make way for Europe with her 85 person to the square mile.

We may with advantage look at these facts in another way. The space for each person:

In Europe is	7 acres
In Asia is	13 acres
In Africa is	74 acres
In America is	78 acres
In Oceanic Islands and Polar Regions is	210 acres
In Australia is	589 acres
In the world is	23 acres



I.—Europe, 95 persons to the square mile.
II.—Asia, 48 persons to the square mile.
III.—Africa, 15 persons to the square mile.
IV.—America, 8 persons to the square mile.
V.—Oceanic Islands and Polar Regions, 3 persons to the square mile.
VI.—Australia, 1 person to the square mile.

And now may come in the results of some calculations I have very carefully made as regards the future growth of the population of the world, and as to the year A.D. when our descendants will have so increased in number that there will then be only one acre for each person in the world, instead of the 23 acres mentioned above.

As a preliminary, I went into all the available facts upon which to compute the annual rate of increase in the world's population, and finally I determined that the rate of increase might be taken at 5 per 1,000 persons per annum; this means that for every one million persons living in 1891, there were:

In 1892	1,005,000 persons
In 1893	1,010,025 persons
In 1894	1,015,075 persons
In 1895	1,020,150 persons

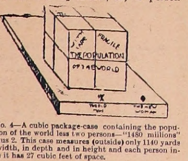
etc., etc.

And the results for the future population of the world work out this:

In 1891	1,480 million persons
In 1900 there will be	1,548 million persons
In 1950 there will be	1,986 million persons
In 2000 there will be	2,548 million persons
In 2030 there will be	2,960 million persons
In 2100 there will be	4,197 million persons
In 2200 there will be	6,910 million persons
In 2300 there will be	11,379 million persons
In 2400 there will be	18,738 million persons
In 2516 there will be	33,418 million persons
In 2517 there will be	33,586 million persons

These figures show us, for example, that in A. D. 2030, the 1891 population will have doubled itself, and will have taken 139 years to do it in.

Our present fighting, struggling, white, black and tan, good and bad, very much mixed population of 1,480 millions could be packed in a cubic box measuring only 1,140 yards in width, 1,140 yards in depth, and 1,140 yards in height—see No. 4. Each person could be allowed 27 cubic feet of room inside such a box, and the box itself could be deposited when full in Battersea Park with a squeeze, in Victoria Park with ample room to spare, or in Hyde Park and not occupy much more than one-third of the ground-space of that park—and Mr. Chase, the cyclist, again, could, if left outside, run round the box containing the world's population in about six minutes for the 2½ miles; or, a person accidentally left unpacked—one of the two shown in No. 4. for example—could stroll round the box and inspect it in one hour easily. This is a literal and solid fact, which can be readily proved—starting as it may seem to show in No. 4 a packing-case simply large enough to hold everbody in the world—packing-case which, although a large one would not occupy nearly one-half the ground-space of Hyde Park, London.



No. 4—A cubic package-case containing the population of the world less two persons—"1480 millions" minus 2. This case measures (outside) only 1140 yards in width, in depth and in height and each person inside it has 27 cubic feet of space.

A fact like this serves to illustrate the really trifling importance of the world's population en masse and incidentally, the utter insignificance of the individuals who compose it.

Extracting Teeth by Electricity.

Trials have been made at London with a new apparatus for the extraction of teeth by electricity. It consists of an induction cell of extremely fine wire, having an interrupter that can vibrate at the rate of 450 times a second. The patient sits in the traditional armchair, and takes the negative electrode in his left hand and the positive in the right. At this moment the operator turns on a current whose intensity is gradually increased till it has attained the utmost limit the patient can support. The extractor is then put in circuit and fastened on the tooth, which, under the action of the vibration, is loosened at once. The operation is performed very quickly, and the patient feels no other sensation than the pricking produced in the hands and forearms by the current.

The World's Fair in Miniature

One of the most attractive features of the Cotton States and International Exposition will be the reproduction of the World's Columbian Exposition in miniature by G. W. Harris, the builder of the Ferris wheel. The fair will be reproduced in its entirety, complete in every detail on a scale of 1-140th. This makes the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building about 10 feet along. The material is white holly and the workmanship exquisite. The electrical effects will be perfectly reproduced and the smallest lights ever seen will be used in decorating the various buildings.

TO CONSERVATIVE PATRONS.

A Word of Warning as to the Tactics of the Grit Members of the Organization.

The following letter appeared the other day in The Toronto Daily Mail and Empire (See Mail and Empire, Feb. 28):

To the Editor of The Mail and Empire:

SIR,—I would like your Conservative Patron of Industry readers to glance over the three little matters which I note below. They are only samples of hundreds more that can be produced of the same kind. I just send these along to sound a note of warning to my fellow Conservative Patrons. Our Grit members, and especially some of our prominent leaders, are worth very complete watching just now.

HERE IS NO. 1.

How do Conservative Patrons of Industry like it?

Up in South Oxford the Patrons of Industry nominated a man named Schell as their candidate against Sir Richard Cartwright; Schell accepted the nomination, but afterwards attended a Grit convention, which nominated Sir Richard, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Schell, who has been given the nomination of the Patrons of Industry, said that he never had any intention of opposing Sir Richard, who had always been the champion of the farmer's interests. As a Patron Mr. Schell felt that he was perfectly consistent in taking the position he did in regard to Sir Richard, for the Patron and Liberal platforms were identical."—See Toronto Globe, Feb. 23, 1895.

This is surely plain enough evidence of a deal. If the representative of South Oxford had been a Conservative, we should have seen Mr. Schell staying in the field and protesting his political independence. As his remaining, however, would have hurt a Grit, Mr. Schell retires. Exactly! But where is the comfort to Conservative Patrons?

NOW, HERE IS NO. 2.

The Galt Reformer talks thus of the Patrons who attended the Reform Convention in the riding of South Waterloo in large numbers:

"A pleasing feature of the South Waterloo Convention was the presence of such a large number of prominent Patrons as delegates, and we feel sure that those who were there never felt themselves more at home than on this occasion. Mr. John N. Sipes, in his speech, evidently voiced the sentiments of the Patrons of this riding, and it is now pretty clear that the Patrons will cast in their lot with the Reformers, and assist in bringing about tariff reform, which is the main object of their organization. Among the other prominent Patrons present were Wm. Slater, Jacob S. Hallman, and Menno Hallman, the last two of whom moved and seconded the resolution pledging the delegates to support the nominee of the convention. The gathering was one of which the Reformers have every reason to feel proud."

Well! well! how do Conservative Patrons like all this happy unanimity? Never more at home in their life! That is good for independent men.

AND NOW HERE IS NO. 3.

The Patrons with the Grits.

The following report appears in the Toronto daily press as to the recent meeting for nominating purposes of the East Peterborough Liberals. It looks decidedly queer to see the president of a so-called independent society attending a Grit nominating convention, sitting cheek by jowl with the most violent partizan Liberals in the county.

NORWOOD, Ont., Feb. 26.—A large gathering of Liberals of East Peterborough assembled in the Town Hall here this afternoon and unanimously selected Mr. John Lang, ex-M.P., of Otonabee township, as their candidate for the approaching elections for the Commons. Mr. Lang represented this riding during the term previous to this, having been elected in the general elections of 1887, in which elections he defeated the present member, Mr. John Burnham, by more than 200 majority. Mr. Lang was not a candidate at the last general election. Mr. Lang is a prominent Patron, being county president of that body. Addresses were delivered by the candidate, and Mr. J. R. Stratton, M.P.P."

I have already taken up too much space this time, but I would like to have a chance again, if you will permit. In the meantime the three things I mention, are worth thinking over.

Yours, etc.,
A PATRON CONSERVATIVE.

Feb. 27, 1895.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The last year Mr. Mackenzie was in power the Intercolonial Railway was managed at a loss of about $800,000. Since Mr. Haggart has had charge of that road the revenue has just about balanced the expenditure. What the Liberal Party ask is to be put in power again to manage the public works of Canada. Now the Intercolonial is a part of the public works of Canada and so far as we can judge, by the figures which were given above, it would pay the people of Canada to just leave the man, who is at the job at present, managing that railway.

The English System for Which Mr. Laurier Sighs.

"Whatever may be the case in specially favored areas, it cannot be seriously questioned that, as far as the overwhelming bulk of the cultivable land in this country is concerned, it cannot be profitably devoted to any purpose except the production of corn and meat. Having regard to these conditions it is obvious that the main grievance under which the agricultural interest labors is to be found in the introduction into this country of foreign produce free from any contribution whatever towards the imperial or local taxation, while at the same time the food of the people produced at home is, under the guise of rates and taxes upon the land which produces it, subject to ruinous taxation."—Speech of Rt. Hon. James Lowther, M.P., Liberal.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

The Resolutions Moved in the Matter by a Manitoba Protestant.

In the Manitoba Legislature on the 27th of February, Mr. James Fisher, Member for Russell, and a Presbyterian, moved the following resolutions as regards the Manitoba Schools. The despatch from Winnipeg says that many Protestant members of the House supported him.

"1. While this House is determined at all times to maintain to the fullest extent that the constitution warrants its exclusive power to make laws with respect to education, yet it recognizes that the highest judicial tribunal in the realm has recently decided that "such exclusive power is not absolute but limited," and that the limitation was embodied in the constitution as a "parliamentary compact" between the Dominion and the people resident in the province at the union for the protection, amongst other things, of the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education, including rights and privileges that were acquired by them since the union.

2. It has been adjudged by the same tribunal that the "rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education which existed prior to 1890 have been affected" by the Public Schools Act of that year.

3. The same tribunal has further decided that in the event which is now foreshadowed of this Legislature being called upon to remove the grievance in the judgment referred to, and in the further event of the Legislature declining so to do, a case will have arisen where "the Parliament of Canada is authorized to legislate on the same subject."

4. That this House is always prepared to abide by the constitution, which is the safeguard of our provincial rights, and will not be a party to its violation, nor will it seek to impair the efficiency of its provisions for protecting the rights and privileges of Her Majesty's subjects. At the same time, the House would deplore the occurrence of anything calling for the exercise by the Parliament of Canada of its authority to legislate on the subject of education, the ultimate effect of which it is impossible to foresee.

5. Having regard to the suggestions of the tribunal referred to that "all legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if the present system were supplemented by the provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions, without a repeal of the present law, this House is ready to consider the grievances referred to, with a view to providing reasonable relief, while maintaining, as far as possible consistent with that object, the principles of the present Act in their general application."

These resolutions are valuable as showing how the matter is viewed by many prominent men in the Province of Manitoba.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

A Baptist Paper on the Ground Discusses Them Under the Heading of "This Horrible School Question."

The organ of the Baptists in Manitoba and the Territories is The Northwest Baptist, published in Winnipeg, and that paper in its issue of Feb. 15th, says as follows:

"The position of The Northwest Baptist on the school question, all along, has been that our legislation is not on such an adamant basis of righteousness and ungainsayable principle that it can turn its teeth to the storms until they blow their cheeks empty. When rights or supposed rights of a legal sort have been peaceably enjoyed for a term of years, sufficient generally in civic affairs to quiet titles and give undisturbable possession, it is impossible to allay feeling and heal wounds, when such rights are confiscated, by a pretence at reverting to fundamental principles. Had the clean straight thing been done in 1890, eliminating from our public school system every vestige of so-called religious instruction the unnecessary presence of which has confirmed Roman Catholics in the opinion that it was not common schools we were after but Protestant schools, no doubt our legislation would have outridden the storm, although it is to be doubted that there would have been anything like the storm that has been experienced, during these last three years. But now where are we? Politics aside, what should be done? He is no friend of Canada or Manitoba who says, "Oh! it is not our funeral; let the Dominion Government settle it?" In all soberness we ask, can politics ever settle this question? We believe not. Neither Courts nor Cabinets are the right place to adjudge this matter. The Privy Council, without determining what rights of the Roman Catholics have been invaded, clearly indicates that there is a case for intervention on the part of the Dominion. Let Manitoba recognize this decision. We are a part of the Empire. We cannot antagonize Great Britain or even the Dominion, when the Dominion's authority in such a matter is established by the highest court in Great Britain. There ought to be a readiness on the part of Manitoba—we mean the Provincial Government—to be a party in discovering where our legislation has wronged our Roman Catholic fellow citizens, and upon discovering, willingly make every endeavor to do them justice."

The Baptist is an uncompromising Protestant sheet but does not desire injustice done.

Home-Made Powder.

The Naval Ordnance Bureau is greatly gratified with the excellent results it is obtaining from the 6-inch samples of smokeless powder, manufactured at the Government manufactory, Newport. This powder was fired in a 6 inch gun, 40 calibres in length, with the ordinary charges and ordinary weight of projectiles. It gave a velocity of 2,344 foot in a second, with 12.6 tons pressure in one round; 2,407 with 13.8 tons pressure in a second, and 2,495 with 15.1 tons pressure in the third. Altogether this is very gratifying, and the experts are proud of it.

PASTEUR AT HOME.

Interesting Incidents in the Career of the Great French Savant.

M. Pasteur is no ordinary man: he is one of the rare individuals who must be described by the term genius. Having commenced his scientific career, and attained great distinction as a chemist, M. Pasteur was led by his study of the chemical process of fermentation to give his attention to the phenomena of disease in living bodies resembling fermentation. Owing to a singular and fortunate mental characteristic, he has been able not merely to pursue a rigid path of investigation dictated by the logical or natural connection of the phenomena investigated, but deliberately to select for inquiry matter of the most profound importance to the community, and to bring his inquiries to a successful practical issue in a large number of instances. Thus he saved the silkworm industry of France and Italy from destruction; he has taught the French wine-makers to quickly mature their wine; he has effected an enormous improvement and economy in the manufacture of beer; he has rescued the sheep and cattle of Europe from the fatal disease anthrax and it is probable—he would not himself assert that it is at present more than probable—that he has rendered hydrophobia a thing of the past. The discoveries made by this remarkable man would have rendered him, had he patented there application and disposed of them according to commercial principles, the richest man in the world. They represent a gain of some millions sterling annually to the community.

Most interesting is a description of Pasteur's personality: The 'dome of thought, the palace of the soul,' shown by the removal of his cap, is solidly constructed, spacious and high, without being arched. A man with such a head could not help making his mark in life.

The mind is at ease in a dwelling so spacious. All the lineaments bespeak self-will, and the habit of hard, patient, persevering work. A nose that would be lumpy if shorter, is wrinkled in all directions at the bridge. It is the sort of low nose with a thick, advancing, downward end, semi-retrousse and semi-dipping, which one sees in the effigies of antique French warriors, and which Mercie has given to his equestrian statue in the Salon of the Constable de Montmorency. A short, scant beard does not hide the massive, fleshy, and yet not heavy outline of the under part of the face. An air of thoughtful gravity pervades the countenance. But there is something of the African feline in the topaz-yellow eyes, which, when the smoking-cap is taken off and the head thrown back, stare right before them at vacancy as if to rest the optic nerves. I have never seen a human being with eyes like Pasteur's; they are sometimes lighted up by flashes of scientific inspiration.

Pasteur has always preserved a great reverence for his father, formerly a sergeant major, whom Napoleon decorated on the field of battle. Later he was a tanner. Pasteur dedicated one of his books to the memory of his father, and wrote: "The older I become, the better I understand thy goodness and mental superiority. The efforts I have bestowed upon the etude and those that preceded it, are the fruits of thy example and thy advice."

LOUIS PALTEUR.

While Professor in Strasbourg, he married the daughter of the rector of the University, M. Laurent, and Mme. Pasteur has always been a devoted collaborator to him. At Pont-Gisguet, she and her daughter became veritable silkworm breeders and untiresome helpers to Pasteur; they even continued this work after the return to Paris, where they had a small menagerie in an antechamber of l'Ecole Normale. In December last M. Pasteur reached his 72 year.

Reward of Persistence.

The following letter from Wilkie Collins, in reply to a request for his autograph, was recently published in London. It shows the value of persistence in the autograph hunter, and is written in the author's best vein:

"MY DEAR SIR—Once upon a time, while I was on my way to a grand breakfast in the city of New York, I was stopped in one of the squares by a well-bred young gentleman, who said he recognized me by photographic portraits and asked if I would give him an autograph, I said 'Yes, but where am I to send it?' He said: 'Quite unnecessary, sir. If you don't mind, you can give it to me now.' With that he pulled an autograph book out of one pocket, a pen out of another, and an ancient 'ink horn' out of a third. 'How am I to write it?' I asked. He answered: 'You can write it on my back.' He turned around and 'gave me a back,' as if we were playing at leapfrog. I wrote him his autograph (greatly to the amusement of the public in the square), and we shook hands and parted. I quote this young gentleman's example as giving you a useful hint in the pursuit of autographs. If he had not stuck to me while he had me I might have forgotten him—just as inexcusably as I forgot you. And now here is my autograph at last,

"Very truly yours,
"WILKIE COLLINS.

"14 August, 1877."

To Make Sure.

Dashaway—You believe in the efficacy of prayer, uncle. But suppose a chicken from your neigbor's yard should hop by your kitchen door and you should get down on your knees and pray for that chicken to enter, do you think your prayer would be answered?

Uncle Ebony—I mos' sartanly do, sah. But in dat case, sah, I should sprinkle a few grains of co'n on the step.—*Life.*

Crabs or Cocktails.

Wigwag—What are you walking backwards for, Pat?

Pat (very drunk)—Faith, Oi suppose it's bekase Oi've bin atin' so mouny crabs Oi can't help it.

One of the most fruitful causes of wrinkles is straining the eyes. Sudden transitions from darkness to light or vice versa, make the eyes shrink and produce wrinkles. Reading by dim light, overworking the eyes and wearing cross-barred and dotted veils help on the wrinkle producing work.

Daily Intelligencer.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

The street by-and-by leads to the house of never.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

Each day brings to us all some opportunity of doing good.

Reasons for Success.

The success of Norway Pine Syrup as a cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles is due to the fact that it is the best and pleasantest remedy ever discovered, and because its action is prompt and certain.

White hairs are like the sea foam which caps the waves after a storm.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

When pride and poverty have to shake hands, the meeting is a bitter one.

Chronic Derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

A Brooklyn barber shines the boots of every patron without cost.

Scraped With a Rasp.

SIRS,—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

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The female frog is voiceless. It is only the male frog that sings.

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DOSE.—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient.)

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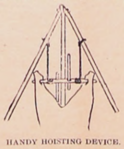
When cattle are killed on the farm it is usually a difficult matter to hoist the carcass in order to skin and dress it properly. Block and tackle are often not at hand, and even when readily obtainable, the place where the beef must be killed frequently does not have a support high enough or strong enough to hold the heavy animal clear of the ground. The hoisting device shown in the accompanying illustration from a sketch by J. W. McLaren, Kansas, is unexcelled for simplicity, cheapness and adaptation to farm butchering. Where other devices use complicated windlasses or long levers for hoisting, this differs from all of them in simply using the gambrel stick for a windlass, and the hock joints for the bearings in which it revolves. As the supporting ropes may be fastened to any strong, high object, the plan may be used with any gambrel stick by boring holes and inserting short lever arms. The illustration shows it used with an ordinary derrick of three legs bolted together at the top. The supporting ropes are fastened to the outer legs, thus suspending the carcass, and are wound around the gambrel stick windlass which is made of tough wood having two oblong, transverse mortises near the center, through which pass two removable levers, one of which is allowed to fall back against the hindquarters of the beef to hold the windlass from turning. The supporting ropes pass through holes, or are held on by friction hitches. By tying the ropes to the derrick when low down, and alternately hoisting with the middle legs and with the windlass, it is possible for one man working alone to hoist and dress a carcass of beef.



HANDY HOISTING DEVICE.

Wide Tires for Wagons.

At the December meeting of a Delaware farmers' institute, a committee on good roads made a report in favor of wide tires and non-tracking wheels on farm and freight wagons. In the discussion which followed, nearly everyone present could bear witness to the beneficial effect of the wide tire on our roads. Such wagons have the effect of very heavy rollers, smoothing, firming and filling in the ruts instead of cutting them deeper, as is the case with common, narrow wheels. Wide tires are a necessity to the maintenance of any good road. Stone will longer resist the bad effects of narrow wheels, but even on stone, the constant cutting and grinding of narrow wheels always in the same track, will wear ruts and no road can remain long in good order with ruts or holes to hold the water. But it was argued that on our Delaware earth roads, the beneficial effects of such wide tires would be especially apparent. The manufacturers of the Kemp manure spreader have given many of our farmers an object lesson on road making, of the greatest importance. Their spreader is built with tires six inches wide behind and four inches before with the gange so arranged that the front wheels track inside of the main hind wheels. Only those who have observed the effect of hauling loads with this spreader can at all appreciate its wonfully beneficial effect on the road over which it passes, Ruts and holes soon disappear, loose earth is packed firm, and sand and dust become a part of a good hard roadbed. Another illustration open to all is foot paths which traverse all farm neighborhoods. The footman travels on a good wide track, In proportion, a wagon should have a tire not less than 10 inches in width (front and back) to compare in pressure per inch with that of the foot. There is very little money spent on foot paths; generally they are kept up entirely without expense. But who ever saw a foot path that was not in good shape, free from mud, sand or dust nearly all the year, and all because the great designer knew enough to make the foot of wide tread, in proportion to its load, and tracking an impossibility. There is a widespread movement for good roads all over the country just now. Money will be expended in large and increasing amounts, and if properly directed, the benefits can hardly be overestimated. But I wish that there might go along with it more correct ideas of the effect of medium tires and tracking which are together responsible for more bad roads than most persons are aware.

A Useful Table of Measures to Hang in the Kitchen.

The following measures of capacity may be found useful to hang in the kitchen for easy reference:

Four even teaspoonfuls liquid equal one even tablespoonful.

Three even teaspoonfuls dry material equal one even tablespoonful.

Sixteen tablespoonfuls liquid equal one cupful.

Twelve tablespoonfuls dry material equal one cupful.

Two cupfuls equal one pint.

Four cupfuls equal one quart.

Four cupfuls flour equal one quart or one pound,

Two cupfuls solid butter equal one pound.

Two cupfuls granulated sugar equal one pound.

Two and one-half cupfuls powdered sugar equal one pound.

One pint of milk or water equals one pound.

One dozen eggs should weigh one and one-half pounds.

Skim milk is heavier than whole milk, and cream is lighter than either, while pure milk is 3 per cent. heavier than water.

The following table of proportions is also valuable. Use:

One teaspoonful soda to one cupful molasses.

One teaspoonful soda to one pint sour milk.

Three teaspoonfuls baking powder to one quart flour.

One-half cupful of yeast or one-quarter cake compressed yeast to one pint liquid.

One teaspoonful extract to one loaf plain cake.

One teaspoonful salt to two quarts flour.

One teaspoonful salt to one quart soup.

One scant cupful of liquid to two full cupfuls of flour for bread.

One scant cupful of liquid to two full cupfuls of flour for muffins.

One scant cupful of liquid to one full cupful of flour for batters.

One quart water to each pound of meat and bone for soup stock.

Four peppercorns, four cloves, one teaspoonful mixed herbs for each quart of water for soup stock.

It is often said of good cooks that "they never measure, they guess." Not so. Long experience has taught them to measure, and measure accurately, by means of that same experience and judgment. This, however, is a most risky experiment for beginners, whose pinions are still insufficiently furnished with plumage for independent aerial navigation.

FLYING BY STEAM.

Hiram S. Maxim's Machine, a Tangle of Steel Tubing, Wires and Balloon Cloth, Driven by Pine-Propeller-Screws.

There was a remarkable spectacle at Bexley, in English Kent, not long ago. For the first time within the knowledge of man, a flying machine actually flew. Its flight was short, to be sure. Its lifting power was so much beyond what had been expected that it tore itself from the wooden guides which held it, pieces of the rail got entangled in its framework and it came to a sudden stop, burying its wheels deep in the ground. It is the invention of Hiram S. Maxim, who—it is unnecessary to say—is an American.

The chief characteristic of the machine is its lightness, yet it weighed 8,000 pounds with fuel, water and a crew of three men when the experiment was tried. Its framework consists of marvelously light steel tubing and steel wires. Mr. Maxim does not think aluminum suitable to his needs. At the bottom of the machine is a deck, holding the crew, boiler and steering wheel and reservoirs of air and gas for the boilers. Ten feet above this deck are the two compound engines, each running a screw propeller 17 ft. 10 in. in diameter and of 16 ft. pitch. Up higher still is the great aeroplane, with smaller aeroplanes sticking out at the sides like wings. Altogether, from tip to tip and from prow to tail, the machine is 125 feet wide and 104 feet long. There are five pairs of wings at the sides, but the three middle pairs are often not in use. They were not on the machine at the time of the accident. Without these three pairs, there is about 4,000 feet of aeroplane surface; with them, about 5,400 square feet. Finally, fore and aft, there are two steering planes, carried on trunnions and so connected by wires to a steering drum on deck that their angle may be varied, making the machine go up, down or on a level keel.

The boiler and the engines are the most remarkable features of Mr. Maxim's machine, as in them the problem of saving weight was the hardest to solve. The boiler consists of about 2,000 bent copper tubes holding the water, the whole aggregation being covered with asbestos cloth at the sides and the thinnest of sheet steel at the top. The fuel is gasoline, stored in a copper vessel and pumped through a vaporizer and heated on its way to the furnace. It is fed through hollow firebars, which are so pierced that there are 7,650 separate flames. The boiler weighs 904 pounds, or with fuel and water 1,200 pounds. There are 800 square feet of heating surface and 30 square feet of flame surface.

The engines weigh about 700 pounds. They supply 363 horse-power to the screws, at 375 revolutions a minute. Mr. Maxim says 150 horse-power is expended in slip, 133 in actual lift on the aeroplanes, and 80 in driving the machine, with its braces and wires, through the air. The screws are of lapped American pine, covered with glued canvas. They weigh 135 pounds apiece. The width at the end of the blade is 5½ feet. The screws are carefully stayed to the shaft by wires. The aeroplane is of balloon cloth.

The thrust of the screws when the machine is running is 2,000 pounds. The total lift is 10,000 pounds, at 40 miles an hour, the aeroplane at an angle of 7.55 degrees with the horizon.

Mr. Maxim has been working at his machine for nearly five years. Until lately he has been jeered at as a man who was spending thousands of pounds in constructing a flying machine which ran on rails; but since the accident showed that the trouble was not in making it up, but in holding it down, his experiments have been viewed with more respect. On the rails on the Bexley meadows, the machine will easily make 40 miles an hour.

Lion Hunters Turned Down.

Froude's treatment of a group of lion hunters is amusingly described by Mrs. Ireland. "At a sudden turn in the winding path we came on a party of six or seven pedestrians, ladies and gentlemen, headed by a lady who, introducing her friends and her husband, expressed much disappointment at finding Mr. Froude bound for a walk, and 'not at home,' that particular afternoon.

"'You see,' said she, 'when one has friends down from town one has but two attractions to offer—the fine scenery and a call on Mr. Froude.'

"This speech was perhaps not altogether a wise one. But the company had driven some miles, and left their carriage at ——, and then walked some miles, and now found themselves within twenty minutes' walk of their avowed object. They were doubtless literary people, too, an Oxford professor or so and a recently returned Indian warrior, the names only heard by me and now forgotten. But Froude could not be 'lionized.' He was not a man to 'show his paces.' He responded with perfect courtesy to the appeals to him, and said quietly:

"It's rather unfortunate, but I wish to open this part of the country to my friend, Mrs. ——, and I must go a little further around the point, but my daughter will be delighted to go back with you to the Molt." And raising his cap, he made his adieux.

"I had stood back, and now wondered if I should say, 'Pray don't consider me in the speech would be ridiculous, and would expose me to a sharp and well-deserved 'snub.' It was not I, essentially not I, who was being considered. Mr. Froude simply did not choose to be forced to entertain his friends' friend. And he was right. So I held my peace. We walked along with very little conversation. But, on our return, the whole party were seated on the lawn and footmen were bringing out afternoon tea, fruit, etc. The visit was not a long one."—New York Tribune.

Three Rules for Life.

1. Look for good, not evil, in all things. Cultivate the habit of seeking the best in every person and every event. The bane of our life is that cynical contempt which finds in all things only weakness, only something to be criticised and despised. Seek good as Jesus sought it, everywhere, and if we seek we shall find. Faith in God is faith in goodness; and conversely, faith in goodness is faith in God and leads to Him.

2. Do always the best you can. Be not satisfied with doing as well to-day as you did yesterday, but look up to something higher and better. Look upon each new day which comes as an opening into a higher world and better life. When an opportunity of doing good comes think that God sends it. Be faithful in small things, because they also are divine duties, full of heavenly peace, and may lead to the greatest blessing.

3. Select the best influences, read the best books, see the best people. Surround your mind and heart with what is highest. We can never escape the influence of our environment. If we habitually associate with those who disbelieve in God, inhuman goodness, in the possibility of progress, we shall take that tone ourselves. If we go with those who make this life a playground, who live only for self-indulgence, we also shall drift in that direction. But if we seek the companionship of the pure and generous, the upright and honorable, their lives will send an influence into ours, and we shall find it easier as the days go on to be generous ourselves. —Ex.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The Incandescent Lamp is the Generally Useful One.

The best, and, in fact, the only really efficient incandescent electric lamp of to-day is characterized by a continuous glass chamber, from which the air has been exhausted, and in which is the light-giving carbon filament, supplied with current by platinum wires, sealed in the neck of the glass bulb. This seems a simple enough contrivance, but the preparation of the materials and the putting them together involve the greatest care, and the present high state of the art has been attained only after many years of ceaseless labor and patient effort.

The carbon filament has probably caused more work and worrying than all the rest of the lamp put together. It is the essential part. Until lately the raw material for its preparation was bamboo, which was cut into thin strips and carbonized, but now some artificial compound of carbon is used, the exact nature of which is kept secret. This substance is cut into thin strips, and is carbonized by heating in a suitable furnace. These carbonized filaments are of various lengths and thicknesses, some having a diameter of only five thousandths of an inch, and are bent into different shapes, the one most favored at present being the spiral. At the largest lamp works in the United States all the sixteen candle-power high voltage lamps—the most common size there—are now made with spiral filaments, as well as all lamps above sixteen candle-power. The more familiar "horse shoe" and "hairpin" filaments however, still have a place in the art, particularly in the small-sized lamps. Sixteen, twenty, twenty-four and thirty-two candle-power fifty-volt lamps are still made in plain loops, and probably always will be.

The Arrogance of Riches.

Mrs. Van Stryver—Do you believe that Mrs. Goldmore's husband is really worth a million?

Mrs. De Style—My dear, it must be true; look how shabbily she dresses.

Beauty of the Midnight Sun.

Here on the 69th degree of latitude, on the most northerly point of Hindoen, we find at last the long sought and much desired midnight sun. We see it under the most magnificent conditions that could be imagined. Our yacht, again steering southward toward the grandiose Vest fjord, the waterway between Loffoden and Bodoe. The night is cool, but by no means cold. We see at midnight the fiery gold of the sun, fortunately somewhat moderated by the intervening clouds, in dazzling beauty.

The sun and the whole northwestern sky has gradually assumed a beautiful copper-colored tone, against which the craggy and rugged islands stand out wonderfully with their steel blue coloring. As the sun reaches the deepest point at which it is visible, its glow diminishes in intensity, but the island groups maintain their indescribable hazy brilliancy, and the smaller islands have the appearance of enchanted sea monsters, changing color like mother-of-pearl. The sun, which has never disappeared from view, begins slowly to rise again. The Loffoden Islands, on which we look back as on a single group, are lit up by the citron-yellow rays of light, between which rolls a light gray, almost white mist. It looks like a wide, deep lake lying higher than the deep, green waters of the Vest fjord on which our yacht is gliding. A single sea-mew is sailing without a single beat of its wings toward the land.

Now the sun disappears from our gaze, but the sky by its golden beams of light shows its presence. The clouds in the northeast already glow in the dawn of the new day. The old day has gone down in glory, and in glory the new day is already here. If our greatest national poet, Raimund, had seen the Loffoden in midsummer he never could have said, "However brightly the sun may shine it must nevertheless set." Sunrise and sunset have become one. In the rosy mist the outlines of the island become more and more shadowy, and at 3 o'clock in the morning we wish the Loffoden Islands farewell.—New York Herald.

Frightful to Sailors on the Ram.

The sailors on the Ammen ram are very wary about going into the manholes that lead to the water-tight compartments between the outer and inner shells. The space between the two hulls is barely two feet high, and the manholes admit only a small man. "But if a fellow gets away in there and becomes scared," said a workman the other day, as he screwed on the manhole cover, "he will swell up, and he can't crawl back through the hole to save his neck. I was in that third compartment the other day, and when I thought how awful it would be to have the outer cover screwed on while I was there, I got panicky and tried to crawl back, I couldn't get through anyway, although I had gone in easily enough. The harder I tried the bigger I swelled, and the men finally had to pull me out. When they got me through the clothes were torn off my back, so tightly had I been squeezed."—Lewiston Journal.

She Had Cause for Fear.

"Mamma," said the cannibal beauty to her maternal ancestor, "I am really alarmed at Mr. McKinkey's intense passion for me."

"Why, my dear?"

"Only last night he declared was I sweet enough to eat."—Life.

"Jack's Alive" is an old old game that is worth reviving. You need a complete circle for this, so that a piece of stick which has been lighted and the blaze blown out, leaving a bright spark at the end, can be passed around to the right or left, each one saying as he hands the torch to his neighbor, "Jack's Alive." The player who holds the stick when the last spark dies out must consent to have a delicate mustache painted on his face with the charred end of the stick, which is then relighted, and the play goes on. Should the wearer of the mustache have Jack die a second time on his hands, an imperial, side whiskers, or exaggerated eyebrows may be added to his charms. While Jack is really alive, with his spark in a healthy condition, he is passed around carelessly, but when he shows signs of dying, it is amusing to see how rapidly he changes hands, and how frantically the players blow on him to revive him, for each player is bound to receive him just as soon as his neighbor pronounces "Jack's Alive," or pay a forfeit.—Milwaukee Journal.

NOTABILITIES.

There is a rumor that the handsome young Duchess of Albany, the widow of Prince Leopold, is engaged to marry the Earl of Rosebery. Queen Victoria doesn't like second marriages, but in this case, it is said, she is prepared to forget her prejudice. The Duchess of Albany has two little children, the present Duke and Princess Alice of Albany, while Lord Rosebery has several children by his first wife, who was Miss Hannah de Rothschild, and who left him a great deal of money.

The Prince of Wales is said to be growing really handsome as he becomes grayer, graver and thinner.

Dr. Mary A. Suganuma is an American married to a Japanese official; and she is the first woman physician to whom the Japanese Government has granted permission to practice.

The small sons of the German Empress recently celebrated their mother's birthday by arranging a series of tableaus, representing scenes out of German fairy tales. The youngsters were so delighted with themselves that one of the smallest of the group was heard to wish that mamma would soon have another birthday.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert has a sister, Florence Gilbert, who is emulating his efforts as a composer. She has written some songs which are described as "graceful and taking."

Princess Maud of Wales is the prettiest of the unmarried English princesses, That is not saying much for her. She is, at any rate, one of the kindest and most thoughtful of girls to be found anywhere. She is much loved by the people about Sandringham, where her unselfish goodness is best known. She and her sister have very gentle and simple manners—manners much gentler and simpler than those of many young American princesses.

M. Paderewski has earned during the year just past no smaller sum than $100,000. He is working hard upon his Polish opera.

The pianist has one odd professional habit: Just before he goes on the platform he dips his fingers into water almost too hot to be borne—to render them the more supple, it is supposed. It is gravely stated that he does not wear his hair as long as he used to.

Queen Victoria speaks ten languages fluently.

The Queen's granddaughter-in-law, the German Empress is also clever as a linguist. She surprised her guests at a recent court entertainment by talking Norwegian to one of them who came from that country.

The Empress is not only fond of music, but is skilled in it. She plays the violin very well, and when she and her husband manage to get a quiet evening together they generally devote it to music.

An American woman who is much liked in English society is Mrs. Burrowes, of Stradone, Ireland. She is the daughter of Commodore G. A. Magruder, the Virginian, who left the United States Navy at the outbreak of the Rebellion. Her husband is the descendant of an English gentleman who received from James I. a grant of the Stradone estate Mrs. Burrowes is a handsome woman, and the possessor of a splendid soprano voice.

The ex-Empress Eugenie witnessed, when staying with Queen Victoria recently, the first theatrical representation she had seen for twenty-four years. It was a performance of "Diplomacy," and the white-haired woman was so moved by the troubles of Julian and Dora that she murmured frequently, "Ah, me! Poor creatures! Dear creatures!" She said the play made her feel young again.

A funny thing happened not long ago during one of the country-house visits of the Duke and Duchess of York. A servant maid, in her anxiety to peep through the dining-room window at the royal pair, lost her balance, and came head foremost through the window, to the consternation of the guests round the dinner table.

Mr. Whistler likes pretty table appointments, and his meals are served on dishes of splendid Empire silver. His table napkins are of the finest damask, marked in one corner with the famous butterfly. One of his odd table decorations is an ivory cage containing birds hopping about on gilded perches. The artist is fond of old-time dishes, such as peacocks served with tails full spread.

Little Lady Marjorie Gordon, the daughter of Lady Aberdeen, is said to be the youngest editor in the world. She carries on the magazine called Wee Willie Winkle. Lord Aberdeen fitted up for his children a little cottage, in the kitchen of which Lady Marjorie practices all the details of housekeeping, including scrubbing and cooking.

SHORT TALKS WITH FARMERS.

"Novelties" in Potatoes—The Southern Cow Pea—Notes.

Do not pay high prices for a few pounds of tubers of some new potato that may have many claims in its favor unless you are sure of its excellence and even then it would be well to wait until it has been given a test for several years, as many varieties may be unreliable in some sections. Novelties in seeds, fruits and vegetables are brought out every year, but they sometimes happen to be old varieties with new names. They spring into existence as novelties one year and sink out of sight in two or three seasons.

The Southern cow pea is a better crop for plowing under than rye, and is nearly equal to clover in man respects: It is, like corn, a summer crop, however and the seed cannot be planted until the ground is well warmed. It seems to thrive on any soil that will produce corn.

The hogs that have not yet been slaughtered will prove expensive during this cold month, as it requires too much corn to keep them supplied with warmth.

The Michigan Experiment Station has been experimenting with rape, and reports that one acre of rape will support nine lambs and produce a gain of 191 pounds in seven weeks. It is a summer crop, being sown in drills, in July.

With clover is one of the best foods for sheep and it affords excellent pasturage for cows. It is also a honey-producing plant, and the bees can work on it, although they cannot procure honey from the red variety.

As soon as the snow clears away it will be advisable to make preparation for applying fertilizers to the strawberry beds. If the land is liable to be washed by heavy rains it will be well to delay the work until later, but it should be done before the new shoots begin to appear.

Judging of the value of an animal by its weight will not enable the owner to learn if the animal affords a profit. It is the cost of the animal that gives the value. A small animal may give a larger profit than one that is heavier because its cost is proportionately much less.

HATS OF ALL THE AGES.

STRANGE STYLES INVENTED BY FEMININE TETE ARCHITECTS.

Some Unkind Satirists—Who Are Fearless in Denunciation of Fads and Fashion — From Time Immemorial Bonnets and Dresses Have Been in Inverse Proportion.

Do not think for a moment that the writer of this brief sketch will furnish a detailed description of the multitudinous varieties of feminine headgear that have been worn among all nations and in all ages from the progenitress of the human race to the fin de siecle Parisienne, or that he will attempt to trace all the modest which the various fashions have assumed in their rapid evolution. Looking over the vast field he is tempted to resort to the figure of speech which the evangelist John used after enumerating some of the deeds and sayings of his master. "If they should be written, every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written.

1. VIENNA 1738.
2. DUTCH INDIES.

CASTILIAN HAT.

Nor will he venture to express his opionions too positively as to what particular hats are most practical, most tasteful, and most becoming to the blonde or to the brunette, to the tall or to the petite, to the society lady, and to the grisette. He knows better than to invoke the ire of the opposite sex. He dared once to contradict the taste of only one of its members and he was unceremoniously suppressed. Not long ago (alas, it is generally not long ago) his better half bought a new hat; it was one of those outrageous indescribables which excite the blasphemous propensities of theatre-goers.

1. FRIESLAND GIRL.
2. NORWEGIAN BRIDE.

1. ALBANESIAN.
2. LOWER BRITTANY.
3. NORMANDY.

"Isn't it perfectly lovely?" was the sanguine query. Expostulations regarding the abnormal immensity of its size and the gaudiness of the colors were vigorously frowned and talked down and almost tears. "Et tu, Brute!" Were not sister-in-law and mother-in-law and lady friends called in to opinionate, and was she not sustained in her excellent judgment, taste and economy?

ARABIAN NORMADE.

Only a few rambling, objective, and perfectly neutral remarks, therefore, and fewer illustrations must here be expected on this fertile subject. It requires an Addison for fearless expression on the pyramidal monstrosities of his time. He wrote in The Spectator: "There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's headdress. Within my own memory I have known it to rise and fall within thirty degrees. About ten years ago it shot up to a very great height, insomuch that the female part of our species were much taller than the men. The women were of such an enormous stature that we appeared as grasshoppers before them. At present the whole sex is, in a manner, dwarfed and shrunk into a race of beauties that seem almost another species. I remember several ladies, who were once very near seven feet high, that at present want some inches of five. How they came to be thus curtailed I cannot learn; whether the whole sex be at present under any penance which we know nothing of, or whether they have cast their headdresses in order to surprise us with something in that kind which shall be entirely new, or whether some of the tallest of the sex being too cunning for the rest, have contrived this method to make themselves appear sizeable, is still a secret, though I find most are of opinion that they are at present new lopped and pruned, so that they will certainly sprout up and flourish with greater heads than before. For my own part, as I do not love to be insulted by women who are taller than I, I admire the sex much more in their present humiliation, which has reduced them to their natural dimensions, than when they had extended their persons and lengthened themselves out into formidable and gigantic figures. I am not for adding to the beautiful edifices of nature nor for raising any whimsical superstructure upon her plans. I must therefore repeat it, that I am highly pleased with the coiffure now in fashion and think it shows the good sense which at present very much reigns among the valuable part of our sex. One may observe that women in all ages have taken more pains than men to adorn the outside of their heads; and indeed I very much admire that those female architects who raise such wonderful structures out of ribands, lace, and wire have not been recorded for their respective inventions. It is certain there have been as many orders in these kinds of buildings as in those which have been made of marble. Sometimes they rise in the shape of a pyramid, sometimes like a tower, and sometimes like a steeple." Similar to this is an extract from Stubb's "Anatomie of Abuses," published in 1585, decrying the whimsicalities of the Elizabethan reign.

1. DEPARTMENT SAONE LOIRE.
2. BORDEAU HOOD.
3. PORTUGUESE.

JANINA CAP.

NATIONAL HEADGEAR.

1. JEWESS OF ALGIERS.
2. BENGALIAN.

"Sometimes they use them sharp on the crowne, pearking up like the spire or shafte of a steeple, standing a quarter of a yard above the crowne of their heads, some more, some less, as pleased the fantasies of their inconstant minds. Othersome be flat and brocade on the crowne like the battlements of a house. Another sorte have rounde crownes, sometimes with one kind of a band, semetimes with another; now black, now white, now russed, now redde, now grene, now yellow, now this, now that, never content with one colour or fashion two daies to an end."

Common sense and taste are the two antithetical principles, which from time immemorial have determined woman's choice of headgear. Not that there have been no other factors at work, to variegate style and ornamentation. Climate, nationality and religion have, in many instances, fashioned bonnets. Common sense, which says that "anything superfluous is not necessary," calls for a light, broad head shade in the tropics, and a light poke in temperate zones, but taste comes in and adds an endless of variety finerlesa nd then tyrannical fashion steps in and burdens the poor feminine brain and the purses of the husbands. This is illustrated in the case of the veiled hat of the Jewish girl of Algiers, the summer hat of the French girl of 1800 (cheapeau a la Gaulois) that of the poor girl from Soendre Bergen which is laden with immense weights of jewelry, and in nearly all the summer hats of modern times in the same way it is very foolish to select a straw hat for winter wear—unless fashion demands—or a high hat for fall and spring storms—unless fashion demands it—and thousand other things that are foolish—unless fashion demands. What is regarded as the height of taste and neatness in Damascus would be ridiculed on the streets of Chicago. Who would want to be seen with that formidable Drusian "tontur" here reproduced, nearly a foot in length, from which heavy silver earpieces are suspended? One feels almost constrained to assert, in a comparative review, that Christian culture causes the bad evil, the constant changes in its fashions; for it is a remarkable fact that among the aborigines and in semi-civilized countries the present generation is contented to wear what their ancestors chose thousands of years ago, to wit, the palm-leaf hat of the girl of Timor, the cap of the Jamna belle, the headdresses of the Albanesian and of the nomad of Arabia.

JAPANESE STYLE (MODERN).

1. CHAPEAU A LA GAULOIS (1800).
2. SWEDISH BRIDE.

In the history of tete fads it may also be observed that whenever eccentricity and extravagance have reached their highest point, a sudden change of fashion takes place. Toward the end of the eighteenth century the ladies were designated as the feathered sex on account of the enormous length of their hat feathers. The famous Duchess of Devonshire wore an ostrich feather an ell long. The feather crisis was reached in 1775 and soon after the floral hat began to bloom. Everybody wore flowers and gaudy ribbons until finally the headgear was transformed into a miniature conservatory.

As an example of the slavery which fashion imposes on its victims it must be mentioned that at one time in Europe during the last century the ladies' hats were made so large that the wearers had to kneel in their carriages if their head-dress remained unruffled. William Hutton thus satirizes this variety:

This intrepid champion, elate with success,
Made these bold remarks on the ladies' headdress:
The pride of our females all boundary exceeds;
'Tis now quite the fashion to wear double heads.

PALMLEAF HAT IN TIMOR.

Approaching this tower to disburse heavenly treasure,
I passed by a head that would fill a strike measure;
If I'd had that measure but close by my side,
I then should have had the experiment tried.
By sins a man's said to be cover'd all o'er
With bruises and many a putrefied sore;
From the sole of his foot to his crown they aspire,
But the sins of a woman rise half a yard higher.

Another observation in conclusion. Bonnets and dresses have always been in inverse proportion. The more immense the dress, the wider the sleeves and the crinolines, the tinier the hat or the bonnet, and, vice versa, when the skirts were abbreviated and sleeves slendered, then the size of the hats grew in inverse proportion. One needs but to scan the fashion magazines of this century to be convinced of this truth. The writer only ventures to add his plea for more simplicity, both in dress and hats, both in the interests of the ladies and the much-abused pocket-books of their husbands, believing, as he does, in the ancient maxim, "Beauty when unadorned is adorned the most." SCH.

Costly Vengeance.

Mrs. Nayborly—What on earth are you going to invite that odious Mrs. Smithlins to your swell dinner for? I thought you hated her?

Mrs. Sweething—Do you suppose I'm going to give a $20-a-plate dinner and not make her see me act as hostess at it?

CAUGHT A BIG HORN.

Said to be the Only Creature of its Kind In Captivity.

The only Rocky Mountain sheep known to be in captivity arrived yesterday from Modoc country and is temporarily quartered in a stable until the park commissionees can find a suitable habitation for the new curiosity in Golden Gate Park. The horned beauty whose future occupation in life will be to create speculation among visitors to the park as to whether he is a Fiji Island goat or the only living specimen of an otherwise extinct breed of deer, is a most interesting little animal. The only disappointing quality which he possesses is a total lack of that timidity which all Rocky Mountain sheep are reputed to possess.

The new addition to the Park Commissioners' collection of curious quadrupeds looks as if he might possess enough vigour and vitality to lead a keen sportsman a rapid chase up a perpendicular cliff were he so inclined. But he does not seem to have inherited a suspicious disposition. He is more docile and less wicked than a Telegraph hill goat. Probably that fact will make him of more value as a park specimen. He has a weakness for having his head scratched, and he will doubtless be thus able to afford amusement to many visitors to the park when he enters upon the duties of his new occupation.

The new arrival, barring his thick, curling horns, bears a strong resemblance to the deer which now roam about the deer glen in the park. His head and tapering limbs could not very well be more akin to those of a deer. He has the same tawny color, which is only relieved by a stripe of white down his back, and he has the funniest little tail that any sheep ever possessed. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Too Few at Best.

First Shark: I have just eaten a man off the beach in front of the hotel.

Second Shark: I shouldn't think you'd have the nerve to look the girls in the face again as long as you live.—Detroit Tribune.

LORE OF THE WOODSMAN.

What the Axeman is Taught by Experience in the Forest—Method of Chopping a Tree.

A "green" hand cuts a sorry figure when sent into the woods alone to do almost any piece of work. There is very much to be learned about even so simple a matter as working in the woods is generally considered to be by those who know nothing about it. For instance, one would think that there could be no science involved in chopping down a tree. The fact is, to do this to best advantage requires experience, combined with excellent judgment. Let a foreigner come here who knows nothing about chopping, and send him out to cut down a tree, and he would be most likely to chop all round the trunk, with no idea of which way it would fall until he saw it going; and then it would be a matter of luck if he did not lose his head and get out of the way of it instead of getting crushed. The experienced chopper first decides where it will be most convenient to have the tree fall, then stepping a few paces away, takes the end of the ax-handle between the thumb and forefinger, raises it up, poises it, uses it as a plumb and line, squints across it and views the tree from end to end. In close cases he makes this observation from several points. He has to take into account any leaning of the tree, if there is an excess of weight of branches on either side, and direction of the wind, if any.

Having decided the probable effects of all these, he proceeds to the base and chops square across on the side it is to fall, about half way through the tree, and then turns to the other side and chops across about two inches higher than the first cut. He will throw a tree nearly every time in the spot where he designed it should go. Poor choppers usually do not chop straight across the stump, but at an angle. By looking at a stump an old chopper can tell whether the tree was cut by a novice or one skilled in the business. A good chopper soon learns to chop both "right handed" and "left-handed" equally well. To saw down a tree, the first cut should be on the side the tree is to fall, as in chopping, and the second on the opposite, but a little higher. If even with the first, when sawn through, the tree is apt to "gig back" in falling and crush the saw and perhaps injure the men. I saw a large tree cut in this manner; it slid backward about a rod, broke the saw, and came very near killing one of the workmen. The most dangerous part of woodchopping is cutting off saplings just bent over by a falling tree. At the first stroke they usually split up and one portion fly back or sideways with power sufficient to knock a horse over or pierce him through. Choppers have lashed their axes to poles and cut from a safe distance.

Another dangerous operation is to cut down a tree when another chopped-off tree leans against it, for it cannot always be told what way the two will fall; and then the leading tree is likely to drop at any moment and catch the chopper as in a "dead fall." In such a case the chopper must "keep his eye peeled" and "look out for breakers."

When a tree has fallen, the chopper's first business is to look up and around among the standing timber in the vicinity and see if any branches have been broken off and lodged loosely, which would be likely to drop. Many have been killed by not taking this precaution.—George Wilson in The Country Gentleman.

Mrs. Ford—John, you were drinking last night. I noticed it in your conversation.

Mr. Ford—In my conversation?

"Yes. You were so painfully correct in your pronunciation."—Cincinnati Tribune.

ABOUT EARTH ROADS.

A Few Fundamental Principles in Their Construction and Maintenance.

Mr. D. O. Nourse, the agriculturist and farm superintendent of the Virginia experimental station, has just published a bulletin relating to the roads of that state—"if," as he says, "the tracks over which we are obliged to travel may be dignified by the name of roads"—in which he makes a strong plea for placing the building and repair of earth roads in the hands of persons who understand how to do such work in accordance with correct principles. What is wanted is an engineer overseer for each county, to be paid a regular salary, who would, if a man of honor, be jealous of his reputation and good roads would be the result. Such an officer could, in a few years, by keeping a sufficient number of teams and employing men used to the work who would be becoming better workmen year by year, built up a department that would be a credit to the community. It is no wonder that roads are poor when contracts are let to persons who hardly know a good road from a bad one—for it is just as necessary to know how to build a highway as it is to build a railroad. A few fundamental principles in the buildiing and maintenance of earth roads are given.

1. A common error is that of attempting to repair without first removing the cause of the trouble. Drainage must be first attended to, as it is simply impossible to make a road bed to stand if the drainage is bad. "We have seen on one of the most traveled roads, the water run for half a mile in the wheel and horse tracks, when perhaps the taking out of a stump or one blast of rock would remove all obstructions and allow good gutters." Water must be kept out of the road at all hazards and this must first, last and always be by the conduits at each side.

2. Water never runs up hill. Often the gutters are sufficiently good in every respect except that the slope is in the wrong direction. The eye is not always a true evidence of slope of ground as the topography of the land may be such that the fall is more apparent than real. Apply the test of the simple level.

3. A safe rule is to place bridges or culverts wherever there is a depression in the road; and unless the water may be conveyed to fields on each side, a culvert must be made in the lowest spot, carrying the water across the road.

4. Whenever a mud hole is formed in an earth road, it should never be filled with a lot of stones, as this is almost certain to make two mud holes instead of one. First remove the mud and water from the puddle, and then take earth as nearly of the same nature as the road-bed as possible and pound this into the hole firmly, so that wheels may pass over it at once without sinking into it. It should be filled somewhat higher than surrounding portions to allow for settling.

5. Give the road-bed the proper slope. Never allow it to be too flat, or lower in the middle than at the sides. A section of road should, if cut transversely, present an arc in shape, sloping from the center to each side. This, of course, is to prevent water from standing on the surface.

6. Do not make roads too wide or too narrow. If too wide, they become very expensive to keep in repair; and, if too narrow, the gutters become obstructed from wagons running into them. In general these rules apply with equal force to earth or rock roads, as if a rock road is to be made these principles must first be carried out. The ideas may appear absurdly simple, but there are thousands of instances in which they are utterly disregarded in road building and repairs, and hence are the more necessary.

THE NEWTOWN PIPPIN.

IT COMMANDS THE HIGHEST PRICE IN ALL MARKETS.

An Apple That Sells From Nine to Fifteen Dollars Per Barrel Ought to be Worth Growing—It Stands at the Head of the Procession.

The apple that commands the highest price in both home and foreign markets is the Newtown Pippin. When Baldwins and other choice varieties sell at $3 per barrel at Liverpool, the Newtown Pippin sells at $9, and the same proportion holds true in our domestic market. The fruit often retails as high as $12 or $15 per barrel.

Downing, the authority on fruits, says as follows of this variety: "It stands at the head of all apples, and is, when in perfection, acknowledged to be unrivaled in all the qualities which constitute a high-flavored dessert apple, to which it combines the quality of long-keeping without the least shriveling, retaining its high flavor to the last."

In the early apple history of this country the Newtown Pippin was prominent. It originated at Newtown, on Long Island and its merits soon spread its cultivation. It was especially successful on the hillsides along the Hudson river, and for many years large quantities were grown there and annually shipped to Europe. Later it spread all over the country, but it found few places which were congenial. To-day it is but very little grown outside of the mountainous regions of West Virginia, where it is famous to-day as the Albemarle Pippin. Scab and insects, coupled with the general decline of orchards by reason of want of proper care, fertilizing, etc., have practically driven it out of cultivation. There is probably no one apple which is more largely modified by its environment—by varying soils and climates. It flourishes best on hill or mountain sides, or in mountainous regions. These variations are so notable that old apple experts used to claim they could tell on which bank of the Hudson river the apples were grown if a large sample was shown from which to judge, and variations sufficient to be notable have been observed when the fruit of one valley in a mountain range has been placed beside fruit from another or adjoining valley in the same range. At the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, New South Wales exhibited some very fine apples under the name of Five-Crowned Pippin. Fruit experts were puzzled by it at first, but after a careful study became pretty well convinced that this, too, was our old friend the Newtown Pippin, modified by the soil of Australia and the breezes of the Pacific. In West Virginia it was formerly supposed that the Albemarle was a distinct variety, but the consensus of opinion among horticulturists now is that it is only the Newtown Pippin. In Rockland county, N Y, the same apple is grown, and is there generally called the Winter Pippin.

THE NEWTOWN PIPPIN.

This apple, to be at its best, must not be planted on alluvial soil. The trees will flourish and will be productive, but they will not produce fruit in all respects equal to that grown on the hillsides. The red-colored soil along the Blue Ridge mountains between Harper's Ferry and Lynchburg, Va., is believed by many to be specially adapted to the Newtown Pippin. An orchard planted in Delaware 42 years ago, on alluvial soil, the trees being set 40 feet apart, is still growing and productive. Being a rather slow grower, they have not yet interlocked their limbs, but they will undoubtedly do so in the not far distant future. The fruit from this orchard has never been of high grade. It has all the firmness and good keeping qualities, but lacks the lustre and general attractiveness of the skin which is so much desired in this fruit, and which it has when grown in a proper environment. The Albemarle Pippin has nothing like the firmness of the northern family. It is more delicate, will not stand as much abuse, nor will it keep or ship as well. It attains a much larger size than its northern kinsman, and when at its point of perfection is unquestionably a superb fruit.

As before noted, scab and insect pests have so interfered with this fruit in most sections where it was once largely grown, that its cultivation has been practically abandoned. The system of spraying has been demonstrated to be so complete a preventive of scab that, with the addition of poison equally as effective against the codlin moth, there seems to be no good reason why this apple should not be once more largely grown. But spraying alone will not make this possible. We must have with it scientific and thorough fertilization. This will call for plenty of potash as well as other plant foods, but especially must the former be largely used. In response to a query to Mr. W. D. Barns, a prominent and successful fruit grower of the Hudson river regions, as to what he thought of the probability of success under the conditions named, he writes: "So well are we convinced of the fact that we have made arrangements to set 200 or 300 trees this spring."

Edward Van Alstine, one of the most successful growers of this fruit in Columbia county, in the Hudson river region, writes us: "The Newtown Pippin requires a rather heavy but well drained soil. It should be planted where there is a good circulation of air and plenty of sunlight. No apple needs or shows the beneficial results of spraying more. I find they should be sprayed with the ammonical solution of copper before the leaves open, say early in April; then with bordeaux mixture and paris green after the blossoms have fallen; with paris green again after ten days or two weeks; and with another application of bordeaux in June, and perhaps another in July. This will depend largely on the weather. In an ordinarily dry season three applications of copper solution and bordeaux are all that is necessary. The first application of the copper solution I believe to be most important. I had trees last fall that showed plainly the bordeaux applied in June, when the apples were picked in October. I grew them this year very large, and as free from scab as an orange—bright and red-cheeked. I market them in Liverpool, London and Glasgow. This year they have gone into cold storage. My trees are about 40 years old. They do not come into bearing as young as many other varieties. They need very heavy fertilization, both with manure and potash; also thorough pruning."

What is true of this apple is equally true of the Esopus Spitzenberg, a superlatively fine apple, and which has a history much like that of the Newtown Pippin. Since the advent of spraying it has begun to improve, and we are glad to note that the New York market is this season well supplied with fairly good specimens of this delightful apple, which always commands superior prices.—American Agriculturist.

A FRIEND OF THE LITTLE ONES.

Robert B. English, Son of John English, Proprietor of the Lakefield Cooperage, a Victim of Nervousness and Fits.

A MOST AGGRAVATED CASE THAT DOCTORS COULD NOT CURE

When Hope Was Abandoned South American Nervine Effected a Complete Cure—His Parents Are Never Done Speaking of This Great Remedy.

ROBERT B. ENGLISH, LAKEFIELD, ONT.

The anxiety that comes to parents, because of the sickness of their children is one of the most severe trials of life. Here is the case of Robert B. English, son of John English, proprietor of the well known cooperage factory, at Lakefield, Ont. Five years ago this youth suffered from a seve attack of La Grippe, leaving him a perfect wreck. A result of this extreme weakness was an attack of nervous troubles, developing into some of their most trying and unpleasant ways. The youth was taken with severe twitchings, and following these would come fits that would rack the system two and three times every week. His parents did everything that a loving father and mother could possibly do. The highest medical skill was enlisted, but in the end the doctors explained to the parents that the boy's recovery was impossible. Medicine to no end had been poured into the boy's system and no relief came. Certain local circumstances influenced the parents to make a trial of South American Nervine. This medicine had only been taken a short time when the fits disappeared and the nervous twitchings gradually lessened. Encouraged by these results, the medicine was continued until six bottles were taken. Then no more was required for, as the father said, the boy was completely cured, and stands to-day an object lesson of what Nervine can do in cases of extreme Nervous troubles. It is not surprising that these parents could never cease speaking in glowing terms of this great remedy. It is a great remedy, because it is based on a scientific principle that makes a cure effective in all cases. The nerve centers are located at the base of the brain and in the vicinity of the spinal cord. The secret of Nervine is that it commences its work at these points. No time is lost giving a little temporary ease. But the life-giving center refreshened, built up and strengthened to the utmost, and the whole system is invigorated. The common sense character of this method is plain to every one—lettered or unlettered, simple or wise. It is for this reason that it is to be said of Nervine, not that it cures some cases, but that it never fails in any case.

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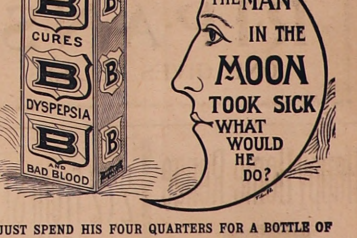

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IF THE MAN IN THE MOON TOOK SICK WHAT WOULD HE DO?

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The Daily Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

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HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."

winter nights. It is your adviser, your met. dium of news, and friend. No man is jus to his children and wife who does not giv them the home paper to read.

George Tudhope's Funeral.

The funeral of the late George Tudhope took place from the Hospital at 3 p.m. yesterday, and a large concourse of friends turned out to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased. Rev. M. W. Maclea conducted the services at the Hospital, and Chief Matheson and Dr. Walker read the Sons of Scotland burial service at the cemetery. The bearers were, Messrs. Jas. A. Roy, John McIntosh, W. C. McLean, Robert Matheson, A. Milne, and T. Wills.

Prince Edward Conservatives.

The Liberal Conservatives of Prince Edward county held their annual meeting on Saturday in the Quinte opera house

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THE SECRETARY,
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Toronto, Ont.

Daily Intelligencer.

HAS THE JURY BEEN FIXED?

Startling Rumors At the St. Thomas Murder Trial.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE SATURDAY

Evidence As To Blood Being On Welter's Face When He Gave the Alarm—Hendershott Talked of Insuring Some One and Then "Removing Him"—Attempt To Exclude the Prisoners' Testimony Given At the Coroner's Inquest—Hendershott Clearly Connected With the Crime.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 11.—Opinion here as to the probability of the conviction of John Hendershott and W. D. Welter has veered around, and it is now believed that when the case is given to the jury on Thursday afternoon next they will bring in a verdict of guilty against both the accused, after a short absence. Until the startling evidence of Saturday afternoon was adduced, the general opinion was favorable to a disagreement. The testimony of the two female cousins of Hendershott has changed things materially, however.

It was anticipated that Monday morning would witness a startling move on the part of the Crown. Late Saturday night word was communicated to the Crown that two of the present jurymen had been approached prior to the empanelling, and that they gave assurances that they could be depended upon if they succeeded in getting sworn. The cousin of one of the jurymen was responsible for the statement of one of them, and it was alleged that the other juryman had said that "if the worst comes to the worst you can depend on me." When the reports were conveyed to Mr. Osler he at once instituted thorough enquiries, and had arranged that if the truth of the reports could be established the entire panel would be dismissed and the sheriff instructed to bring in "tailers," and the trial of the case be re-commenced. Up to midnight the special officers sent out to verify these reports had not returned to the city.

The various physicians summoned by the prosecution met last night and compared notes, and unanimously agreed that the wounds on the head of young Hendershott were not occasioned by blows from the blunt and sharp edge of an ax, but the flat side of an ax, the jagged wounds on the side of the head being occasioned by the sharp edges of the weapon.

The defence will make no effort to prove that Hendershott was killed by the trunk of the tree, the doctor for the defence, even, holding that such a theory is untenable. They will, however, try to show that some of the branches of the tree might have caused the wounds. The Crown witnesses once more examined the head Saturday night, and will swear positively that the branches could not have caused the wounds.

It is expected that the head of deceased, which has been preserved in alcohol, will be brought into court on Monday. The effect of this on the two prisoners will be watched with interest. Hendershott, whose iron nerve has been remarked on ever since the trial opened, weakened Saturday, and evidently feels that his life is in as much jeopardy as his younger tool. Should the verdict be guilty, there is every reason to believe that a dramatic scene will result, and Welter's actions in the dock show that he has lost the loyalty that he entertained towards his alleged companion in guilt, and it is believed that he will stand up in the dock before sentence is pronounced and relate in detail the whole story of the tragedy.

Mr. Osler, shortly after the opening of the proceedings on Saturday, announced that he intended to call certain lady witnesses today for cogent and sufficient reasons. These witnesses were Mrs. M. Griffin of Gravesend, who saw blood on Welter's face when he arrived at the house of Charles Welter the day of the tragedy, and two first cousins of Hendershott—Mrs. Emily McConnell of Ingersoll and Mrs. Ann French of Putnam, to whom Hendershott made admissions with respect to insurance and the removal of some person whom he intended to insure. Their evidence was taken and proved most important.

The earlier part of the day was taken up with the production of corroborative evidence as to the fallen tree and its surroundings at the time of the tragedy. Walter Wardell spoke of the great quantity of blood at the crotch of the tree. He also had seen the imprint of a bloody finger on a beech sapling near the butt of the tree, and on an old stump 48 feet from the stump of the cut tree.

Neil Campbell, the man who found the blood-stained ax concealed under the root of a tree, identified the weapon produced.

Henry Cane, who was present when the ax was found, compared the chopping on the skid of the tree with a chopping he made with the ax, and found them exactly similar. There was a notch in the blade of the ax, which was discernible in both choppings. His testimony satisfied the jury that the ax was used in felling the tree under which Welter was lying.

Four stalwart constables carried a huge section of the tree into court. The jury examined the knot under which Hendershott's head was lying when found, and also the cutting with the marks of a notched ax blade thereon.

When Albert Chivers was called, Hendershott for the first time became interested in the case. Chivers saw the elder prisoner on the New Sarum Hill, nine miles east of the scene of the tragedy, at 12.45, noon, on the day of the killing. The Crown claims that from the time Hendershott left home, ostensibly for Eden, until he was seen at New Sarum, he had plenty of time to visit the woods and drive to where Chivers met him.

The Crown proved that the blood-stained ax belonged to Hendershott. Jeriah Fortier, a Middlemarch jobber, made the handle which fitted the ax. He identified it by a bit of bark on the end, but said he could tell his own goods by the feel.

The first female witness called was Mrs. Duncan Hendershott, sister-in-law of the prisoner. She washed the outer and undershirts of the dead man two days after the killing. There was a quantity of blood on both. The shirts were produced. Blood stains were still visible on them, and were pointed out to the jury. This is important, as indicating that deceased must have been struck while standing up. The defence will claim that the blood got on the shirt when the undertaker pulled it over the head of the dead man.

Mrs. Emily McConnell, a pleasant-faced woman, who lives at Ingersoll, and who affirmed instead of kissing the Book, was given a "little of her own way." She commenced to tell at length of a conversation between her husband and John Hendershott last May with reference to insurance, when the defence objected to the admission of the evidence, and the court rose for an hour, pending the consulting of authorities.

When the court resumed, Mrs. Martin Griffin of Gravesend, one of the witnesses, who, it is alleged, an attempt was made to tamper with, gave sensational evidence. Mrs. Griffin was attired in a brown stuff dress and brown hat, and wore an astrachan jacket. It was evident that it was with much reluctance she gave her testimony, but her truthfulness was manifest to the jury.

Mrs. Griffin was visiting at the house of Charles Welter the day of the tragedy. It was here that the prisoner Welter first ran with the alarm. Mrs. Griffin noticed blood on his face, and when she called his attention to it, Welter went to a bedroom and washed his face. To Mrs. Griffin, Welter said that Hendershott had been killed by a branch of the tree striking his head.

Mr. Macdonald secured an admission from the witness that Welter was crying and had his hands up to his face.

The defence claims that Welter's hands got blood on them while he was handling the body, and that the blood was subsequently transferred to his face.

Thomas Casey was called to prove contradictory stories by Welter with regard to the tragedy. Welter told Casey that he and Hendershott had felled a tree, and the latter had run to get his watch off a stump and been struck by the tree.

Jailer Moore identified the watch produced as one found in Welter's possession. This watch belonged to the dead man. One belonging to Welter was found in Hendershott's pocket. It is claimed that after killing Hendershott Welter robbed the body. After his arrest Welter was asked about the watch, and he said that he owned it, having traded another one for it at the Penwarden House in St. Thomas.

W. R. Jackson, jeweler, testified that he sold the watch to W. Hendershott in September last.

Frank Hobson was called, and testified that he loaned Welter $130 in January, 1894, and it was paid back in September. John Hendershott was the endorser on the note. The object of this testimony did not transpire.

Miss Edith Welter, cousin of the younger prisoner, Welter, and the affianced bride of the dead man, proved an important witness. Miss Welter was dressed entirely in mourning for her would-have-been husband. Her features were partly concealed by a black veil. Witness had several talks with Welter and Hendershott after the killing, with a view of connecting Hendershott with a knowledge of the intended crime. Miss Welter was examined as to what passed between the prisoners when they met for the first time. The day after the tragedy a telegram had been sent to John Hendershott at Eden to the effect that William was dead. Hendershott told Miss Welter that he did not know whether it was his brother or nephew who had been killed until he reached St. Thomas.

Dr. E. W. Gustin, the coroner, proved the depositions made by Hendershott and Welter at the inquest. Counsel for prisoners objected to the reading of the statements, the ground taken being that the testimony was privileged, as before giving their evidence the prisoners were not notified that anything they said might be used in evidence against them.

Mr. Osler replied. He quoted several cases in which it has been decided that depositions sworn to before a coroner could be introduced, although no warning was given the parties making them, since they were not then under arrest. The prisoners made no claim of privileges, but gave their testimony voluntarily.

His Lordship reserved his decision until Monday.

It is not likely the objection will be allowed.

Mrs. Emily McConnell, who is the wife of the assistant chief of police at Ingersoll, was again put in the box, and swore that when Hendershott was visiting at her house on May 30th, 1894, he said his father-in-law wanted him to insure his life and pay the dues. "I was a big fool I didn't," he added, "because I would have had only six months' dues to pay and I would have got all that money." Continuing the discussion, Hendershott told the woman he thought he would go into the insurance business; lots of people didn't mind who they left their money to, provided someone paid their premiums for them.

Hendershott said he would insure several persons, and surely one of them might die. "But if he doesn't," said witness. "Well, then, I can get rid of one, and that will pay for the others."

The evidence of this witness caused a pronounced sensation in court. The spectators had considerable amusement with the witness, who is a woman with a will of her own. She was cross-examined at length, and finally became excited and refused point-blank to answer any questions unless counsel ceased badgering her. Her story remained unshaken, however.

Witness said she had known John Hendershott ever since she was born. She declined to say whether or not she was a relative of the prisoner until ordered to do so by the judge; then she admitted she was a first cousin.

Mrs. Annie French, a sister of the last witness, who lives in the township of West Oxford, was called, and swore positively that Hendershott told her last May that he didn't intend to work hard, that he would put insurance on some person's life and get rid of him, and get the insurance.

Both the sisters declined to take the oath, but affirmed.

The defence endeavored to score a point from this fact. Witness stated that she had never taken an oath on the Bible, and never would. She did not think the kissing of the Bible made the story any more truthful.

George Delacey, a printer in The Times newspaper office, also gave sensational evidence against Hendershott. Last fall he had a conversation with Hendershott, who was looking for J. W. Cook, an insurance agent. He said that he had two policies on the life of W. H. Hendershott, that he wanted to break a colt for him, and if he broke the colt the colt would break his neck. Hendershott also said if anything happened he would get the money.

To show that Hendershott was in financially straitened circumstances Albert E. Futcher was called and swore that on Oct. 18, 1894, the prisoner borrowed $250 from him at 7 per cent. interest. This is the money with which the insurance premiums were paid.

Still pursuing the Hendershott branch of the case the Crown called Dawson W. Healy. That Hendershott had a guilty knowledge of what was taking place the Crown sought to prove by Healy's evidence.

When the telegram came announcing William Hendershott's death, the prisoner said he didn't think it was his brother, but his nephew, that he had sent the two young men to the woods. Mr. Atkinson, a bystander, remarked: "Do you think a tree fell upon him?" and he replied, "I don't know of any other way."

Patron Candidate in Russell.

Ottawa, March 11.—The Patrons of Russell have nominated John Cherry of Duncanville as their candidate for the Commons. W. C. Edwards, Liberal, is the present member.

Laurier and Cartwright Confer.

Montreal, March 9.—Sir Richard Cartwright had an hour's interview with his chief, Hon. Mr. Laurier, at the Hall today.

Paterson of Brant Re-Nominated.

Brantford, Ont., March 9.—At a convention of the Reformers of South Brant held in the Wickliffe Hall, Saturday afternoon, Wm. Paterson, M.P., was unanimously nominated amid a scene of the greatest enthusiasm.

RESIGNATION OF ROSEBERY

Friend and Foe Anxious to Avert It.

THE WEEK IN BRITISH POLITICS.

The Measure Opposed Because It Favors the Tenant Too Strongly—Improvements at Dover and Gibraltar Included in the Naval Program—400,000 Boot and Shoe Men On Strike.

London, March 11.—The persistent reports that Lord Rosebery is contemplating retirement from office, together with the announcement of Mr. Arthur Wellesly Peel's intention to resign the Speakership of the House of Commons, has relieved Parliamentary circles of the dulness which has prevailed for the past week. Lord Rosebery's capacity for work is doubted by nobody, but this faculty has unquestionably been seriously affected by the recurrence of his insomnia. This is, with him, an old complaint, which on a former occasion caused him to refuse to accept office. A judicious system of living banished the complaint and restored him to his normal condition. Now overwork and an attack of influenza have reproduced the ailments which incapacitated him before, and with the addition of extreme nervousness it has become necessary for him to take a prolonged season of rest. Lord Rosebery's colleagues, even those who before his illness were intensely hostile to him, now sympathize with him, and one and all decline to accede to the taking of any step which would lead to political complications. Even his political enemies, the Tories, are disposed to await his recovery as long as public convenience will permit. His physicians cannot express an opinion with certainty as to what period will be sufficient to restore him to health, but they are hopeful that a month's abstinence from work and care will will enable him to resume his duties.

In regard to a new Speaker in the event of the resignation of Mr. Peel wild surmises are afloat, and various names are suggested for his successor. Among the most prominent ones are the Right-Hon. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, Robert Reid, Mr. John F. Moulton, Sir Julian Goldsmidt and the Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney. The lobbies of the House of Commons have been filled with members to an extent very unusual, and the succession to the Speakership has been almost the sole topic of discussion. It is generally admitted that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman possesses all of the requisite advantages for the position, among them tact, an unvarying good temper, a judicially-trained mind and long experience with the rules and forms of the House, but his great wealth and the probabilities that in the near future he will come to the front as a political leader, make it seem doubtful that he would accept the place. The Speaker's salary of £5000 year with an official residence might be alluring to many evenly moderately rich men, but to him this compensation would be no inducement. Neither Sir Robert Reid nor Mr. Moulton have obtained sufficient parliamentary distinction to enable them to obtain the place and the post when it shall become vacant really lies between Sir Julian Goldsmidt and Mr. Leonard Courtney, though the latter, although a Liberal, was a deserter from Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, and is intensely disliked by the Radicals. This state of affairs has been taken into consideration by The Westminster Gazette, which in a strong article in his favor recommends the Ministerial party to overlook his unionism and elevate him to the position. Of all the candidates thus far suggested, Sir Julian Goldsmidt really has the best chance of success.

This week the Government have produced their great measure of the session. No one expects the Welsh Disestablishment Bill to become a law, and the same remark applies to the Local Veto. The Conciliation Bill, for settling labor disputes, is voluntary, not compulsory, in principle. But the Irish Land Bill may turn out a measure of great importance. It is based largely on the recommendations of the committee appointed last year, and contains concessions to the Unionists, in the hope that the Irish landlords in the Upper Chamber may be conciliated. Nevertheless, the bill embodies proposals which were once repudiated by Mr. Gladstone, and which the present Lord Chancellor denounced as revolutionary. Politics, however, travel so fast nowadays that these are no drawbacks, and for the sake of peace, and to get rid of an endless subject of disputation, the Unionists display no hostility to the measure, and will possibly accept it.

The Standard, it is true, runs up an alarm signal respecting the fifth clause, which relates to improvements, and calls upon the Opposition to divide on the second reading. This is, however, of minor importance, because the real fight on the bill will arise in committee. It is, however, significant that The Standard makes these militant suggestions with a view to the future actions of the Lords, as though the Peers had already decided materially to alter the clauses of the measure dealing with improvements.

The provisions of the bill dealing with improvements are exceedingly drastic, and give the tenant more advantages than the landlord in the estate. Every improvement is virtually assumed to be the tenant's, unless the contrary is established. In truth, land legislation for Ireland has now reached the stage of the tenant's right being more valuable than the landlord's interest.

While the Opposition are as a whole not unfavorable to the bill, the Irish factions are divided in opinion respecting it. The orthodox, or anti-Parnellites, accept the measure with enthusiasm, and their newspaper organ declares it will deal a death blow to landlordism. These views are sufficient to provoke the Parnellites to adopt the opposite view. At present they content themselves by saying the measure is a mere demonstration, but it is doubtful whether or not Mr. Redmond and his friends have the courage to maintain their resistance. In the course of Mr. Morley's description of the chaotic condition of Irish land legislation, he stated that the cost of the land commission since 1881 had exceeded a million sterling, while the remissions secured under the fair rent clause but slightly exceeded that sum.

It is extremely difficult to get at the exact merits of the big strike and lock-out in the boot and shoe trade, which begins to-day, and by the end of next week will reach a climax, involving some 400,000 operatives, not including great numbers of women and apprentices. From talks with labor members of Parliament I gather, however, that there is considerably less to be said on the men's side than is usual. They all along resented the introduction of improved machinery, and finally resolved upon a demand that a limit be fixed to its output, on the economic theory that this would raise the cost of production, and their earnings as well. Of course, the theory is wild nonsense, and the men's own leaders spent a good deal of time in trying to show them so, but in vain. At the last moment they consented to arbitration, but the masters now say that there is nothing to arbitrate.

The decision of the Government to begin the active work of creating a great harbor at Dover is of more than ordinary interest. The plans for the project, now many years old, have been always talked about, and never seriously taken up. France has done such engineering and military wonders along her channel coast in the past decade that further neglect on the part of England would have been criminal, from a defensive point of view, but such a place of refuge will be even more valuable from a peaceful standpoint, by reducing to a minimum the perils and calamities which now make the winter traffic in the crowded and tempestuous channel such a terrible lottery.

The provisions respecting harbor accommodation at Gibraltar indicate that the Ministry has no intention to follow the advice of Laird, Clowes and other naval authorities and withdraw from the Mediterranean. It is clear that they mean to make Gibraltar the base for operations in that sea. The story current this week that England shortly intends to withdraw from Cyprus requires confirmation. That island is of no value and possesses no harbor capable of holding a man-of-war. Its appropriation by Mr. Disraeli was a wanton, theatrical coup, and from a military point of view it possesses no advantage. Nevertheless, national pride will hardly allow the abandonment of any position, however valueless, in the Mediterranean, especially as the withdrawal from Cyprus would throw the country back into the arms of such a depraved Government as Turkey.

THE YANKS' REFUSAL TO PAY.

British Papers Commenting on the Delay in Paying Sealers' Claims

New York, March 10.—The Sun's London cable says: Some provincial newspapers have been commenting with considerable asperity upon what they regard as American sharp practice over the Paris-Behring award. All are possessed with the idea that the British lion has been fooled, and think it is time he began growling. The Newcastle Journal, a Tory newspaper not without influence, yesterday said: "It goes against the Yankee grain either to hand over money illegally obtained, or money due by contract, or the award of arbitrators. What with being kept out of our Alabama surplus money, paying for the costly Behring Sea inquiry, and still waiting for compensation for the seizure of British sealing vessels, this country may well regard American arbitration as a kind of 'heads I win, tails you lose' game, at which we should in future refuse to play without some guarantee against being deceived by a rigmarole of phrases and legal verbiage into fresh losses and damages in addition to those which first led to the controversies in relation to the Behring Sea fisheries and the Canadian fisheries long ago."

Addington Petition Withdrawn

Mr. Justice Osler has consented to the withdrawal of the petition against James Reid, member-elect for Addington in the Local Legislature.

West Northumberland Reformers.

Cobourg, March 9.—West Northumberland Reformers met in convention at Victoria Hall Saturday and nominated Dr. George Waters of this town.

San Francisco, March 11.—It was learned from an authoritative source that the International Pacific Cable Company, which failed to get a national charter from Congress, will go ahead with the project of connecting San Francisco, Honolulu and Yokohama.

Toronto Markets.

Flour — Trade is dull. Straight rollers are quoted at $2.55 to $2.80, according to quality.

Bran—The market is unchanged. Sales outside, west at equal to $17.50 here. Shorts sell at $18 to $19.

Wheat—Market is firm. White offers on Northern at 60c, with 59c bid. Spring nominal at 64c on Midland. Cars of Manitoba hard sold at 79c west, at 81 1-2c to 82c, grinding in transit, and at 80 1-2c to 81c, North Bay.

Barley—The market is quiet with No. 1 quoted at 49c to 51c and No. 2 at 45c to 47c.

Oats—The demand is moderate and prices unchanged, there being sales outside west at 33c to 33 1-2c for white, and at 34 1-2c to 35c east. Cars on track 35 1-2c.

Peas—Offerings small and prices unchanged at 58c west.

Rye—There is little or nothing offering and prices are quoted at about 45c east.

Buckwheat—Trade is quiet, with sales outside at 38c to 39c.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. 17d&wly

Bohemia is so called because it was settled by the Boii, a tribe of Germans.

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GENTLEMEN,—I was covered with Liver Spots over my back and chest. I took three bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters and am now perfectly cured of Liver Complaint. I can truly say that I think B.B.B. the best medicine ever discovered.
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SIGNS OF WORMS are variable appetite, itching at the nose, etc. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is the best worm expeller.

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HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

The Sahara is so named from the Arabic word signifying "desert."

BILIOUSNESS and LIVER COMPLAINT, Headache, etc., are cured by Burdock Pills.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says:—"I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurence to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds."

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

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A special lot of Lochfyne herring in small kegs, fresh salted.

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Also Flour and Feed.

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the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for
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Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, MONDAY, MAR. 11.

PROPERLY APPRECIATED.

The Hamilton Spectator of the 4th inst. properly appreciates the conduct of Dr. Carman, in the course he has pursued in reference to his charges against the Government. It says:

"Rev. Dr. Carman publicly accused the Dominion Government of paying for masses for the repose of the soul of the late Sir John Thompson, and wrathfully protested against the supposed expenditure. The Premier, in a courteous letter to Dr. Carman, assured him that he had been misinformed, and that his accusation was groundless. For a week or more Dr. Carman remained silent. Compelled at last by references in the press, to speak, he publishes a letter full of the gall of partizanship, in which he meanly insinuates that the Premier lies. The fiery Doctor thus repels the charge that he attacked the Government:

"Has it come to this, that a man can say nothing in defence of country or liberty without attacking the Government? In such a case the question arises, which should get out of the way, the country or the Government?"

"It will thus be seen that, in Dr. Carman's opinion, he has a moral right to circulate slanders against public men whether there is or is not any ground for such slanders. How did such a man come to be General Superintendent of the great Methodist Church in Canada?"

That is a question which has puzzled many a well-wisher of Methodism.

The Baptist Journal, published in Toronto, accepts the Premier's statement as an emphatic denial. Dr. Carman, however, says it is only a half-way denial, and again vented his splenetic feelings in his missionary sermon in this city yesterday.

The Montreal Gazette, of the 27th ult., seems to have read correctly between the lines when it says:

"Dr. Carman has written another letter in connection with the Roman Catholic mass he said the Government paid for in connection with Sir John Thompson's death, but which Sir Mackenzie Bowell says the Government did not pay for. Dr. Carman, who seems to have been deceived by the Ottawa correspondent of a local Liberal paper, is apparently quite as much annoyed that his indignation should have no real justification as he was at the supposititious incident that called it forth. He should wrestle with the old Adam within him and learn to take a correction manfully if not with grace."

The advise is useless, "the old Adam" is altogether too strong in him whenever he has a party aim in view.

Here is another evidence of the recklessness of that truly "religious" journal the Montreal Witness. If there is a lying correspondent in Canada he is to be found connected with the Witness staff. Nor is the staff of the editorial department any better. The best evidence of that is the number of times the Witness proprietors have had to make ample and abject apologies and retractions to public men for attacks upon their characters. This is a virtue we have not seen in Dr. Carman, yet it is difficult to say what he would do were he taken into court and asked to substantiate his statements or pay the penalties.

The Mail-Empire of the 16th inst. says:—

It was the Montreal Witness that invented the story that Sir Mackenzie Bowell had spent public money in masses for the late Premier. The Witness is read by Protestants, and no doubt it was regarded as good play from the party point of view to represent Sir Mackenzie as expending our taxes on a Roman Catholic ceremony, even though the statement was untrue. Now the Montreal Witness is using Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. Sir Charles delivered a speech in Toronto to the Young Conservatives a few weeks ago. According to the Witness the Minister of Justice "blurted out before company the other day at Toronto the whole truth about Sir John and his reluctant acceptance of protection. These," the Witness says, "are Sir Charles Hibbert's words: "Sir John was timid unto death of protection, had to be bullied into it, committed to it by others. But when he thought it grown he used it as a bridge to reach the power he liked to wield. And when his hosts had followed over they cried, 'Behold the bridge Sir John has built.' But some of us know the work to be of other handicraftsmen.'" The moral drawn from the alleged statement by Sir Charles is that the Minister is full of envy and spite and that Sir John Macdonald was a first-class fraud. Now, a close examination of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's speech shows that no such statement, and nothing like it or in any way approaching it, was ever made by him. It is possible that—as in the story about Sir Mackenzie Bowell, so in this latest fabrication—some wise party purpose is to be served. But whatever may be the object of the invention, the thing is very shocking. By many of us the hope had been entertained that the press of Canada had risen to a higher plane, and that we had seen the last of misrepresentation. But the old Adam it seems cannot be suppressed; more's the pity.

The "hope entertained" is vain, so long as such journals as the Witness exists, and such correspondents as now fill its columns are allowed to slander and belie their neighbors, and there are such men as Dr. Carman to believe all they say.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary

TO CURE DEBILITY,
Loss of appetite, sleeplessness and all nervous troubles, physicians recommend
Campbell's Quinine Wine.
Do not let your druggist pursuade you that some other is just as good.
K. CAMPBELL & CO., Mfrs., MONTREAL.

Literary Notes.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Among all the features announced for early publication in the magazines, none is awaited with a livelier curiosity than the Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, of which the first instalment will appear in the April Number of Harper's. The only story of a noble life which comes to us under oath, the only one which comes from the witness-stand, Jeanne's biography—although it deals with a flawless character worn (like the jewel in the toad's head) as an incomparable adornment by the wicked est of centuries—is not to be regarded of fiction. It is history in the main; and as for the piquant details that have been added by one who is feigned to have been "her page and secretary," these particulars are from the hand of "the most popular of living American magazine writers"—whoever he or she may be.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

During March a series of articles, dealing with subjects that principally concern the people of California, but that are destined to arouse interest throughout the country at large, will be published in Harper's Weekly. The first of these articles is entitled California's Great Grievance; the second is devoted to the subject of reform in San Francisco, and a third to the production of gold. Their author is Julian Ralph, the famous correspondent, whose investigations have been conducted at the request of the Weekly. Another series of the first importance, the publication of which has just commenced, will contain the instructive results of a tour of the world, undertaken by the Transportation Commission of the Field Columbian Museum, for the purpose of collecting information, and, as far as possible, exhibits. This Commission will not confine its attention to railways, but will embrace within the scope of its investigation the appliances both by sea and land by which men in all countries, and on all the waterways of the world, have attempted to solve the question of transportation.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

In the immediate future Harper's Bazar will publish elegant dinner gowns from Paris, drawn by Sandoz, and beautiful wraps will be given to suit the opening of the spring season. Also papers on house-furnishing, from standpoints both artistic and economical; a short series on charities in general, and the favorite charities of certain well-known society women. A few very practical talks on laundry-work may be expected, and one or two articles on gardening.

Harper & Brothers, Publishers,
New York, February 26, 1895.

The Premier and Kingston.

(Kingston News.)

We have no means of knowing how much truth there may be in the rumor that Sir Mackenzie Bowell might be prevailed upon to become the Conservative candidate for the representation of Kingston in the House of Commons. Of one thing, however, there can be no possible doubt. If he should intimate his willingness to accept a nomination at the hands of the Kingston Conservatives it would be tendered to him unanimously, and with the utmost cordiality and enthusiasm. The city which gave to Canada the creation and genius of the Liberal-Conservative party — the city which gave to Ontario its present Lieutenant-Governor and present Premier—is not incapable of conferring honor even upon the man of destiny to whom the conduct of the affairs of the Dominion is now entrusted, while it would feel distinctly honored if the lustre to which it was so long accustomed could return to it, and its representative in Parliament were once more no less a personage than the first Minister of the Crown. The old Limestone City, it is true, was not the early home of the present chieftain, as it was that of Sir John Macdonald; but it stands ready to accept him with almost equal pride as another "Bay of Quinte boy," and as the idol since Confederation of North Hastings, which may be regarded as part of its tributary territory. If he could be induced to accept the nomination, he has but to speak the word. Mr. Metcalfe, whose prospects are such that he does not regard himself as permanently wedded to parliamentary life, certainly would not stand in the way. The evanescent rift in the local Conservative ranks, whether it be due to personal or religious divergences, would instantly disappear. Under a leader whose name is synonymous with candor and fair dealing an invincible host would arise. By Protestants and Roman Catholics alike, among whom he is held in equal and unbounded respect, he would be supported with equal zeal and satisfaction. The polling of the full Conservative vote of this rather wayward burgh would be placed beyond peradventure, and the possession of a citadel of no small strategic importance would be assured before the battle became general. Come on, Sir Mackenzie! With or without you, we mean to win; but in prosperity or adversity, in power or in opposition, we fain would make you our member.

SPECIAL MENTION.

—Leopold Ritter von Sacher-Masoch, the well-known German novelist, is dead.

—As an outcome of the verdict in the Ging murder case, Maggie Wachtler, stenographer, and Grindell, two witnesses for the defence, have been arrested for perjury.

WILL BE FOUND AN EXCELLENT remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

—Influenza still rages in London and Berlin, and many notable persons are prostrated by the disease.

—Emperor William will open the approaching States Council in person, and will attend many of its meetings.

WILL POSITIVELY CURE SICK HEADACHE and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

—Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, was taken to Montreal on Saturday and lodged in gaol there.

THE WELL KNOWN STRENGTHENING properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarred from eating these tempting fruits, but they need nor abstain if they have Dr. J.D. Kellog's Dysentery Cordial, and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

Schiffman's Asthma Cure,

Instantly relieves the most violent attacks, facilitates free expectoration and insures rest to those otherwise unable to sleep except in a chair, as a single trial will prove. Send for a free trial package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., but ask your druggist first.

Don't Make any Mistake

When you are threatened with consumption or lung troubles and get the wrong kind of Emulsion. There is only one perfect, pleasant and effective preparation of that life-giving substance and it is Miller's Emulsion. There is no bad taste to this preparation. It is compounded on an entirely new principle, by which the vital energy of the Liver of the Norwegian Cod Fish is retained and incorporated with the hypophosphites of lime and soda, making the most potent blood maker known to science. It has saved thousands of young lives, and is revolutionizing the old methods of consumption treatment. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c and $1 at all Drug Stores.

Sure Cure for Asthma.

P. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffman's Asthma Cure," free to any sufferer. He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package.

IT LOOKS LIKE A SESSION

Opinion in Ottawa Is That the House Will Meet.

THE 28TH OF MARCH IS MENTIONED

Greenway By Procrastination May Throw Action On the Manitoba School Question Over For a Year—Compensation To Injured On the Intercolonial—The Real Promoters of the "Butter Bonus."

Ottawa, March 10.—The impression is gaining ground that any conclusion the Government may reach in the Manitoba school appeal will not be brought before the Provincial Legislature at its present session. There is no power by which the federal authorities can compel Premier Greenway and his colleagues to act promptly. If they decline, therefore, to ask the Legislature to formally pass on any remedial order which may be made, the question will go over for a year, as the Dominion Parliament will not have jurisdiction to act until the Provincial Legislature has put itself on record as declining to do anything. Meanwhile, the current of opinion has again set in strongly in favor of the holding of a session before dissolution, and there are those here who still insist that a session is within the range of possibility. Some go so far as to suggest March 28 for the meeting of the Houses. It is only a question of a few days now before the matter will finally be set at rest.

Hon. Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, has received an important communication to the effect that the United States have consented to relax their embargo on Canadian cattle so as to allow them to pass in transit from Island Pond to Portland, Maine, for shipment to England. It will, of course, follow that Canadian cattle shipped from an American port will have the status of American cattle on arriving in England. The privilege now granted could well have been conceded long ago. It is thought here that it may be precursory of the entire removal of the quarantine embargo by the United States on Canadian cattle. The United States authorities will require the certificate of Professor McEachran of Montreal as to the good health of cattle shipped through their territory.

On Dec. 18, 1890, an accident occurred on the Intercolonial Railway near Levis by which three persons were killed and many wounded. The accident was due to a defective axle on one of the cars. The Government were exonerated, but feeling that an obligation devolved on them to compensate the sufferers, Parliament last session voted $12,000 for the purpose. Thirty-seven claims in all have been filed, and yesterday an order in council was passed approving of an equitable method of distributing this amount.

The Reform press has not failed to characterize the action of the Government in making advances to farmers and dairymen on export butter shipments as an election dodge. A reference to the report of the proceedings of the House Committee on Agriculture last session shows that a resolution urging the Government to take steps to give Canadian butter a better status in the British markets was moved by Major McLennan and seconded by Mr. McMillan, the Liberal member for South Huron.

The appointment of J. A. Valin, barrister of this city, to the Nipissing judgeship, is a tribute to the growth of French-Canadian influence in Eastern Ontario, for in this electoral division the Dominion lists show over 8000 voters, more than half of whom are French-Canadians. It, therefore, became imperatively necessary to appoint a man thoroughly conversant with the French language, and to the extent that he is a native and to the language born, Mr. Valin has an advantage over Mr. P. H. Drayton of Toronto, who was a close second for the appointment.

Good progress is being made with printing the Dominion voters' lists. Of a total of 202 constituencies in Canada, lists for 62 are completed, 38 are out in proof form, six, viz. Toronto East, Centre and West, North, East and West York are being printed in Toronto, seven in Montreal, while the remainder are in hand at the Bureau.

A return published by the superintendent of insurance shows that eight chartered companies have ceased to do new business in life insurance in Canada, and their deposits with the Government, ranging from $90,000 to $150,000, are applicable to the discharge of policy obligations. Six new companies have registered and are permitted to do life insurance business in Canada on the assessment plan. They are the Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, Colonial Mutual Life Association, Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society, Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada, Home Life Association of Canada and Provincial Provident Institution. There are now 82 insurance companies licensed to do business in Canada, in life, fire, accident, guarantee, plate glass, burglary and steam boiler insurance.

Through the efforts of Major McLennan, M.P., John Gaines of Maxville, who was recently sentenced to the Central Prison for eight months for stealing a coat, has been liberated. Gaines' family, consisting of his wife and several young children, were left without means of support, and the man himself is in a poor state of health, being in danger of losing his sight if kept any longer in jail. A petition for his release was sent to Mr. McLennan, who presented it to the Minister of Justice, and made a strong appeal. He was successful, and Gaines is at liberty.

The Marquis of Ripon, Secretary for the Colonies, has ordered the authorities at Bermuda to return to Capt. J. H. Dixon, master of the Nova Scotia schooner Emma S., the Dominion red ensign which was confiscated by them in January last. The first intimation which Capt. Dixon had that he had offended the Bermuda authorities came to him in the shape of a letter from Mr. Alison, Colonial Secretary of the island, informing him that he had contravened the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1889 in flying the Dominion flag outside of Canadian waters, and had thereby rendered himself liable to heavy penalties. Gen. Lyons, Governor and commander-in-chief of the island, notified the home Government of the action that had been taken, and transmitted a copy of a letter received from Capt. Dixon, in which he expressed regret at having erred in hoisting the official flag of Canada, and stating that, as he was in entire ignorance of the law, it was obvious that he had no intention to contravene or evade it. Capt. Dixon added that his vessel had been using this flag for about two years; that he had visited the different British West India islands, and at Bridgetown had lain near two of Her Majesty's ships, who had not noticed the alleged infringement of the law. General Lyons apprised the Colonial office of what had been done, with a view presumably that British men-of-war should, in future, be as vigilant as the Bermuda authorities had been. The answer which he received was doubtless not expected. The Canadian Government had in the meantime heard of the manner in which Captain Dixon had been treated, and had made representations to the Home Government. The result was a pretty strong despatch to the Bermuda authorities, instructing them that under special warrant of Feb. 2, 1892, vessels registered in the Dominion may use the red ensign of the fleet with the Canadian arms on it. They were instructed, therefore, to return to Captain Dixon his flag, which had been taken in error, although he did not appear to have known under what authority he was entitled to fly it.

Spooner Will Not Contest Frontenac

Kingston, March 9.—Chas. N. Spooner, the nominee of the Liberal-Conservatives of Frontenac, has resigned.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S DESTINY.

Union With Canada Is Her Only Hope—Confederation Becoming Popular.

New York, March 11.—A correspondent of The Tribune at St. John's, Nfld., decries the idea of annexation with the United States, and believes it is impracticable even if the people were unanimously in favor of it. In reality, however, he says they are far from unanimous on that subject, and even if an overwhelming majority were in favor of annexation, they firmly believe that England would never permit one of her colonies to break loose and unite with another state; and that any movement in that direction would be promptly and sternly checked. The geographical position of this island forbids such a transference. As a naval station, it is without a rival in North America. The power that possesses it holds the key of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. To permit its occupation by a foreign power would be to destroy the safety of the rising Dominion of Canada, and to establish a standing menace close to her shores. No British statesman dare countenance such a step. Annexation therefore is far outside the range of practical politics and to agitate for it would be mere waste of time and strength.

"The manifest destiny" of Newfoundland is to unite with Canada.

The pressing problem is how to avert bankruptcy. To the solution of this Sir William has to address himself, and that promptly, for quarter day is at hand. What is to be done? A loan, even if obtainable, would only delay the evil hour for a short time. There appears to be but one door of hope—union with Canada. Personally, Sir William has always been in favor of confederation, and there can hardly be a doubt that he will now bend all his energies to consummate a union. Confederation is by no means populer among the masses, but gradually they will learn that they have only "Hobson's choice." Canada will willingly receive the colony with all its liabilities, and endeavor to develop its resources. The Legislature stands adjourned till April 2, in order to permit the bye-elections to be held. When it meets the probability is that a deputation will be sent to Canada to negotiate terms of union.

SOUTH VICTORIA NOMINATIONS

Fairbairn, M.P., Again the Choice of the Tories—George McHugh His Opponent.

Lindsay, Ont., March 9.—The Liberal-Conservative convention for South Victoria was held Saturday afternoon in the Town Hall. Mr. Charles Fairbairn, the present member, received the nomination.

At the adjourned convention of the Liberal party held to-day, Mr. George McHugh received the nomination to contest South Victoria. Mr. J. D. Edgar, M.P., addressed the electors at the close of the convention.

WANT JUDGE McHUGH TO RUN.

North Essex Conservatives Tender Him the Nomination.

Windsor, Ont., March 11.—The Conservative convention for North Essex met Saturday. Three names were placed before the convention, Sol White, D. B. Odette and Judge McHugh. The vote resulted as follows: Odette, 49; White, 17; McHugh, 78. Drs. Carney, Coventry and Casgrain were appointed to wait upon Judge McHugh and tender him the nomination.

Dryden's Brother-in-Law Nominated

Whitby, Ont., March 10.—The Liberals of South Ontario met in convention here on Saturday to nominate a candidate to contest this constituency in the coming Dominion elections. One hundred and sixty appointed delegates were in attendance from all parts of the riding, and the Music Hall was comfortably filled, a number of ladies being present. Mr. Leonard Burnett, yeoman, of Greenbank, Reach Township, a brother-in-law of Hon. John Dryden, was the choice. Speeches were delivered by the candidate, Hon. John Dryden, Messrs. F. L. Fowke, Oshawa; Charles King, Whitby; William Ross, Port Perry; L. K. Murton, Oshawa, and R. J. Mackie, Oshawa. William Smith, M.P., is the present member.

JUMPED FROM A TRAIN.

Stunned by His Leap, a Markham Man Lay on the Track Till Killed

London, Ont., March 11.—The London bankers' hockey team played a match in Woodstock Saturday night, and while the train on which the team was returning home was passing the East London station about 4 o'clock this morning, one of the members of the team, W. B. Carmichael, a clerk in the Bank of Toronto, was seen to step out on to the platform of the car. It is supposed that for the purpose of reaching home more quickly, and miscalculating the speed of the train, he jumped, and was rendered unconscious by the fall. His body lay on the track and was knocked off by the eastbound express. The injured man was discovered about 5.30 a.m., and removed to the hospital, where he afterwards died from the injuries sustained. Carmichael's home is in Markham, Ont.

10,000 SALVATIONISTS COMING

General Booth Confident of Establishing His Colony in Canada.

New York, March 11.—Harold Frederic cables from London to The Times: General Booth has returned filled with enthusiastic confidence in the future of the Salvation Army and of its industrial projects in Canada. He seems to have more doubts about the United States. About the Dominion, though, he has no reservations. He believes that he is going to astonish the globe by the magnitude of his achievements there, and apparently his plans are all cut and dried for beginning an exodus of emigrants from this side which will be one of the most remarkable of our time. He is very sanguine, too, about keeping these 10,000 colonists in Canada after he has got them there.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Lucila Lacey of St. Catharines Found Innocent of the Poisoning.

St. Catharines, Ont., March 11.—Luella Lacey, 14 years of age, was acquitted of the serious charge of poisoning Frank Wilbur, the 4 months old son of T. Pearson of North Grimsby. M. C. Cameron of Toronto conducted the Crown's case. E. A. Lancaster represented the accused. The jury was out only a few minutes, and the crowd cheered when the verdict was given.

Patron Activity in Manitoba

In every constituency in Manitoba the Patrons have put up a man. In nearly all cases the Patron candidates are ex-Liberals, and The Free Press points out that Conservatives are goint to benefit if the Patrons and Liberals do not soon join forces.

If Hugh John Macdonald declines to be the Conservative candidate for Winnipeg it is almost certain that Hugh Sutherland will be the choice.

Teacher—"What is the difference between victuals and viands?"

Scholar—"We have victuals on wash days and viands when we have company."

The Novel of the Future.

Alphonse Daudet, on the subject of the novel of the future, says: What shall be the novel, the literature of the future? To reply to this question one would need to have a famous pythoness up his sleeve. In the first place, what will the France of to-morrow be? Will she even have a literature? Everything is to be feared at an epoch when the academy amuses itself in deforming the national orthography, when the high priests of the dictionary threatens to become its murderers. In the special case of the novel—admitting that the French of the future shall continue to read and write novels—its need of truth, of exactness, seems to me to carry it from day to day towards history. I mean, of course, petty history, for me the most interesting of all; dairies, memoirs, monographs.

BARBARITY OF TO-DAY.

WHERE LITTLE EXPECTED, IT IS TOO OFTEN FOUND.

Nearly All of the Non-European Nations Naturally Barbarous—Except in the Case of the Civilized Races It Is Human to be Merciless to Enemies.

Some incidents of the war in China and the recent alleged massacre of Armenian insurgents by the Turkish troops call attention to the barbarity that still characterizes the half-civilized nations of the world, says The Philadelphia Times.

The visitor to a royal prince and ruler of one of the provinces of a great state, who is charmed by the courteous manner and evident culture of his host, finds it hard to believe that this polite gentleman a short time before had ordered the heart of a man who had displeased him to be torn out of his body in his presence, but such may be the fact. Over 2,000 years ago these people were possessed of a literature and a general civilization fully equal to that of the Jews whom they conquered and the Greeks who conquered them.

The Turkish troops are a fine body of men, and when one sees them passing in review in a state of perfect drill and discipline he does not consider that these men in battle rarely listen to the prayer for quarter, while the splendidly-mounted Arnaut and Circassian irregulars who ride by at the head of the column are ready to burn villages and kill women and children without compunction or remorse.

If we turn to the Chinese we are struck by the apparent incompatibility of their scholarly competitions and general mental superiority with their cruelties practised upon malefactors. Their barbarity in war and inhumanity to prisoners are notorious, while the atrocities that infest the interior and the pirates that swarm on their rivers and sea coast are almost incredible.

The traveller of Singapore and the islands of the Malay archipelago is brought into frequent contact with a dark-eyed, quiet-voiced people of great commercial acuteness, whose deportment would befit any European drawing-room, and he may never be reminded that these are only the better class of the Malay race. Their piratical proas were long the terror of those summer seas. Great Britain's rule has done much for the millions of India's population. Before the English took hold, a man's life in India was worth far less than that of a sacred cow or monkey, and the hideous slaughters of the mutiny of 1857 show that the old murderous instincts of these people are only held in abeyance by the strong hand of this foreign domination.

In seeking to extend their conquests to the northwest of their Indian possessions, the English have met a race of mountaineers that have forced them back repeatedly. But in the character of this Afghan (or Pathan of the Indian frontier) some of the best attributes of a vigorous manhood are marred by a bloodthirstiness that knows no pity, and is qualified more often in his family and tribal feuds than in battle with a foreign foe. This man never means to wound, but always to kill, and makes sure of this by his habit of turning the blade of his yataghan in the body of the victim after thrusting.

Lying to the north of Afghanistan are the Khanates of Central Asia—Khokand, Bokhara and Khiva, which, with their surrounding deserts are embraced in the general designation of Turkestan. The dangerous fanaticism of their Mohammedan populations has been a deterent to the most adventuresome modern travellers. With hardly more than a single exception they strayed away until Russia penetrated the country with its armies, and made it possible, although still hazardous, to travel it.

The wild Turcoman freebooters who swept caspian deserts on their untiring horses, took captives only for slavery and ransom, and accounted for the defeated enemies of the khan to whom they may owe a temporary allegiance by the heads rolled upon the ground before him, and for which they received the stipulated head money. The man who had disobeyed a law, or was obnoxious to the khan, was led, bound, through the streets of the city, and at any point that suited him the executioner would pull his head back and cut his throat, leaving the body where it fell for a day or more, as a reminder to the passers-by of their possible fate. And yet the Uzbergs, on the banks of the Oxus and Yaxartes, most skilful farmers, and the peop[illegible] these cities excel in the manufacture of certain fabrics and as artificers in some branches.

Of the immense Tartar hordes that roam over Siberia and Mongolia, there is little to be said in this conection. They differ in character, language and religion, but there is a strong family resemblance pervading the whole mass. They are too stolid and unimpressionable to be actively cruel. But they have the indifference to life common to most nomadic peoples.

Turkish troops are by no means all Turks, although almost exclusively Mohammedan. The population of the Turkish empire comprises many races, possessing their own languages and religions, but all standing upon substantially the same plane of civilization. They are often hostile to each other, and many are impatient of the Ottoman or any rule. Those who are nominally Christians are not always distinguished for the virtues that we associate with that belef, and are, as well as their Mohammedan neighbors, often turbulent and difficult to control. The Turk in these days is individually rather good-humored, and not disposed to cruelty and vindictiveness unless aroused by undue opposition to his sovereignty. It is the Arnaut, Circassian or Kurd of his army who is distinguished for cold-blooded cruelty. The Government is contending for its existence with the elements of disruption that surround it. It strikes hard, knowing that the people understand only the law of force and terror, and its soldiers give no quarter, expecting and receiving none if worsted by the insurgents. As for the Bedouin of Arabia and Mesopotamia—the first bearer of Mahomed's standard—the Saracen, who, under Saladin, boldly withstood the mail-clad hosts of the Crusaders—he has fallen back to much the same condition in which the prophet found him, and is a mere predatory wanderer in the desert with little or no religious belief, and quit as indifferent to the lives of those he plunders as he is greedy of the plunder itself.

Egypt and Barbary states from the Red Sea to the Atlantic, although lying almost within sight of Europe, have been but little influenced by its civilization, except where there has been actual occupation of the country, as in the case of Algiers. They all exhibit the dead rot of Isalm, and with it the barbarous criminal codes, cruel oppression, and general inhumanity and recklessness of life that we have noted in the Asiatic communities. The Barbary Corsair, so long the terror of the Mediterranean, is no longer seen, nor are Christian captives suffering there under the lash of their task-masters. But the nature of the people is unchanged, and it is only the fear of condign punishment at the hands of Christendom that restrains them today from pursuing their old trade with all its bloody accessories.

When Atila and his Huns swept across Europe like a pack of ravening wolves, sparing neither age nor sex in their work of slaughter, they were hardly more essentially cruel than the nations they overran. But the times have changed. Our civilization is not that of the Greeks and Romans. It is more practical, and tends to the comfort of the people at large, while the progress of scientific knowledge, and the inventive spirit of the age are daily making the world smaller and increasing our interest in remote peoples, with whom we are willing to share what our civilization may have gained for us.

We cannot now look with complacency upon barbarous usages and cruel deeds, simply because not prevalent among us or perpetrated upon individuals of our own race; and if intervention can improve matters in this respect in any quarter of the world, it is well that the civilized Christian nations should bear a hand for that good purpose.

= = DINNER = =
- - WARE - -

You'll need to be as careful in buying dishes as you would if choosing cloth. "Strippled" edge means poor gilding, flown blue, gold line, Royal blue, &c., &c. are names that mean anything or ware of doubtful quality, such as usually goes by the name of "Grocery" crockery.

Imagine a great china store like this with 50 patterns in dinner sets to pick from, 80 patterns in Tea sets and 60 in Bedroom. We do the trade by our attention to it exclusively. We make this the best place to deal in for dishes.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

This Week!

We wish to call your attention to our
Dress Goods Dept.,
Which is now replete with all new makes of fabrics in novel designs and lovely colorings, and at prices that are right.

Also a splendid range of Dress Trimmings in Jets, Silks Tinsel, Etc., all novelties and low in price. Laces and Embroideries in endless variety.

THE LEADING BARGAIN HOUSE,
H. A. Layton, Front St. BELLEVILLE

R·I·P·A·N·S
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

WANTED—3 machine hands and 1 finisher.—A E. Fish & Co. 1 dlt

FOR SALE.

THE Huffman House with furniture. Good reasons for selling. Apply to the proprietor,
261d3t. ALLAN S. HUFFMAN.

CARP

We are showing a larg
SpringTrade. Our Brus

H. C. HARRIS

Celebrated in Englan

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business.
249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to
MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Street.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,
Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c. All work first-class.
254d1m E. J. BURTON.

FINE NORT ERN SPY APPLES,
FINE TALMAN SWEETS,
FLORIDA ORANGES,
VALENCIA ORANGES, 20c. per doz.
—AT—
R. BATEMAN'S.
Telephone No. 2.

QUALITY Is the Test of CHEAPNESS!

For smoked meats, rich, mild and mellow, no finer in the Dominion is to be had anywhere than those cured by your
CITY PORK PACKER.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Mild Hams.
McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Matchless Breakfast Bacon.
McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Rolled Bacon.
When buying from your grocer, ask for McGuiness' meats, and be sure you get no other.

McGuiness.

BICYCLES—

. . . SOME GOOD VALUES IN
SECOND-HAND WHEELS.
- At Cash Prices. -

Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
New Rapid, $60.00,
Psycho, $30,00,
Altain, $55.00,

We are getting bargains like . . . this daily. . .

C. F. SMITH & CO'Y.

SALT AND PEPPER DUSTERS.

We have bought at a bargain about 350 Satin finished China Salt and Pepper Cups worth 25c. each, that we are selling at 10cts. each. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

UNBREAKBLE SLATES.

We have just received in stock a large lot of unbreakable Slates. They are the nicest thing of the kind to buy for the children. Prices are same as common slates:—5, 7, and 10c. each.

MEN'S BRACES.

I job lot of 50 doz. Men's Braces worth from 30c. to 60c., all going at 25c. for a few days, at

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

- STAMMERING -
Stuttering and all other impediments
PERMANENTLY CURED
to a distinct articulation.
Our System is Strictly Educational.
No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.
The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.
Formerly The Linton Institute.
Jan. 9 95, d&w1y.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1895, for the privilege of collecting the tolls and revenues of the Bay of Quinte Bridge for the year commencing April 1st, 1895 and ending March 31st, 1896.

Parties tendering will be required to give security for the due performance of the contract, a form of which can be seen and other particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order of the Board.
U. E. THOMPSON,
Sec'y-Treas.
Belleville, March 5th, 1895. 256d2wks

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

BELLEVILLE.

NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS.

NEW LACES,
NEW LACES,
NEW LACES.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES.

NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,

NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We are now showing the latest styles in he above goods at popular prices.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 7, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, MONDAY, MAR. 11.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

CITY AND DISTRICT.

Now that the banquet is at hand,
Jakie Finkle is in the land
With candles made for man.

The only occupants of the cells since Saturday were three tramps.

The Huffman House is offered for sale. See advertising columns.

A gold cuff link was found at Hotel Quinte and the owner can have it by applying at the office.

To have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder imparts to the teeth that pearly whiteness, and preserves the enamel. Price 25c. 262d,t,t,s

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. F. Abraham died yesterday. Their many friends will sympathize with them in the loss they have sustained.

Miss Richardson, of the C.P.R. telegraph office, went to Prescott on Saturday to see her mother who was very ill and who has since died.

The charge of attempted carnal knowledge of a girl under fourteen preferred against Edward Bolyea was heard at the police court this afternoon.

Miss Gordon's second lecture will be given to-morrow afternoon at the hospital. Subject—"Hygiene and Ventilation." Proceeds in aid of the city ambulance.

The speediest and most reliable remedy for all derangements of the throat and lungs is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This wonderful preparation checks coughing and induces refreshing sleep affords great relief, even in the advanced stages of consumption.

It is not to be wondered at that Ayer's Pills are in such universal demand. For the cure of constipation, biliousness, or any other complaint needing a laxative, these pills are unsurpassed. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, and every dose is effective.

For Sore Throat, Sudden Colds and Diphtheria, no remedy has ever been discovered so powerful to cure as Davis' PAIN-KILLER. As a Liniment it has no equal in curing Rheumatism or Neuralgia, Burns and Bruises, and wounds of every description. It is the cheapest and best remedy ever offered to the public. Only 25c. for big 2-ounce bottle.

Level-headed lawyers, who generally know on which side to butter their bread; shrewd business men, who know that a dollar saved is as good as a dollar made; pushing clerks, who work hard for every dollar they get and should try to spend it wisely; gentlemen, who have no visible means of support (not tramps), mechanics and farmers all seem to have waked up to the fact that ready-made boots fit better, are cheaper and wear just as well as when ordered, and that Haines & Lockett's new spring stock is simply immense and they will buy there for 1895.

PERSONAL.

Miss Nellie Coates, of this city, is visiting friends in Kingston.

Mrs. W. D. Mace, of Tamworth, is a guest of Mrs. Jamieson, Albert st.

Miss Effie Fitzpatrick has gone to Trenton and is visiting her brother, Mr James Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Will Vantassel, manager of Haines & Lockett's branch in Kingston, was in the city to-day.

Bert Lake, who has been in the city a few days attending the funeral of his father, returned to Minneapolis to-day.

Mrs. John Vandewater, of Belleville, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Miller, James street east.—Brockville Times.

Miss Waterston, sister to Mr. Waterston, secretary to Mr. John Bell, Q.C., was taken suddenly ill on Saturday and is in a very critical condition.

Mr. George Grant, a "Belleville Boy," is now general manager of the Father Murphy Institutes in Canada and the United States. A better man could not have been chosen.

Mr. C. H. Vermilyea to-day received a letter from Senator Sanford, the noted clothing manufacturer of Hamilton, requesting him to secure him a seat for the banquet and also quarters at Hotel Quinte.

W. W. Stearne, Robt. Stevenson and W. H. VanTassel, Kingston; T. Gibbard and J. W. Mullins, Montreal; W. J. Clarke, E. M. Clark, T. H. Smith and H. G. Cook, Toronto, were guests at the Quinte to-day.

J. Rose, Napanee; G. E. Rose, Bloomfield; J. A. Gillespie, Trenton; E. W. Fisher, A. Whyte, J. Braden and F. Ryan, Toronto; D. H. McDiarmid, London; R. W. Ewers, Port Perry, are guests at the Anglo.

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open. 248d&wly

LOUIS SHULTZ'S TROUBLE.

His Wife and Family Leave Him and Take His Effects and Money.

Louis Shultz was ten years ago a prominent business man on Front Street, and he was reputed to be in easy circumstances. His line was ready-made clothing, tailoring, etc., and he was assisted in the business by his three sons. To the surprise of many, one day it was reported that he was in financial difficulties, and the sons had left. He alleged that they had converted all the stock they could into cash, and left him with nothing but a load of debts; he owned a nice house, and that went also to satisfy hungry creditors. The old man was reduced in a few days from independence to comparative poverty.

Shortly after this crash Mr. Shultz, who had lost his wife some time before, met a widow named Phillips and they were soon married. They have lived together ever since, but not without many family jars.

Mr. Shultz has been running a small tailor shop in the Elvins block, Front st., and went to his work on Saturday morning as usual. When he returned to his home on Harriet st. in the evening he found the house cold and deserted and his wife and family gone. Everything had been removed from the house, and he also claims his wife took considerable money that he had saved. The old man had to seek shelter in the house of a neighbor, and he says he will institute proceedings to compel his wife to return his effects.

Mrs. Shultz has friends near Frankford and it is supposed she has gone there.

A SOCIETY FUNERAL.

The Remains of the Late E. Braddon Laid at Rest.

The funeral of the late Edward Braddon, who died on Saturday at his residence in the 6th concession of Thurlow, took place this morning to the city and was attended by a large number. The deceased was a member of St. Carthe Court, No. 355, of the Catholic order of Foresters, and was buried under their auspices. The remains were taken to St. Michael's church, the services being conducted by Monsignor Farrelly, who spoke in a eulogistic manner of the deceased. The interment took place at the Catholic cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. Dan Breen, Felix Dion, John Quinn, Louis Cournaga, Alex. Turcott and John Bowen.

The Eclipse.

Seldom or never has a better opportunity occurred for observing a lunar eclipse than that which offered last night. Whilst the satellite was in the penumbra, fleecy clouds floated across her face, giving a good view of the brown looking shadow in the form of a halo around the orb, whose radiance was hardly dimmed by the clouds. Gradually her brightness faded, although the sky became clear of clouds, then the shadow became visible on the eastern or lower limb of the moon, which was in the eastern sky, and slowly spreading across her disc, by 10:40 had totally covered it. The obscured planet was visible for a length of time like a ball of fire seen through smoke, then the dark pall was gradually withdrawn and by 1:30 a.m. it once more sailed bright and serene through the heavens.

The Price of a Postage Stamp.

Any man can take a newspaper. It is the cheapest thing he can buy. It costs the price of a postage stamp—less than to send and receive a letter. What good does it do you? It instructs you and your wife, and teaches your children. It comes to you every week, rain or shine, calm or storm, and brings you the best news of the neighborhood. No matter what happens, it enters your door a welcome friend, full of sunshine, cheer, and interest. It shortens the long summer day and cultivates the long winter nights. It is your adviser, your medium of news, and friend. No man is just to his children and wife who does not give them the home paper to read.

George Tudhope's Funeral.

The funeral of the late George Tudhope took place from the Hospital at 3 p.m. yesterday, and a large concourse of friends turned out to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased. Rev. M. W. Maclean conducted the services at the Hospital, and Chief Matheson and Dr. Walker read the Sons of Scotland burial service at the cemetery. The bearers were, Messrs. Jas. A. Roy, John McIntosh, W. C. McLean, Robert Matheson, A. Milne, and T. Wills.

Prince Edward Conservatives.

The Liberal Conservatives of Prince Edward county held their annual meeting on Saturday in the Quinte opera house, Picton, for the purpose of electing officers. Mr. Amos H. Baker, of Picton, was elected President; Mr. James Gibson, of Athol, first Vice-President; Mr. Parker R. Young, of Picton, second Vice-President; Mr. L. A. Wright, of Picton, Secretary.

The Weather.

Colder weather usually follows an eclipse, and so it has been following last night's obscuration of "fair Luna." The temperature fell to 8 below zero during the night; at 8 a.m. it was zero, and at noon the mercury had risen to 30.

PROBABILITIES.

Fair weather, followed to-night by easterly winds and rain or snow; slowly rising temperature.

Boys' Three-Piece Suits.

It often seems nonsense to advertise prices, for really you can't tell anything about the extraordinary value the Oak Hall are offering in boys' clothing for spring, unless you come and take a look. We are selling boys' three-piece suits at $3.50, $4 and $5 that are better value than we have ever before had. See them.

Sons of England.

The Supreme Grand Lodge of the Sons of England will meet at Woodstock to-morrow. The delegates from the local lodges are: from Oxford Lodge—Messrs. J. W. London and Dr. Tracy. From Lydford Lodge—Mr. Charles Herring.

Pomfret Cakes.

This form of Licorice is highly recommended by the medical profession for irritation of the throat accompanied with cough. They are sold by L. W. Yeomans & Co. in any quantity. 5cts. worth will prove their value for a hacking cough.

A Week's Meeting.

The Weeks' meetings in the Y.M.C.A. rooms will be open to the public, and ladies are cordially invited to attend. A male quartette will sing to-night.

Ladies' Fine Shoes.

Our new stock of ladies' fine boots are extra value. See our boots made by Slater at $2.00, both button and congress.
—VERMILYEA & SON.

MARRIAGES.

FENNEL—POOLE—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tweed, on Tuesday evening, March 5th, by Rev. J. C. Wilson, MR. CHAS. FENNEL, merchant of Roslin, to MISS MAGGIE, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Poole.

DETLOR—LABARGE—At Toronto, on Wednesday, Feb. 27th, '95, by the Rev. Jas. Allen, pastor of Metropolitan Methodist church, MR. G. W. DETLOR, merchant, to FRANCES, third daughter of Peter Lebarge, Esq., both of Tweed.

DEATHS.

KELLY—At his home, Hungerford, on Wed., March 6th, after a very short illness, John Kelly, aged 50 years.

—On Saturday the Marquis of Queensberry was committed for trial on a charge of having libelled Mr. Oscar Wilde.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE SPRING SITTINGS WITH JURY BEFORE CHANCELLOR BOYD.

A Woman Gets $75 for Being Slandered, and Another is Given a Like Amount for Having Her Two Arms Broken—The Court Closed.

SATURDAY, March 9.

At the opening of the court this morning the case of Gillen vs. Corby et al was continued, the witnesses for the defence being called.

U. E. Thompson testified that Gillen was satisfied to take $1,000, this to include the plans and specifications and superindence of the work. Generally the services of Mr. Gillen were not satisfactory. Changes were made at the instigation of the promoters. Mr. Gillen agreed to act as clerk of the works and for this he was not to receive any extra compensation.

H. Corby, M.P., testified that the services of Mr. Gillen were not of a satisfactory character. Gillen decided to take $1,000 for all his work, and the directors told him to proceed. He agreed to give his personal supervision to the work. He said he intended to remove to Belleville and could devote his whole time to the work. Witness was certain that Mr. Gillen was satisfied with $1,000 for the entire work which he performed.

D. M. Waters, sworn—Was present at a meeting in Mr. Corby's office. Gillen was present. He asked for 5 per cent.; some demurred, and Mr. Corby said if a specific sum was not mentioned he would not be one to go on with the work. Mr. Gillen agreed to take $1,000 for the whole work. His work as architect was not satisfactory.

Thos. Ritchie testified that he was not at all the meetings held by the defts. Witness understood that $1,000 was all that Gillen was to get for the work he performed. The services of Gillen were, in his opinion, not of a satisfactory nature.

Mr. W. H. Biggar said he corroborated the evidence of Mr. Corby. He was present at the meeting and was certain Gillen agreed to do the work for $1,000. Witness was not satisfied with some of the work done. It was not as satisfactory as they hoped it would be.

This concluded the case for the defence.

Mr. Gillen was re-called and testified that the gentlemen of the company were mistaken as to the sum he was to get. He was certain that he did not agree to do the work, with the extras added, for $1,000.

This concluded the case, and Mr. W. B. Northrup addressed the jury on behalf of the defts.; Mr. Clute, Q.C., for the plff., and His Lordship summed up.

The following questions were submitted to the jury, who, after being out nearly three hours, answered them as follows:

Ques.—Was there any definite bargain about the plaintiff's compensation?
Ans.—Yes, to the extent of the original contract.

Ques.—If so how much was he to get?
Ans.—$1,000 for the original contract.

Ques.—Has he been paid all he was to get?
Ans.—All to the original contract.

Ques.—If anything is to be paid to the plff., can he hold the defts. for it, or must he look to the hotel company?
Ans.—To the hotel company.

His Lordship entered judgment for the defts.

Clute, Q.C., Wright & Lazier for plff.; W. B. Northrup and J. P. Thomas, Bell & Biggar for defts.

STILL ANOTHER SLANDER CASE.

MCCORMICK VS. GARBUTT.—An action for slander brought by Mrs. Laura McCormick, of Murray Township, against J. W. Garbutt, of the same township. The amount of damages claimed by the plff. was nominal.

Mrs. Laura McCormick, sworn, said she was the plff. in the case and a widow; her husband died two years ago; her husband left her no means; she had two children; she met deft. last March; he called her a vile name and said he could prove it; she brought him before a Magistrate and he admitted the offence; two other persons were present when he called her this name; she had suffered damages in consequence of what he called her, as some persons would not employ her who formerly did; some of her neighbors also had scorned her in consequence of the report being circulated; when she wanted to move no one would remove her; her goods were placed on the road by Mr. Garbutt; the Township Council also stopped granting any money towards her support.

K. Mitchell, sworn, said he heard the deft. call Mrs. McCormick the name alleged and when she said she was not he (deft.) said she was. In consequence of this report Mrs. McCormick had suffered scorn by some persons who used to be her friends.

Frederick Mitchell, sworn, said he heard Mr. Garbutt admit that he called Mrs. McCormick the names alleged by Mrs. McCormick.

The defence offered no evidence. Mr. Clute addressed the jury on behalf of the plff. and Mr. A. A. Abbott for deft.

The jury after being out for 15 minutes returned with a verdict for the plff. for $75.

T. A. O'Rourke and R. C. Clute, Q. C. for plff., A. A. Abbott for deft.

$75 FOR TWO BROKEN ARMS.

LINDSAY VS. BELLYOU—This was a case brought by Hester Lindsay, of Trenton, married woman, against Milford Bellyou, a farmer of the township of Murray, of the county of Northumberland.

The plaintiff's claim was for damages for injuries sustained by her while being driven to her home at Trenton from the defendant's farm by a boy in the defendant's employ. The boy, who was driving the team, whipped the horses and they started to run and the tongue of the waggon coming down, the team ran away and the plaintiff was thrown out upon a pile of stones and suffered a fracture of both arms.

The action was settled by a consent verdict being entered for $75 without costs.

A. Abbott, Trenton, and S. Masson for plaintiff; W. H. Biggar and C. E. Lyons for defendant.

CHARGE OF LIBEL.

COULSON VS. CARMAN.—An action brought by a Mr. Coulson, of Toronto, against Mr. T. S. Carman, publisher of this city, claiming damages for libel. Owing to the illness of the plff. the case was laid over until next court.

NOTES.

The court was brought to a close at 1:30 p.m.

Walter Nesbitt, Q.C., of Toronto, was in attendance yesterday afternoon.

Acknowledgment.

The Woman's Christian Association begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations for Hospital and Home:

Mr. and Mrs. (Rev.) Bird	$5 00
Mr. Leonard	5 00
Miss Grace Keith	5 00
J. H. Meacham	20 00
Mrs. Tannahill	25 00

For the City poor:

Joshua Turner	$5 00
Miss Moore	1 00
B.B.C. L.A. Concert	102 50

As suggested by Committee in charge of Entertainment, we give Mrs. Schuster $25 for distribution among her people.

ELIZA J. FLINT, Treas.

March 11th, 1895.

THE PREMIER'S RECEPTION.

Preparations in Progress—Six Ministers will Accompany Sir Mackenzie—Notes of Interest.

Our citizens without exception are working with a will to make a success of the reception and banquet worthy of the City of the Bay, in whose history the life of the Premier is so interwoven.

Although many differ from him politically, all such differences have been laid aside upon this occasion, and our people have united to do honor to Belleville's son who has worthily won the highest position in the Dominion.

There will be decorations at the Grand Trunk station and along the line of march, and the city will assume its holiday attire for the occasion.

The ladies are invited to be present at the opera house in the afternoon.

The children of the various schools will assemble along the line of march fronting or near the schools which they attend, each wearing a badge in honor of the occasion, and will add their share to the welcome of the Premier.

The Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, and Messrs. Daly, Curran, Wood and Ouimet will leave Ottawa with the Premier to-night, reaching here at 12:45 p.m. to-morrow, and Hon. Mr. Dickey will arrive to-morrow evening. There will, therefore, be six Ministers in company with the guest of the evening at the banquet. Senator Sanford, of Hamilton, will also accompany Sir Mackenzie and the members of his Cabinet. The Ministers will take luncheon at Mr. J. C. Jamieson's residence.

NOTES.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade on Saturday evening the following Vice-Chairmen were appointed: Messrs. John G. Frost, ex-Vice President; L. W. Yeomans, ex-President; J. W. Johnson and Thos. Wills.

The 15th Battalion will take part in the reception. They will assemble at the drill hall at 11 o'clock. The Quarter Master will be at the armory to-night at 7:30 to issue the uniforms.

The Separate School Board has been invited to take part in the procession and reception.

Thos. Ritchie, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, will occupy the position of chairman at the banquet.

Mr. Corby's coachman was driving a handsome four-in-hand this afternoon, that will be driven in the procession to-morrow.

The visiting Ministers will be quartered at the Quinte.

H. Corby, M.P., has decorated his block on Bridge st. in honor of the Premier's visit.

The Following M.P.'s will be present from outside the county: Messrs. Geo. Taylor, M.P. for South Leeds, chief whip; A. C. Miller, M.P. for Prince Edward; Uriah Wilson, M.P. for Lennox.

The banquet is announced to take place at 8.30 in the evening.

PICTON BEATEN.

The Quintes Add Another Game to Their Record.

The Picton hockey team came to the city on Saturday afternoon to play a return game with the Quintes, and despite the disagreeable storm, the two teams faced each other shortly after 8 o'clock. There was a large attendance of spectators, among whom was a goodly assemblage of ladies. The Picton team, with one or two exceptions, are inferior players, and the Quintes had an easy thing of it, although the score does not show it. The teams lined up as follows:

QUINTES	POSITIONS	PICTON
Jamieson	Goal	H. S. Adams
Powell	Point	J. Hepburn
Phippen	Cover Point	E. V. Leslie
Weller	Forwards	E. C. Smith
Kelso		J. Wright
Twining		F. A. Ferris
Hamilton		G. C. Wilmot
F. McKeown	Goal Umpire	T. Hepburn

F. J. Berringer, Referee.

The ice had been scraped just before the match, but with the heavy down-fall of snow it soon became heavy going for the players and it was with difficulty they could keep their eyes on the puck. After ten minutes Twining put the puck through the Picton goal and that finished the scoring, although the visitors were kept on the defensive most of the time. There were many offsides, but the referee either did not know one when he saw it or did not care about such small things, and so did not call any. The wonder of the Quintes is how such a weak team could defeat Trenton, who gave them such a beating a week ago.

The visitors stopped at the Queen's hotel till yesterday.

SPORTING TALK.

Corbett says if the fight with Fitzsimmons ever comes off, it will take place in Oklahoma.

The yacht Ailsa was disabled by accident at the start of Saturday's race and did not go over the course.

The Montreal Hockey Club defeated Queen's University five goals to one in Saturday's game for the Stanley Cup.

Mr. Norman B. Dick, one of the owners of the well-known racing cutter Zelma, R. C. Y. C., died at Toronto on Saturday night.

"Daddy" Downs, the crack first baseman of last year's Maple Leafs, of Guelph, and who played with the Bellevilles of '93, has signed with Laurence, Mass.

Griffo had the best of the 8-round contest with Jimmy Dime in Boston Friday night. Both men were on their feet at the close and the referee declared it a draw.

George Dixon got the decision over Sam Bolin in a six-round contest in New York, Friday night. Dixon did not knock his man out but was entitled to the decision.

The Oklahoma Senate has killed the bill to allow prize fighting, a committee of preachers and W.C.T.U. ladies having camped with them for three days and nights.

The cable chess match, which has been the talk of two continents, took place on Saturday, the American team playing in the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club in New York, and the British team in the Criterion restaurant, London. Inasmuch as the game on board No. 4, which ended in a draw, was the only one finished, the match was declared a draw.

The Belleville hockey team having good ice and wishing to play the final game with Trenton for the Corby trophy before it turned soft, telephoned that team, asking them to come down this evening. Their representative telephoned back that the team would not come, as they already claim the cup. That the Trenton team is taking a wrong view of this affair is evidenced by every sporting precedent. The referee was to be sole arbiter between the teams, and as such his decisions should be respected.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

A Sure Remedy for Neuralgia.

Neuralgia is one of the most common and distressing complaints incidental to this climate. It is not confined to any particular season, for whilst most general in the winter seasons, yet many suffer its excruciating agony in the heat of summer. In late years this form of disease has become better known, and consequently the means of relief have become greatly increased in numbers, as well as in efficacy. Among the most powerful and penetrating combinations placed within the reach of the public for the relief of neuralgia, we can mention no remedy equal to or more certain than Polson's Nerviline. Its power over pain is something wonderful, and we advise a trial for neuralgia, or any other painful complaints.

Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S
Sarsaparilla
CURES

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, easy of action. Sold by all druggists.

Correspondence.

Whilst correspondents will be accorded space for the expression of their ideas on topics of public interest, it must be in all cases understood that the views so expressed are simply those of the correspondents themselves.

The Carnival Question.

To the Editor of the INTELLIGENCER.

DEAR SIR,—Two summer carnivals held in Toronto were financial failures. One held in Hamilton was a success, but could not be repeated. No other places in Canada have held summer carnivals. Winter carnivals have "nothing to do with the case."

Now, if summer carnivals were such good things as some people want our citizens to believe, why do not Toronto and Hamilton hold them annually, as they do their big fall fairs? Why don't Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Oswego and many other large cities along the lake shore in the U.S. territory and which have unsurpassed facilities, rush into this summer carnival business, if it is such a mine of wealth as a few here represent? And echo answers "why?"

Finally, Toronto, with 200,000 inhabitants having failed in two attempts, and Hamilton, with a population of 50,000, having had a qualified success which no one there will undertake to repeat, despite the knowledge gained by experience, how can Belleville, with but 11,000 inhabitants and no experienced head to direct it, have reason to look for success in a summer carnival? Just reason this out.

These lines are suggested by one deeply interested in our city's welfare.

CIVIS.

Albert College News.

As was announced, the Polymnian Society of the College gave a programme on Saturday evening. Miss R. E. Vincent presided, and the following took part: Misses Henry, Milne, Wilson, W. Gardiner, Morton, S. McDonald, Blair, Williams, Pettit, Curts and Helen Dyer. There were a number of choruses by the society, which were well rendered. Miss Helen Dyer sang with effect "A Letter to Mamma in Heaven," and receiving an encore sang "Sweet Marie." At the close Prof. Shephard gave a couple of selections, which added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening.

Yesterday afternoon the Mission Band held its usual monthly meeting, Miss Henry in the chair. The programme consisted of a duet, by Misses. Jewel and Carman; a solo, by Miss Brintnell, and an address by Rev. Mr. Trotter, of Emmanuel church. Mr. Trotter gave a very interesting account of his trip to Africa, where he served some years as a missionary, and some of his experiences while there. He left England on Sept. 24th, 1856, for Sierra Leone, and touching at Madeira, Teneriffe and Gambia, reached his destination some time in October. He was sent out under the society conducted by the Countess of Huntingdon, and was Superintendent of the churches, schools, institutions, &c. He related some of his experiences there, and among others said he found the people very, very kind. After spending a number of years there he had to return on account of ill-health. He has visited Africa twice since, and says that if he were a young man he would again go as a missionary. His address was both interesting and instructive, and we hope we may again hear from Mr. Trotter. The collection amounted to $15.05.

Missionary Sermons.

The annual missionary sermons of the Tabernacle were preached in that church on Sunday, March 18th. Rev. Dr. Carman, Superintendent of the Methodist church, officiated in the morning to a large concourse of people. In the evening the pastor, Rev. E. Roberts, delivered an excellent discourse on missionary work and urged the demand of the Secretary of the Missionary Society for more money to carry on the work more extensively in Japan and China.

Dr. Carman in the course of his morning sermon, in referring to the old flag of England, said it was now more than ever becoming the symbol of freedom and true liberty. God interfered and took the country from the destroying hands of the Jesuits, when they sought to demolish Protestantism. Our leading men to-day would drag our flag at the foot of Rome unless the people stand up and fight against it. Methodism, that started last, will be first, if you are true christians. If our public men do wrong, God will give others the reins of power. Away with the hindrances to christianity, such as political corruption, intemperance, and other vices. Speaking of missionaries, he said that some people wanted a man to work for fifty years in the mission fields, until he is worn out, and then kick when he is to be granted a small superannuation stipend. What are these worn-out men to do? They cannot go into business. Show me a Government or Society that administers its affairs more economically than the Missionary Society of the Methodist church.

CENTRE AMELIASBURG.

We were pleased to meet Mr. James Hill, a former resident of Belleville, last Saturday. He comes to us hale and hearty. The North-West atmosphere seems to agree with him.—Rev. Meyers is expected to preach the missionary sermons in Centre church next Sabbath.—B. W. Meyers and family, Belleville, were visiting friends in this vicinity last week.—Mr. A. McCrodan and wife, Belleville, spent last Sabbath in this neighborhood.—Mrs. R. Fox, Northport, is visiting at her brother's, W. H. Redner.—Mr. E. Vandusen (our former teacher) was a caller on his many friends in this neighborhood last week.—An old adage a faint—(heart) Hart—never won a fair lady, but how is it with the other fellow? I guess "Will" is a goner; cards are out, continued next week.

Dressmakers' Linings!

We pay special attention to keeping a splendid assortment of the wanted things in Dressmakers' Linings and Furnishings.

Buying these as we do, direct from the makers in such large quantities, our price will be found the lowest in the trade.

Silesias, Percalines, Foulards, Grass Cloth, Canvas, Haircloth, Hairette, Sleeve Muslins, Waist Steels, Shields, Bindings, Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Whalebone, Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

How Free Trade Affects Oshawa.

Oshawa Vindicator.

We have a practical lesson right here in Oshawa, of the effects of lowering the tariff on manufactured goods. Last summer this paper called attention to the fact that lowering of the tariff on the goods produced by the Cedar Dale works—scythes, forks, hoes and rakes—was followed by large importations of surplus stocks from the United States. These American manufacturers did not hesitate to tell their Canadian customers that the goods were sold in Canada at a price at which they could not be purchased by firms doing business in the United States. The manufacturers were overstocked. Money was scarce and they wanted cash. By selling their surplus stock at the cost of production, they were serving a double purpose. The American manufacturers were getting cash, and they were smothering Canadian industries. If the skilled artisans in any part of Canada want to know what benefit protection is to them, the skilled labor of the Cedar Dale works at Oshawa, that is now being laid off full three months before the works usually shut down for repairs, can tell them something about it. Every scythe, hoe, fork, or rake imported from the United States, means just that much less labor at the works here. The presence of foreign goods is already felt in the market and the staff of workmen at the works here is being reduced.

Besides this there is the Malleable works. Three hundred of our population out of employment, with no prospect of the works being restored, and why? Because at the present state of the tariff the American manufacturers of malleables see their opportunity to discourage the rebuilding of the works here and are laying down malleables in Toronto at what it costs to produce the grey iron. Any of the idle men that were usually employed in the two leading hives of industry mentioned can tell what benefit they derive from protection. Protection meant work and support for their families. The want of it, idleness and close economy, and the breaking up of homes. In the face of these facts, which cannot be disputed, there is a newspaper in town that devotes columns each week to advocating a policy that promises to remove the last vestige of protection. With the evidence of the bad effects of the lowering of the tariff before it, this newspaper is so blind to the town's prosperity and best interests that it advocates a still lower tariff, knowing full well from what has already transpired, that a lower tariff will be followed by a less number of skilled artizans in town, vacant houses, less business, less market for the consumption of East Whitby farm produce and a business stagnation that every man with the true interests of the town at heart should do all that lies in his power to avert.

You've no Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired out or run down from any cause. It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that all moves smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need Try it.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side, and all the symptons of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by all druggists.

Dec.8 9mos, mon&thu

Not Crude Material.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil perfected and is prepared upon the principle of its digestion and assimilation in the human system, hence it is given without disturbing the stomach.

NEW REGULATIONS.

They are in Respect to Cattle and Sheep Through the States.

TORONTO, March 9.—The local cattle dealers are much disturbed over new regulations that have been enforced by the authorities at Washington, respecting the shipping of Canadian cattle and sheep through the United States in bond. Heretofore Canadian sheep could be shipped from any of the American ports, while all were closed to Canadian cattle. Now all the ports are closed to sheep, except Portland, and the same port is now open to our cattle. Some of the dealers this morning stated that the new regulations would practically kill our winter export trade of sheep and would benefit the Canadian cattle trade. Though the new regulations were adopted by the United States Government on February 7, the Canadian shippers knew nothing of them till a few days ago. They claim that the Grand Trunk Railway will benefit by the change, inasmuch as this road has practically the control of all shipping at the port in question. The matter will be brought to the notice of the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa.

THE HEART

is liable to great functional disturbance through sympathy. Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, often causes it to palpitate in a distressing way. Nervous Prostration, Debility and Impoverished Blood, also cause its too rapid pulsations. Many times, Spinal Affections, cause it to labor unduly. Sufferers from such Nervous Affections often imagine themselves the victims of organic heart disease.

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, as Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Epilepsy, or Fits, St. Vitus's Dance, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Melancholia and Kindred Ailments, are treated as a specialty, with great success, by the Staff of the Invalids' Hotel. For Pamphlet, References, and Particulars, enclose 10 cents, in stamps for postage.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Belleville

MARSHAL'S ORDERS!

— FOR —

RECEPTION OF THE PREMIER.

PROCESSION will form at City Hall at 11:40 a.m., headed by Police, Band, 15th Battalion Argyle Light Infantry, Board of Trade, City Council, Board of Education, Roman Catholic Separate School Board, and all associations desiring to join in the procession in their proper order.

. . ARRIVING . .

At depot, private equipages will form on the road in front of depot square, and to the east of entrance to the square. The order of the procession will be: Marshal, Police, Band, 15th Battalion, Board of Trade, the Premier and guests, City Council Board of Education, Separate School Board, Associations, Private vehicles, Citizens.

ROUTE OF MARCH.—From Depot down Front to Bridge; up Bridge to George; up George to Hotel; up Hotel to Charles; down Charles to Bridge; up Bridge to Albert; down Albert to residence of J. C. Jamieson, Esq.; thence to Dundas; down to Front; up Front to Bridge; up Bridge to Hotel Quinte Let every citizen on the line of march decorate.

JOHN J. B. FLINT,
Marshal.

250dtd

RECEPTION TO THE HON. SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, K.C.M.G.

Premier of Canada.

Will be given on the occasion of his visit to Belleville, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, '95

On the arrival of the 12:45 train from the west the Premier will be met at the G.T.R. depot by the members of the City Council and other City Officials, Board of Trade, School Board and people of the City and surrounding country, under the direction of Police Magistrate, J. J. B. Flint, and headed by the I. O. O. F. Band, to form a procession through the City and to the residence of J. C. Jamieson, Esq.

At 3 o'clock the address of welcome by the Mayor and a public reception will be given at the Opera House.

J. E. WALMSLEY,
Mayor.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Belleville, Mar. 2nd, 1895.

SAMPLES OF
SITUATIONS!
SECURED

BY O B C GRADUATES.

From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st., soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE 27th YEAR.

W. B. ROBINSON, J. W. JOHNSON, Principals. For 18 Years.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary or commission, to sell Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. Bresee Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

WANTED TO RENT.

A HOUSE within five or ten minutes walk of the market. Possession to be had April 1st. Address P. O. Box 622.

Changed Daily. MONDAY, March 11.

YOUR BUSINESS

Is to buy goods where they are the cheapest, and where you can get the goods that meets your wants, your tastes, or your fancy as the case may be. Now we believe if you want a nice Dinner Set we can sell it to you.

"The price will be reasonable."
"The Pattern the very latest."
"The quality and finish of the ware excellent."
"The Set, you will be proud of it."

Strouds.

DAISY.. ...DAISY.

THE "DAISY" HOT WATER HEATER

It is now conceded by the Leading Heating experts of of the Country, that the Spence "DAISY" Hot Water Heater, for rapid and perfect circulation, combined with Economy of Fuel, has no Equal in the Market.

et an estimate for heating your house from

C. F. SMITH & CO.

THE Best Life Policy • IS A •

20 YEAR Survivorship Distribution Policy

With Options

—IN—

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

How is this for . . . .

SOAP

Empire Electric, C. P. R. Electric and Mottled, 7 bars, 25c.; Large Golden Bar, 9cts.

Sunlight, Surprise, Queen's Laundry, Star and all other makes in stock.

J. A. Elliott's,
Telephone 737. Front St.

Our Display

Of Confectionery, Fruit and fine Bakery goods to-morrow will be "par excellence," be sure you see it.

In the Confectionery line we have very, very many varieties. In Fruit we have fine large Pineapples, Messina Lemons, California Navel Oranges, (seedless), Florida Oranges, Valencia Oranges and Russet Oranges.

Our window of bakery goods will be sure to attract attention as it always does, by reason of the superiority of the goods themselves, the attractiveness of their finish and the tasty way in which they are arranged. To-morrow we will have large and individual Charlottes, Cream Rolls, Cream Puffs filled with genuine whipped cream, these will be very nice for tea, and many varieties of small and large Cakes. In Ice Cream we will have—Vanilla, Nepolitan and Jersey with cherries.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.
Remember price of our Oysters—Standards, 40c per quart; Extra Selects, 50c.

Bitter . . .
. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE
GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

McLAUGHLIN'S
. . QUEEN FLOUR
Which is Warranted.
THE BEST IN CANADA
For sale by
Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville;
Louis Benmore.
Send them an order.

Dont Play . .
With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

Daily Intelligencer.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

The street by-and-by leads to the house of never.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

Each day brings to us all some opportunity of doing good.

Reasons for Success.

The success of Norway Pine Syrup as a cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles is due to the fact that it is the best and pleasantest remedy ever discovered, and because its action is prompt and certain.

White hairs are like the sea foam which caps the waves after a storm.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

When pride and poverty, have to shake hands, the meeting is a bitter one.

Chronic Derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

A Brooklyn barber shines the boots of every patron without cost.

Scraped With a Rasp.

SIRS,—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

The female frog is voiceless. It is only the male frog that sings.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT Settlers Trains

TO MANITOBA

—AND THE—

. North-West .

SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF

"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"

S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent, Belleville.

NO-TO-BAC!

Guaranteed to Cure Tobacco habit in every form.

At the PHARMACY,
D. M. WATERS.

LENT TRADE! FISH!!

OUR stock of Fish and Canned Goods is now complete:—Finnan Haddies, Salt Water Herrings, Fresh Water Herrings, Salmon Trout, Boneless Cod Fish, Cod Steak. Also Lobsters, Mackerel, Sardines, Salmon, Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, Herrings in Tomato Sauce, of best known brands, quality guaranteed. See our pzices before buying elsewhere. It will pay you.

= Louis Benmore, =
Telephone 90. Family Grocer
Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

Intelligencer Printing & Publishing Co'y,
(LIMITED.)

JAMIESON, President. | J. W. LONDON, Secretary.

THE Treasurer is the only person authorized to receive money for the Company, or to grant receipts for the same.

All Bills, Notes, Cheques and other documents binding on the Company, will require the signature of the President, in addition to that of the Treasurer.

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CHAPTER V.

The battle (considering the romantic environment) did not amount to much. Meryon began it with two impulses, both foolish. The first was to put himself between Terah and danger—which, since they were both already surrounded by the enemy, was impossible except he formed himself into a hollow square, which is well known to be impracticable. His next idea was to swallow the hollow ruby, which would have resulted, had he accomplished it, in his being cast asunder like a bean pod, for the sake of what was inside. He put his hand to his pocket and felt the ruby there, but it had slipped through a hole and lodged in the lining. While he was frantically fishing for it, he heard Terah cry out; the memory of his dream flashed over him—but where the black mountains and the embroidered eagle? He felt a burning, numbing sensation in his right shoulder and would have fallen over backwards but that he was sent the other way by a bang on the back of the head; after which he knew nothing.

Death is said to be a painless operation; when Meryon came to himself he was assured of continued existence by the excruciating discomfort which he suffered. He was in a small dark place—the cave in the big rock, as he rightly surmised—with a gag in his mouth, a bullet wound in his shoulder, a gash in the back of his head and a splitting headache. A raging thirst beset him, hiding from him the fact that he was also fainting with hunger. The first thing he did was to feel in his pocket. The ruby (as he expected) was gone.

HE STAGGERED OVER IT.

In his groping, however, his hand came in contact with his canteen, which he had filled at the spring just before Terah's arrival. After a fierce struggle he succeeded in getting his gang off and took a drink—the best drink he ever had, before or after. Why had he been gagged at all? Why shut up in the rock? There were several perplexing features about this affair. Meanwhile he was not going to submit without a struggle of being buried alive. He got to his feet and dragged himself to the doorway of the cave, revealed by gleams of light coming through chinks, and found it stopped by a mass of rock. With all his remaining might he gave this rock a kick; to his astonishment it fell outward, being only a slab resting against the aperture; he staggered over it, out into dazzling daylight, and into the arms of a man in European dress, who exclaimed in some surprise: "Hullo, Fred Meryon! I might have known it would be you," in the voice of his old friend, Horace Chase, the surgeon. Meryon said: "Great Scott, Horace!" and fainted—not being an oriental.

The meeting had come about thus: The English had a "post" in the capital of our prince's alley, and hearing that a row was brewing between the two other principalities, sent a detachment out to stop it. Chase went with it to cut off arms and legs in case anyone was injured. After transactions which do not concern us, they got on the trail of a marauding party and captured them with their booty, among which was a young person dressed like a boy, but a girl underneath. She said she was a princess, and told a queer tale, in consequence of which they kept on until they came to the tall, conical rock, and were about to investigate it when it opened and out popped Meryon, as we have seen.

Among the prisoners was a fat old person whom the princess denounced as her father's chief eunuch, a fugitive from justice, and the shooter of her lover. This creature, upon interrogation, denied not only what was charged against him, but, most shrilly of all, something which was not, namely, that he had taken the hollow ruby. Further inquiry developed that he had got together his band of cutthroats ostensibly to waylay Meryon and capture the princess, who was to be held for ransom; but he himself had secret knowledge of the ruby, and designed to get that for himself. Accordingly he had shot Meryon, gagged him lest he recover and swallow the stone, and deposited the body in the rock, meaning to sneak back unobserved and hunt for the jewel at his leisure. Fate had then stepped in and laid him by the heels as narrated.

What was the hollow ruby? the Englishmen wanted to know. Terah told them; though it was news to her that Meryon had had it in his keeping. Where, then, was the hollow ruby now? Hatipha was not only searched outwardly, but fed for a day or two on a diet of castor oil and soapsuds, to no purpose. Meryon's clothes—he being still unconscious in the delirium of fever—were examined; and they even sent back and searched the cell in the rock. The ruby was not to be found. At this juncture Meryon came to himself, learned from his friend Chase what had been going on, and spake. It should be promised that the English had brought their prisoners to a city of the hostile country; and that Terah had become an object of general admiration.

"That old swine Hatipha has it, depend on it," said Meryon.

"We can cut him open. There's nothing else left to do to him," said the always low-voiced and undemonstrative Chase in a dreamy, professional tone. "But I fancy you swallowed it yourself."

"With that gag in my jaws? But I see your game. You want to incise my epigastrium and get the glory of an operation. All right. Only, mind you, if ever I get well again, I'll give you such a licking as—"

"Don't excite yourself; I won't risk it then, for my operations always succeed! This wound of yours is enough for the present."

"Why not try the experiment of removing the bullets?" growled Meryon, testily.

"Dear boy, it just went in at one door and out at the other. Here's the aperture of exit at the back."

"I can feel it all the same. Why doesn't my princess come and nurse me?"

"Your princess?" Chase repressed a smile. "She's busy."

"What the devil do you mean?"

"Look here, my boy," said Chase, gently, "don't agitate yourself—but what is she, anyway? You were always a fool about girls—it's your temperament, you know; but you can hardly be quite such an imbecile as to mean anything serious with her?"

"Dr. Chase, I consider your remarks damned insulting! I want no more of 'em! I shall marry the princess and take her to New York, and whoever doesn't pay her proper respect as my wife, will regret it, do you understand?"

The surgeon was imperturbable. "You should have had her boxed up in the harem and expressed through to your New York residence, and married her as she stepped out; and afterwards keep her in the meat-safe, or some equally cool and secure retreat. For, to be frank with you, she has been carrying on here in a manner that may be natural to an oriental princess with a taste for variety long repressed and finally indulged, but which, were she my fiancee, would make a murderer and suicide of me in five minutes. Why, you great red-headed calf, if she'd been able she would have married by this time to the entire detachment, from the drummer boy to the captain. You can punch my head, you know, but I'm giving you cold facts. Of course I don't blame her—who would? Its the way she's made, and would be just right in a Nautch-girl—but as Mrs. Fred Meryon, of Murray Hill and Beacon street, eh? Come, man, swallow your medicine!"

"Are you giving me this straight?" inquired Meryon, after a short and pregnant silence.

"Straight and cold; and a good bit diluted, too!"

There was another silence long and meditative. "Poor little thing!" at last muttered the artist. "It's my fault. To marry her would make it worse. We don't understand these eastern women—their warm blood or their cold blood, either. But now she has found out what freedom is, it would be cruel to take her back to be shut up again. Still, what else . . ."

"We'll take her back and see if something nice can't be done for her," said Chase; "meanwhile I'll see she gets into no mischief here; and do you keep quiet and get that shoulder healed."

A week later they set out and proceeded by easy stages, carrying Meryon on a palanquin. Terah and Hatipha were of the party, much against the will of both. But whereas Hatipha's only objection was that he would be flayed and impaled at the end of the trip, the poor little princess had to tear out of her heart some thirty or forty vigorous young flirtations. It may be stated here that during the first night's encampment this young lady disappeared, and with her a handsome young camel-driver and a camel; and there is reason to think that she has been living happily ever since.

THEY PROSTRATED THEMSELVES AT THE FEET OF EBAL.

Upon arriving at the prince's palace they found changes.

It appeared, in the first place, that the princess, the mother of Terah, having been taken very ill of a dropsy and at the point of death, summoned the prince to a private interview at which she informed him that Terah was not his daughter, but that as compensation Ebal, who had been brought up as a slave, was in truth his lawful son and heir. Their remarkable likeness to each other was due to their both favoring their mother. The lady further explained that her infidelity and deception had been carried out in retaliation for a disappointment the prince had given her, some fifteen years before, in the matter of a box of sweetmeats. She died, with a smile of satisfaction, just as the executioner whom the prince had lost not an instant in sending for, arrived with his bowstring—too late!

But his highness was indignant, and somebody must be impaled. He sent for Terah. It was then discovered for the first time that she had eloped with Meryon, and left the slave boy Ebal—now the true prince—in her place. The latter was brought to his father, expecting instant death; but as his highness needed an heir and had no other, he was forced to spare him. He sent however, for the father of Terah, whoever he might be.

The messenger learned that he used to be a gardner in the service of the harem, and that he had died a natural and easy death only a week before.

Here truly was a maddening state of things; four impalements missed one after another, and Hatipha and Meryon also out of reach. Some one must be slaughtered, and at once; but whom? No one who had offended the prince could be got at, and nobody who could be got at would offend him. His highness' wrath, which had been warmed up for eight and forty hours, now attained the temperature of superheated steam, and the boiler exploded. In other words, this great and worthy potentate expired of an apoplexy in the midst of his trembling courtiers, who instantly, with hosannas of joy, prostrated themselves at the feet of the astonished Ebal and proclaimed him their ruler.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

SHE SOLD HER DIARY.

How a Girl Turned the Edge of a Joke to the Benefit of the Poor.

There seems to be no limit to a woman's self-sacrifice when she once takes a charitable object to heart. This is the story of a girl who sold her diary—and you have to be a woman to realize all that that means.

It was on shipboard, and it happened on the way over from Liverpool last summer. The girl was a millionaire's daughter, and in addition to devoting her pocket money to the East Side mission, of which she is a patroness, she spent most of her leisure time crocheting wonderful and altogether useless nothings, which she persuaded her rich admirers to buy at fabulous prices for the benefit of the poor. She had devoted the entire trip to this pretty work—except for an hour a day, which she spent in filling out her dairy with such sentimental observations as misses of 20 or thereabout are apt to find expression for on the innocent white pages of their diaries.

The friends she had victimized on the way over, by luring dollars from their pockets in exchange for crocheted things, made much sport of her diary, and at last conspired against her peace of mind.

"Now, say, Miss Blank," said one of them, in pursuance of the plot, "we have decided to strike. We are not going to help your tenement house heathen a cent's worth more unless you sell us your diary. How much will you take for it?"

"How much will you give?" asked the girl, after a little thought.

Five dollars was the bid and refused. Miss Blank then playfully put the precious volume up at auction, and the men in the party, never dreaming that she could be in earnest, piled bid upon bid, until the price stood at $65.

"The diary is yours, Mr. Jones," said the girl to the successful bidder, "but remember my terms are spot cash, with the further condition that you leave it with me until I can make a copy for myself."

The laugh was on Jones, and his companions forced him to pay down the money on the spot. Miss Blank delivered the dairy, and of course all that the unlucky joker could do was to return it unopened with his compliments.—New York Herald.

B·B·B CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET

Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

Jules D'Estimanville Clement. writes from Montreal: "I was suffering from skin disease, and after all drugs failed tried Burdock Blood Bitters, of which three bottles restored me to good health. I recommend it also for dyspepsia."

Beggars are promptly arrested in Vienna if caught begging on the streets.

The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

Algiers is so called from the Arabic words Al-Jezair, meaning "a peninsula."

Consumption follows neglected colds, Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles.

The word Ceylon is of Sanskrit origin, signifying the "Island of Lions."

To save life from the ravages of disease is nobler than to win a kingdom. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all blood diseases, scrofula, blotches, pimples, skin diseases, etc., by its cleansing power over the entire system.

Jutland was originally Juteland, or the land of the Jutes, a Gothic tribe.

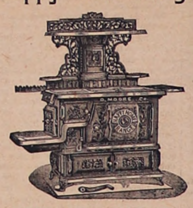
NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Couhgs, Colds, etc.

Bulgaria was formerly Volgaria, so called om the Volsci who inhabited it.

As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

Zanzibar, more correctly Zanguebar, signifies "the coast of the negroes."

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.



Happy Home Range

BEST IN THE MARKET.

W M. McGIE.
Plumbing and Hot Water Heating.
Next to Nathan Jones.
Telephone 38. Front St.

INSURANCE.

Western Assurance Company,
Fire and Marine, Head Office, Toronto.
North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.,
Fire and Life, Head Office (Can.) Montreal
Atlas Insurance Company,
Fire, Head Office (Canada) Montreal.
M. M. THOMPSON
Water Works Office Bridge St.

IF YOU USE A
BLENDED - TEA
Ask Your Grocer For
'MORAHNEE'
It has no equal.
In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.
J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
Agents for the British Tea and Trading Association, London, Eng.

Something Good to
Put away for Summer.

FINEST HEADS, CURED!
No trouble for you to cure and run risks
100 lb. Lots, 2½c. per lb.

McGUINESS.
TELEPHONE 53. Front St,

THE change from the extremely delicate coloring of the past few years with such monotonous effects, to the stronger, richer colorings of to-day, is not so much a change in fashion as an improvement in taste. When a decorator was timid or inartistic, he avoided strong colors as a child avoids the fire. He had little or no conception of how to use them; hence he remained in the cold montony of whites and grays. If now and again he tentatively ventured in colors, the results were so awful that he would shrink in horror from another such attempt. Some bolder and more callous spirits made picturesque and kaleidoscopic effects which they urged upon innocent and amiable people as artistic; but that sunflower æstheticism did not last. It had the merit of garish effect or of artistic sensationalism only. It could not last. Good taste, like good sense, will always prevail. As a sort of protest against the sunflower sensationalism, the dainty period of creamy-white timidity came into vogue. Many decorators knew that oddities of form and color could not be used in marble halls and maidens' boudoirs, but they did not have the independence to risk an open defiance of the prevalent style. They found a sort of refuge under "A Milk White Flag" of nonentity. The wall-paper manufacturers assumed the risk of putting colors into their papers for this season. The results are beautiful in the products and profitable to the consumer. Strong, rich colors are precisely what the people were waiting for; employed judiciously, they are precisely what they should have. This is an era of strong colors. It is also an era of good taste. It is the period of the golden mean between the eccentricities of the sunflower sensationalism, of riotous vulgarity, and the dreary daintiness of whitey timidity. It is not only philosophic to use strong colors, but it is artistic, æsthetic, and delightful—the climax of all things true, good, and beautiful.

C. B. Scantlebury.

CARPETS!

We are showing a large line of Carpets for the Spring Trade. Our Brussels are from the firm of

H. C. HARRISON & SON,

Celebrated in England for style and quality.

NATHAN JONES.

HEAD OFFICE, BELLEVILLE, Telephone A 4. { Scranton Coal } BRANCH Office, NAPANEE.

THOS. STEWART, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
COAL, WOOD, OATS, SEEDS, and HAY.

Hard Wood, Soft Wood, Blocks, Edgings, Stove, Mixed Nut, Pea, Brier Hill, and Connel Coal.
Baled Hay always on hand. Highest prices paid for Seeds.

LISTEN FRIENDS!!
We SAY because we KNOW!

Our COAL! This Season is unexcelled for quality because the Bill of Lading bears the Brand of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company.

Cut this out and test this "Ad" when the winter winds whistle.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

CUTTERS CUTTERS CUTTERS.

See our beautiful stock of Cutters. The largest in the City. Latest styles and all hand-made.

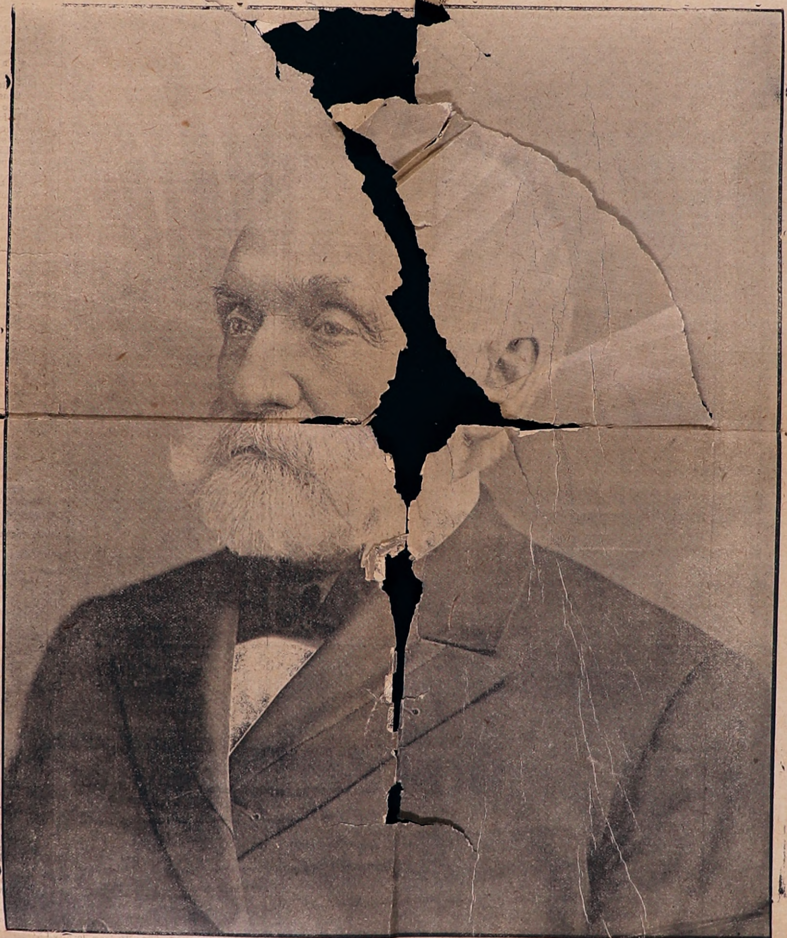
Montreal Sleighs, Spring Backs and Cushions Upholstered in all wool clo
Silver Mounting, Wicker Dashes.
Light and Heavy Sleighs of all kinds.
4 Top Buggies will be sold at cost.
Self-Oiling Steel Tubular Axle Wagons, the best wagon made.

John Finnegan & Son,
MILL STREET, BELLEVILLE.

The Da Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL — LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL — CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13 1895. NO. 263



HON. SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, K.C.M.G.,
Premier of the Dominion of Canada.

Belleville

YESTERDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstration made by the citizens of Belleville yesterday in honor of the the city's most distinguished son, the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Premier of Canada, proved to be one of the most notable public events that has ever been recorded in Canadian annals. There have been in the past in this city demonstrations in honor of distinguished men of both the great political parties, which were enthusiastic and successful; but the enthusiasm was confined to the particular party whose leaders were being honored. Yesterday's demonstration was the unanimous and united expression of esteem (may we not say affection) felt by all the people of every creed and class and shade of political opinion for a distinguished statesman, who has raised himself by his integrity, ability and devotion to duty to the highest place in the gift of the Canadian people. The triumphal procession through the streets, and the splendid reception in the opera house, expressed the popular feeling of regard for the Premier.

The banquet in the evening was in keeping with the events that had preceded it. Senator Sullivan, of Kingston, voiced the opinion of the gentlemen present when he said that he had been at many banquets and public functions of a like nature, but the one at which he was privileged to be present last night was the most magnificent he had ever attended. There was nothing lacking. The Board of Trade had anticipated and provided everything that could make the banquet a success; and in doing this they had the hearty co-operation of the generous proprietors of the magnificent Hotel Quinte, which was the admiration of every visitor and guest. The speaking was of the highest order, and as a sample of the talent possessed by the gentlemen whom Sir Mackenzie Bowell has called to his Cabinet it proved a revelation and a delight. The French members of the Cabinet spoke as eloquently as did those who were born to speak the English tongue. The Hon. Mr. Ouimet's jocular allusion to Mr. Dalton McCarthy's efforts to abolish the French language evoked a response that must have pleased him. Referring to the same matter later in the evening, one of the speakers assured the French gentlemen present that the McCarthy crusade against the French language had no sympathizers in this section of the Dominion. The 12th day of March, 1895, will long be remembered as the red letter day in the history of Belleville.

A Liberal Offer.

The Hamilton Spectator says, speaking from the depths of its experience: "Could there be anything more absurd than the charge made by the Belleville Sun that Hamilton is jealous because Belleville is going to have a summer carnival? Why Hamiltonians are willing to give Belleville the most satisfactory proof to the contrary. They will consent to lend Belleville for its carnival purposes the Tutelary Genius of the Great Hamilton Carnival, C. R. Smith—but only on condition that he shall be sent back after use, as good as when delivered." Take care, Mr. Spec., or you may have the editor of a paper published in a large Yankee city where they don't hold summer carnivals, although most favorably situated for such an enterprise, throwing the awful title of "pessimist" at you.

Madoc Convention.

The Conservatives of North Hastings will meet at Madoc to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the House of Commons.

Amongst those in attendance will be Sir Charles H. Tupper, Hon. Dr. Montague, Mr. Corby, M.P., Mr. Northrup, M. P. and other prominent members of the party.

[illegible]trick's Day, Monday 18th.

[illegible] Comedy Co. has been [illegible] to produce the celebra[illegible] play The Shaughraun. This talen[illegible]ompany is at present filling an engagement in Kingston and is highly endorsed by the press of that city. Prices have been fixed at 25, 35 and 50 cts.

The Weather.

It looked like the beginning of spring today, with water flowing freely on all the streets and the sleighing rapidly disappearing. The mercury did not fall below 28 last night; at 8 a.m. it was 30 and at noon 43.

PROBABILITIES.

Unsettled, stationary or a little higher temperature; some falls of snow or rain.

PERSONAL.

Mr. R. H. Lawder left to-day for Peterborough.

E. D. O'Flynn, Esq., Madoc, was in the city to-day.

Chas. McMullen, accountant for Jas. Roy, left for Bancroft on business this afternoon.

Miss Louise Fleming, who has been on a two months' visit to her sister, Mrs. Geale Donnelly, at Rochester, returned last evening.

They have raised $353 in Kingston for the Newfoundland relief fund.

The R. & O. Navigation Company will make their appointments next week.

Grocers are rushing the season by announcing maple syrup. It must be a year or more old.

A letter from Mr. T. A. O'Rourke, of Trenton, in reference to the Simpson Stevenson case, will appear in to-morrow's issue.

A Sunday School Institute for the Township of Huntingdon is to be held at the Methodist church, Moira, on Friday, the 22nd inst. d&w1t

The Irish members of the curling club will play their St. Patrick's Day match with the Scotch on Saturday or Monday, ice permitting.

There will be four eclipses this year, *three of the sun and one of the moon. The next eclipse of the moon is also total and will be visible here, occuring on the night of Sept. 3rd, 1895.*

Kingston people are urging the withdrawal of the bonus which they voted to the Smith's Falls railway, on terms that have not been complied with.

The members of the Philharmonic who were not present at the practice last evening missed a treat, for the Society has commenced to practice one of the choruses from Tannhauser, "Hail, Bright Abode." They made the room ring with its melodic beauty. The chorus is a heavy one and will require all the members in order to render it with full justice to the music and to the Society.

Changed Daily. WEDNESDAY, March 13

GOOD COFFEE

Is one of the essentials of home. Peace cannot reign where poor coffee is served. Your wife and children, yea, even your wife's mother may be good, but if you have to drink

BAD COFFEE

Yours is a home bereft of happiness; but why should you drink an inferior article when you can get our celebrated 30c French Coffee fresh roasted and ground daily. We believe we are the only store in Belleville receiving fresh roasted coffee weekly.

Stroud's

TEA STORE.

BELLEVILLE'S HONORED GUEST!

Hon Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Premier of Canada, Welcomed to His Old Home.

BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET A GRAND SUCCESS!

A Magnificent Reception From His Former Fellow Townsmen---Several Members of His Administration and Distinguished Friends Accompanied Him.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING HELD IN THE OPERA HOUSE!

The City was in Holiday Dress and the People of the City and District Assembled in Thousands to Honor Their Old Friend ---Amid Brilliant Decorations a Grand Procession Escorted Him to Luncheon---The Opera House Crowded at the Reception---All Shook Hands With the Premier---Party Lines Abolished in Belleville's Welcome to Her Distinguished Son--Full Report of the Proceedings.

It is one of the peculiar privileges of a Briton that he may be divided, yet united, in his allegiance to his country. He may be an Englishman, a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Welshman, or a dweller in one of the great self-governing colonies, and dearly love and manfully uphold the peculiar interests of his place of residence, and yet, withal, be loyal to the constitution, to the Queen, and to the Government of that greatest empire which the world has ever seen, "whose morning drum-beat, rising with the sun and keeping company with the hours, daily circles the earth with an unending strain of martial music." So was it with the great statesman, the Father of Confederation, who first held the reins of power in Canada after the union, whose death is still mourned, and whose proudest boast was that he was a British subject. So was it with the other two Sir Johns who succeeded him, the last of whom, in his glorious but deeply lamented death at the foot of the throne, by the imperial honors showered upon him in life and in death, served to knit more closely the mother-land and her greatest colony. So is it with his successor, whom we all know and whom we are all delighted to honor.

H. CORBY, M. P.

Worth makes the man,
The want of it the fellow.

This old couplet is strikingly exemplified in the almost romantic career of Sir Mackenzie Bowell from—we use the trade term advisedly, because he is proud of it Printer's Devil to Prime Minister. Born in England, he was brought to Canada when a young boy with his parents. With no advantages to aid him, he began at the bottom rung of the ladder as a "printer's devil" in the INTELLIGENCER office, and step by step he has mounted slowly but steadily to the very top. The secret of a success so far beyond that of his fellows is not far to seek nor difficult to find. It is this: To uncommon ability and force of character he has added thorough reliability, truth, honesty and industry. Added to these qualities, he has been a good citizen, an energetic upholder of his own opinions, and a loyal British subject. Such are the qualities of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, which proves that the adventitious aid of wealth and lofty birth, with all the advantages which attach thereto, nor the aid of influential relatives is necessary to enable a man to attain to the highest position under the crown in this country. The qualifications must be in the man himself. And so it will be well for our young men to heed this lesson.

W. B. NORTHRUP, M. P.

When, in December last, our former townsman became Premier of Canada at the request of Her Majesty's representative and the voice of his colleagues, as successor to Sir John Thompson, the people of Belleville expressed a desire to compliment him upon the culmination of his career. He had begun life in Belleville, and here he had laid the foundation of his greatness, and he was, in all but accident of birth, a "Bay of Quinte Boy." So, the Board of Trade took the matter in hand—and very appropriately, for it must be remembered that Sir Mackenzie, first as Minister of Customs for thirteen years and afterwards for two years as Minister of Trade and Commerce, has had longer and more intimate connection with the foreign trade of this country than any other Minister ever had. The result of their action, after some delay caused by the Premier's health, s seen in Tuesday's demonstration.

BELLEVILLE EN FETE

The finest possible weather favored the occasion, the air being cool, clear and bracing, and the sleighing excellent for the time of year. The street presented a gay appearance, the display of flags, banners and mottoes, the parti-colored festooning on the buildings and the fluttering of many gay flags in the wind—most prominent of all, as it ought to be, that dear "old flag" which some silly people tried to deride a few years ago—lending a lively and picturesque aspect to the scene. Belleville was truly en fete, Liberals, Conservatives, Independents and people of all shades of political opinion uniting to do honor to the guest of the day. To particularize all would far exceed the space we have to spare, but the display was a fine one.

The decorations at the Grand Trunk station consisted of a banner stretched across the entrance to the yard, bearing the words "Belleville delights to honor the first Prime Minister." A string of flags were also across the street. The large flag floated proudly from the flag staff upon the engine house.

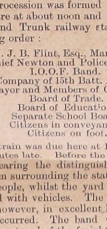
SOME OF THE [illegible]

A number of streamers bearing significant mottoes were displayed. A few of them, are here transcribed, and their positions given:

"There is no prouder boast than 'I am a British subject.'" At post office.

"We are proud to claim as a citizen one whom the Queen and country unite to honor." At Bridge and Front streets.

"One of the products of Belleville Schools—a Prime Minister." At Front and Campbell streets.



J J. B. FLINT, ESQ.

"From Printer's Devil to Prime Minister." Corner Front and Hotel streets.

THE RECEPTION AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

The procession was formed on the market square at about noon and proceeded to the Grand Trunk railway station in the following order:

J. J. B. Flint, Esq., Marshal.
Chief Newton and Police Force.
I.O.O.F. Band.
Company of 15th Batt. A.L.I.
Mayor and Members of Council.
Board of Trade.
Board of Education.
Separate School Board.
Citizens in conveyances.
Citizens on foot.

The train was due here at 12.45, but was 20 minutes late. Before the arrival of the train bearing the distinguished guest, the platform surrounding the station was filled with people, whilst the yard in front was blocked with vehicles. The arrangements were, however, in excellent hands, and no hitch occurred. The band was stationed at the west end of the freight shed, whilst the military company was drawn up on the platform near its edge. As the cars drew near the station the band struck up a lively tune, while the military presented arms and gave a salute. When the train was brought to a stand still, the Mayor, the President of the Board of Trade and a number of prominent citizens boarded the Government car Cumberland and welcomed the Premier and his colleagues who accompanied him. When Sir Mackenzie Bowell stepped off the train he was loudly cheered. He was conducted to the conveyance which was in waiting for him. The procession was then re-arranged in the order as it had come up to the station. In the first three conveyances were a number of prominent citizens. Mr. Corby's handsome pleasure sleigh drawn by a four-in-hand team, was occupied by the Premier, Sir A. P. Caron the Mayor and Mr. Thos. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade. In the sleigh immediately following were seated Messrs. W. B. Northrup, M.P., Senator Sanford, Hon. Mr. Ouimet and Hon. Mr. Daly. Next came Hon. Mr. Curran, Hon. Mr. Wood, Mr. Corby, M.P., and Mr. J. C. Jamieson.

Following were sleighs containing the City Council, Board of Trade, Board of Education, Separate School Board and an immense line of rigs. From the station down to Front street it was a triumphal march; cheer upon cheer being given for the Premier and party. The school children of the station and Canifton road schools were placed near the Canifton road and as the sleigh containing Sir Mackenzie came up in front of them they all waved small flags and ch[illegible] girl stepped up to t[illegible] the Premier with [illegible] flowers. At the [illegible] scene was enacted [illegible] school. The male [illegible]lege were also at t[illegible]

W. H[illegible]GAR, M. P. P.

line and as [illegible]mier was driven abreast of them they [illegible] the College salute. One of the students as[illegible]ked the question, "What is the matter with [illegible] Sir Mackenzie Bowell?" The answer was g[illegible]ven in respose, "He's all right." They al[illegible] sang "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." [illegible]n the way down Front street cheers [illegible]ere repeatedly given, whilst from nea[illegible] every window ladies and children cou[illegible]d be seen waving flags and handkerchief[illegible]s and joining heartily in the demonstratio[illegible]n.

Octavia Street [illegible]School was stationed on Front St. below [illegible] Hotel St., and as the Premier came in [illegible] view they waved their tiny flags and sho[illegible]uted with all their might. A little girl from [illegible] the school presented Sir Mackenzie with a [illegible]andsome bouquet, which was gracefully a[illegible]cknowledged. The pro cession turned fr[illegible]m Front St. up Bridge, where the walks [illegible] were lined with citizens and school child[illegible]n. From Bridge Street the proces[illegible] Hotel St., where [illegible] of the Separ[illegible] girls and fou[illegible] ed a bouquet to [illegible] isters accompan[illegible] the procession t[illegible] st. to Bridge, from [illegible]nd to the residence of [illegible] Albert [illegible], where those invited t[illegible] sleighs and entered [illegible] C. J[illegible]mieson, balance of the proc[illegible]heon left the [illegible] Albert st. to Dundas, up Dun[illegible] house. The [illegible]pt on down [illegible]s to Fron[illegible]te, where it Bridge and to the Hotel Qui[illegible] dispersed.

THE SCHOOL CHI[illegible]DREN.

The children in atten[illegible]ance at the High and Public schools w[illegible]ere a most important factor in makin[illegible]g the demonstration a success. The pu[illegible]pils of the various schools, in charge [illegible] of their teachers, were stationed at differe[illegible]nt points of the route of the procession, as[illegible]ools at corner of Mill Canifton Road s[illegible] road; Grier Street street and Ca[illegible]ridge; Octavia street school at the u[illegible] near Foot Bridge; school on Fron[illegible]orner of Front and Market school[illegible] and Central schools Bridge streets [illegible] Bridge street. at different p[illegible]lars carried a small Each of [illegible]e a badge, of which Union Ja[illegible] simile:

the foll[illegible]

[illegible]'s
W[illegible]ECOME
To H[illegible]stinguished Son.
MARCH 12TH, 1895.

Hon. Sir Mac[illegible]zie Bowell, K.C.M.G.

From Be[illegible]eville Schools
—TO—
PREMIERSHIP OF CANADA.

AT MR. JAMIESON'S.

The residence of J. C. Jamieson, Esq., where the Premier and Ministers partook of luncheon, had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. It is situated on Albert street, and in a commanding position. In the front portion of the building facing east, red, white and blue bunting was used profusely. Small flags were also used, making quite an inviting display. Upon the south side the decorations were of a more extensive character. Small evergreen trees were placed in position over the gate and also upon the steps leading up to the main entrance of the house. Over the gate between two of the trees, worked in evergreen were the letters "N.P." The balcony was almost hidden with bunting, flags and streamers. The north side, facing Bridge street, was not overlooked. Small and large flags hung from all the windows, intertwined with bunting. From the large flag staff two streamers floated to the breeze. Across the street was suspended a string of flags, a large Union Jack being in the centre and three smaller ones on either side. In the interior of the house, flowers both in pots and cut were distributed in the various rooms, and arranged in a most tasteful manner.

THE PARTY.

Besides the Premier and the Ministers, the gentlemen who were present at the luncheon were Senator Sanford, Rev. E. N. Baker, (pastor of the Bridge st. church); Thos. Ritchie, (President of the Board of Trade); H. Corby, M.P., (West Hastings); Messrs. W. D. Mace, of Tamworth and C. P. Holton.

THE PUBLIC RECEPTION AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The interior of the opera house was most beautifully decorated, the stage being especially attractive. The boxes were hung with Union Jacks and bunting. The stage, had be[illegible] closed in at the [illegible]s and columns, and backed [illegible]e scene, through the portals [illegible]d be caught glimpses of a [illegible]r sitting. The stage floor [illegible]somely carpeted and furnished with handsome easy chairs, sofas, tables, etc. Flowers, ferns and smilax were incorporated in the decorations with splendid effect. This part of the decoration was in the hands of Mrs. John G. Frost, Mrs. Geo. Denmark, Mrs. W. H. Gordon and Miss Ritchie, and to them is due the greatest praise for the taste displayed in every detail.

In addition to the Premier and his colleagues the following gentlemen occupied seats upon the platform: Mayor Walmsley, Aldermen F. M. Clarke, W. H. Gordon, N. B. Falkiner and A. Robinson, Messrs. H. Walker, T. Ritchie, Thos. Hanley, G. W. Ostrom, ex-M. P. P.; W. P. Hudson, ex-M.P.P.; A. N. Reid, D. B. Robertson, H. Corby, M.P.; W. B. Northrup, M.P.; Mgr. Farrelly, W. Tennet, Rev. E. N. Baker, Rev. W. Wilkins, of Trenton, and Rev. Mr. Anderson.

Long before 3 o'clock this afternoon, the hour set for the city's reception to Sir Mackenzie at the opera house, that spacious auditorium was filled to the doors with ladies and gentlemen, and when the Premier, accompanied by the members of his Administration and the Mayor, appeared upon the stage it was the signal for mighty cheers and the walls of the theatre re-echoed with the very force of these loyal acclamations. When Mayor Walmsley, who presided at the reception, could make his voice heard above the tumult, he called for order, which was soon restored, and he read the following address:

MAYOR WALMSLEY.

To the Honorable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K. C. M. G., Senator, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c.

SIR,—The Citizens of Belleville and surrounding district take the first opportunity afforded to them since you have been entrusted by His Excellency, the Governor-General, with the Premiership of our loved country, and since our Gracious Sovereign has conferred upon you "Knighthood for services to the Empire," of extending to you our heartiest congratulations on these richly deserved honors, and our warmest welcome to your home since childhood and where your children, our fellow citizens, enjoy the esteem of which you have proved yourself so eminently worthy.

We desire in this manner to emphasize this expression of our esteem, and to record our high appreciation of your great services to ourselves and our beloved Dominion of Canada.

You have seen the little hamlet at the mouth of Meyers' Creek grow year by year until it has reached the proud position which our beautiful city occupies to-day.

You no doubt have a vivid recollection of your first arrival upon Flint's wharf and little did you think that the port you were landing at would one day and in yourself give to Canada a Premier of which our country is so justly proud.

Your career through life has been an exemplary one of steady progress. When you first applied yourself to the "Work of Life," it was at the lowest rung of the ladder in the printers' trade taking the position of what is commonly known as the printers' devil, but through your energy, indomitable courage and natural ability you have climbed each rung of that ladder which is placed before every citizen in this Free Country of ours, with boldness and strength and with each fresh grasp of a higher rung your energy has increased until now, Sir, you have attained the highest position and honor in the gift of our country.

You have represented your fellow citizens in the Parliament of Canada for over twenty-five years, and since the year 1878 our country has called upon you to act as one of its Ministers and advisers of the representative in Canada of Her Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved Queen Victoria.

Your talent for work and your ability to perform the same at duty's call has won for you the highest regard of all until the confidence placed in your early career by us has been extended over our broad Dominion from ocean to ocean.

Your course has commanded our profound admiration from its earliest days, and we feel that no words can fully express our pride in welcoming you to your home in Belleville as Premier of Canada.

Your services to our Dominion have been so many that it would be impossible to enumerate them. The older inhabitants recall with pride the gallantry displayed by you on more than one occasion, when a call to arms was made by the Government of the day, how spontaneous was your response, and how you marched forth with other brave men to die if needs be in defence of "homes and altars free."

The late Intercolonial Conference is, however, a crowning service which will result in great gain to our own country and to other portions and colonies of the Empire.

No class of the community has entered with greater enthusiasm into the welcome accorded you to-day, than the pupils attending our schools and the students at our various colleges. Belleville boys and girls will ever remember that from their schools you went to the "Battle of Life," and your life will always be an incentive to Canadian youths.

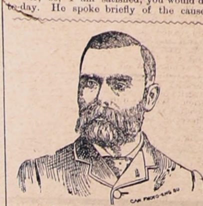
We pray and trust that you may for many years remain with us and serve our country, whose interests we know are well cared for and safe in the hands of one who has shewn true, honest, life long loyalty to the Sovereign and the Empire of which we form a part, and we hope that you will often look back with pleasure and pride to this day, not so much on account of the large numbers come together to do you honor as of the expression herein recorded of the great confidence, esteem and affection of your fellow townspeople.

I have the honor to be, on behalf of the Corporation,

J. E. WALMSLEY.
Mayor.

After Mayor Walmsley had read the address, the Premier rose to reply. He was received with loud cheers and a body of College students and other young men in the gallery sang "He was a printer," "He's the Premier" and "He's a Daisy." When he could make himself heard, Sir Mackenzie said:

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is a matter of pride to me, though egotistical it may seem, to return to my native city and receive such a welcome as you have given me to-day, and that too, from all classes, irrespective of creed or politics. When one passes through a battle, and particularly a political battle, and still maintains this friendship, it is indeed gratifying to him. This freedom of thought is coming to be recognized as one of the great factors that binds us together as a people. I graduated from the common schools of this county and the first school I attended was taught by Mr. Blaind, a son of whom is here to-day and whom I have shaken by the hand. He had seen the town grew, as referred to in the address, but not as rapidly as he would liked to have it. If the early inhabitants had displayed the push and vim that its present citizens are doing, the city would now boast of a population of 30,000 or 40,000 instead of 11,000. There are different causes that have tended to retard Belleville's growth. It was once the centre of great lumbering operations, but these have long since been removed and she can derive no further benefit from them. Another cause of her slowness in growt[illegible] her lack of railway connec[illegible] As I saw fit to shoulder my musket [illegible] defence of my country when she wa[illegible] threatened with foes from across the border, so, I am satisfied, you would do to-day. He spoke briefly of the causes

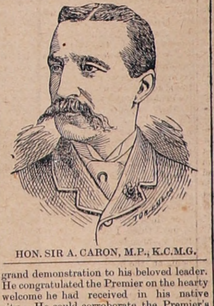


J. W. JOHNSON, F. C. A.

leading up to the troubles between Canada and the Fenians amongst our neighbors to the south and said he had the honor to be present as an officer of the local battalion on both those occasions. He was a Captain in the 15th Batt. at the first Fenian raid. The 15th had done good service in the North-West rebellion and some of its officers to-day carry the scars from wounds received there. He congratulated the city particularly upon the excellence of her Public School system. He had had the honor to be a member of the city's School Board and had to the best of his ability served in that capacity. He had proposed the building of a Central School, thus enabling the Board to classify the scholars so that a teacher could do much more and better work than under the old system, but his idea was not received with much enthusiasm by some of his colleagues. He was glad, however, that his successor, Mr. Sawyer, had much stronger ideas on this point than he had had and he succeeded in having them carried out. Every Canadian has reason to congratulate himself upon being a citizen of a country that is growing as ours is. We live in a country that commands the respect of the whole world, and if it is one thing more than another that has tended in this direction it was the late Intercolonial Conference, which was a grand thing for Canada. During his visit to Australia he met with every courtesy and now the beneficial results of his visit were becoming more and more apparent. He hoped the day was not far distant when the whole of British North America would be united by one band. He had seen all the provinces, except Newfoundland, brought into confederation under one central government. There are some difficulties in bringing Newfoundland in and these are principally her financial position and the French sh re difficulty. Many of you know how hard it was to govern old Upper and Lower Canada and I need not point out to you the benefits of their union. She is to-day looked upon as the brightest gem in the British crown. We cannot afford to leave an independe[illegible] island laying at the mouth of the S[illegible]awrence river, exposed to the depredations of marauders and with intrigues arising from time to time within its own borders. If these intrigues prove successful then good-bye to our great fishing industry of the eastern provinces. In conclusion, he said the sooner we learn to respect the equality of rights of all men sooner will we become a united people. He thanked the citizens again for their very kind reception and he would say that in the future as in the past he would try to merit their honor and respect. He took his seat amidst loud and prolonged applause.

When the Premier concluded his address Miss Amy Wallbridge, the pretty little daughter of Mr. Geo. Wallbridge, stepped upon the stage and gracefully presented him with a beautiful bouquet of roses and primulas tied with red, white and blue ribbon. Sir Mackenzie accepted the tribute and kissed the little girl, at which the audience again cheered lustily.

The Mayor then called upon Sir Adolphe Caron, who was warmly received. He said he was much pleased to be present at this grand demonstration to his beloved leader. He congratulated the Premier on the hearty welcome he had received in his native city. He could corroborate the Premier's remarks in reference to to the Intercolonial Conference. It would not only furnish us with a market for our goods in years to come, but it would tend to bind the colonies closer together. I know that it was to Sir Mackenzie Bowell's initative that the intercolonial conference owed its existence, and to him is the credit for the benefit to be derived therefrom due. I can understand how proud and happy Belleville is to-day to see the printer's devil of sixty years ago the trusted Premier of his country to-day. I can well understand why that address which is a paper in history and which is so well drawn up, contains much which shows the appreciation of the people of this city for the Premier's worth. The present Premier had been as warmly received by the people of Quebec as had the late lamented Sir John Thompson by the people of Ontario. Let us be a united people. We are getting too big to let parish politics have any place in the affairs of our government. He had visited Belleville in the early years of his political career and several times since and on each occasion he had received the most cordial reception. Thanking the Mayor and the audience again he took his seat and was loudly applauded.



HON. SIR A. CARON, M.P., K.C.M.G.

Hon. J. J. Curran was next called upon. He said he was not only pleased to be present on the occasion of this magnificent demonstration, but he was gratified to be able to say a few words. He had had the honor of being for many years connected with the Premier in the administration of the affairs of this Dominion and he had always found him a man above anything petty, a man whose mind was broad, whose heart was sympathetic and always ready to do all in his power for his country. He congratulated the people of Belleville, irrespective of creed or politics, on the magnificence of the demonstration they had tendered the Premier to-day. Everything in connection with this festival was of the best possible character. He thanked the school children for the many beautiful bouquets presented to the Premier, his colleagues and himself. He hoped the Premier would be long spared to carry out the grand work entrusted to him and that this city may grow and prosper. (Loud applause).

Hon. T. M. Daly said he was proud, as [illegible] be present to [illegible] Sir Mackenzie Bo[illegible] the proudest momen[illegible]mier's life. He was glad to [illegible] classes joining together in this demo[illegible]tion. As a Canadian he was proud of [illegible] loyal sentiments of the citizens of Belle[illegible]ville. (Cheers.)

Hon. John F. Wood said he wished to thank the committee under whose auspices he was present to-day. The Premier had commenced his career when a strong hand was needed and he had proven himself an able legislator and an honest steward of the moneys that had passed through his hands. He thanked the Premier for having asked him to assist in the government of this country. It is not an easy country to govern, and he needs all the sympathy and assistance you give him. He thanked the audience for their attentive hearing and retired amid applause.

The name of H. Corby, M. P. was the signal for hearty cheers. He spoke briefly as to the pleasure it gave him to join in this demonstration and do honor to Sir Mackenzie Bowell. He was proud of the Bay of Quinte District and made the remark that the Bay of Quinte boys generally get there, as had Sir Mackenzie. (Loud cheers.)

The Mayor announced that after singing "God Save the Queen" the Premier would be pleased to shake ha[illegible] with all t[illegible] who would come upon the stage. It is needless to say he was kept busy for some time, as there were in the audience hosts of his old friends and admirers.

BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET.

During the interval between the reception in the afternoon and the banquet in the evening the Premier and his colleagues were at liberty and retired to their rooms for a brief rest or to the homes of their friends as the case might be. Between seven and eight o'clock the guests began to arrive at Hotel Quinte and by 8:30 the rotunda present[illegible]nimated scene, while on t[illegible]ir Mackenzie and the [illegible] held an informal recep[illegible]y inspiring to the younger [illegible] the old heroes of the rank and file embrace the opportunity to say a word to their chieftain and shake him by the hand. It was about 9 o'clock when the dining hall doors were opened and soon the large assemblage were seated.

The banquet was in every way a fitting close to the magnificent demonstration tendered the Premier during the day. Although the dining hall is the largest in the city, yet when it was filled to overflowing, there were still many who would have been glad to give twice the price of a ticket to gain admittance. The tables were laid in the form of a double horse-shoe, and were most tastefully, although not gorgeously, laid. Roses, carnations, and candelabra entered into the decorations with pleasing effect. The beautiful glass and silverware of the house tended to set off the tables. On the wall of the dining room was the motto "God Save the Queen," and opposite the speakers on the south wall was the motto "Our Guest. - His Worth is Warrant for his Welcome."

THOMAS RITCHIE, ESQ.

Thos. Ritchie, Esq., President of th[illegible] Board of Trade, occupied the proud pos[illegible] tion of Chairman. On his right sat th[illegible] guest of the evening, Sir Mackenzie Bowe[illegible] K.C.M.G., Hon. A. J. Ouimet, Hon. J[illegible] F. Wood, Hon. A. R. Dickey, and Mo[illegible] Farrelly. On his left sat Hon. Sir A. Caron, Hon. T. M. Daly, Hon. J. J. Curran, Senator Sanford, of Hamilton, and Mayor Walmsley. The Vice-chairs were occupied by Messrs. John G. Frost, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, L. W. Yeomans, ex-President of the Board of Trade, Thos. Wills, and J. W. Johnson.

The following gentlemen sat down to the tables, in addition to the guests already mentioned:

Rev. M. W. Maclean, Rev. Dr. Dyer, Mr. J. Bell, Senator Read, U. Wilson, M. P., H. Corby, M.P., W. H. Biggar, M.P. P., Senator Sullivan, J. H. Metcalfe, M.P., G. Taylor, M.P., W. B. Northrup, M.P., A. C. Miller, M.P., W. P. Hudson, ex-M.P. P., R. Mathison, J. P. Thomas, J. E. Halliwell, W. L. Hamilton, P. Denys, R. Hadden, A. H. Baker, J. W. Conger, D. R. Young, S. M. Conger, M. H. Williams, J. H. Carter, J. Caskey, Dr. Farley, Col. Brown, R. H. Hubbs, W. Wilmot, J. Hudgins, W. Boulter, J. Prinyer, J. C. Wilson, Rev. E. N. Baker, R. Richardson, J. C. Jamieson, W. D. Mace, M.B. Jamieson, Wm. Johnson, W. J. Diamond, T. Duncan, Jas. Hamilton, G. R. Reid, W. H. Gordon, H. F. Ketcheson, I. Diamond, H. Canniff, R. Russell, J. Taylor, C. F. Smith, James A. Chisholm, W. B. Robinson, J. Caldwell, Cameron Brown, [illegible] Fringle, R. Bogle, C. H. Vermilyea, Rev. Dean Murray, N. B. Falkner, Rev. Father Connolly, P. J. O'Rourke, D. O. Roblin, Dr. Jacques, W. Doctor, Mayor Morrison (Trenton), Rev. W. T. Wilkins (Trenton), J. Harold, A. Robertson, C. S. Laidlaw, Dr. Gibson, C. M. Stork, S. Burrows, J. D. Clarke, A. McAllister, C. Pole, J. Walker, Jas. Grant, A. Gillen, J. W. Walker, A. Appleby, R. Fenwick, W. E. Tho[illegible] A. A. Roberts, W. S. Morden, C. D. [illegible] aulay, L. W. Yeomans, J. G. Frost, Hamilton, Dr. Boyce, D. Collins, Holton, S. B. A. Moore, S. Harr[illegible] Marshall, J. McFee, D. C[illegible] Bullen, W. H. Ketcheson, [illegible] H. Lingham, Hugh [illegible] C. Bogart, J. H. S[illegible] son, Geo. H. Pope, C[illegible] E. H. LaRoche, [illegible] Donald, S. Lemmo[illegible] McCamon, D. W[illegible] W. Johnson, W. [illegible] ers, J. A. McF[illegible] Clinton, U. E. [illegible] bridge, W. [illegible] Shaw, Dr. Hers[illegible] Solmes, Thos. H[illegible] Thompson. The [illegible] Messrs. Jackson a[illegible] and Empire; Mr. [illegible] W. R. Tandy, King[illegible] Connell and J. E. Dem[illegible] W. S. B. Armstrong for [illegible] S. Bell, Hull Austin and [illegible] the INTELLIGENCER.

Rev. Mons. Farrelly w[illegible] say grace, which he did in a [illegible] words.

The menu, which, toget[illegible] toast list, will be found on pa[illegible] without doubt never better cla[illegible] cooked and best served dinner [illegible] fore a similar gathering in Bellevil[illegible] several courses were all brought o[illegible] perienced waiters and there was no [illegible] but everything moved without a hitc[illegible] the chef, Mr. Dussain, is a great deal o[illegible] credit of the successful dinner due [illegible] those present will not be slow to app[illegible]

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3.

S HONORED GUEST !

NTINUED FROM PAGE 2.

his skill. To Mr. Hunter more particularly belongs the honor of successfully managing the whole affair and it cannot but redound in his favor, for everyone was highly pleased with every arrangement.

After all had done justice to the dinner the chairman rose and asked the Secretary of the Board of Trade to read the regrets.

J. Parker Thomas, the Secretary, read the letters of regret at their inability to be present from Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Hon. G. W. Ross, E. McGowan, of Ogdensburg; Judge Dean, Lindsay; Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Frank Smith, Hon. Mr. Harty, Hon. John Dryden, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Hon. W. B. Ives, Hon. E. H. Bronson, Hon. Mr. Hardy, L. J. Sargeant of the G. T. R. the Presidents of the Montreal and Toronto Boards of Trade, Sir William Van Horn, Hon. John Haggart, Hon. Dr. Montague, Hon. A. B. Angers, Hon. John Costigan, Hon. Mr. Patterson, A. F. Wood, ex-M.P.P., Hon. R. Harcourt.

The Chairman then read the following telegram:

VICTORIA, B.C., March 11.

Thos. Ritchie, Esq., President of the Belleville Board of Trade:

Please convey our congratulations to Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Wishing himself and your Board a pleasant gathering. From Belleville friends. Signed: Wm. W. Northcott, John B. Lovell, Wm. Powell, James Root, Angus McKeown, A. Stewart Potts, Thos. Brownlee, J. A. Northcott, W. J. Taylor.

In addition to the above, the chairman said, there were hundreds in our midst that regretted not being able to be present.

The Chairman proposed the toast "The Queen" in the following words:

Gentlemen, *I rise to propose the toast* which is always honored first wherever British subjects are gathered round the festive board, and there is no place throughout Her Majesty's vast dominions where it is honored more sincerely and enthusiastically than in Canada.

In proposing the health of Her Majesty the Queen it is not customary to make any remarks, but I may be excused in departing from this rule on this particular occasion, as late occurrences seem to justify it.

We all have in melancholy remembrance the sad and tragic event of the death of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle last December. We were then deeply moved by the exhibition of sympathy and kindness which welled from the true womanly heart of our beloved Sovereign.

We remember with what tender feeling she embraced the orphan child of the dead statesman and her consoling words to her and to her widowed mother. We remember too her desire to do honor to departed worth by dispatching a war ship to bear the remains home to their native land.

We also remember how, a little later, when the Queen learned of Sir Mackenzie Bowell being ill, her tender solicitude for his recovery prompted her to cable an enquiry every day. All these are true womanly acts which tend to bind us more closely to her person.

The company rose and sang heartily "God Save the Queen" and gave three hearty cheers.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Governor-General," said:

I rise now to propose the health of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. We have been fortunate in the past in having appointed as representatives of Her Majesty in Canada a long line of able and talented men, whose ability and statesmanship has not been excelled by the supreme rulers of any nation on earth, and we now have in the person of Lord Aberdeen a man who has already greatly distinguished himself in the vice regal chair before coming to Canada. As in Ireland, so in this Dominion, he is acting upon the principle that the only true loyalty to crown and country consists in true service to the people and in promoting and executing measures for the well being of those *whom he is appointed to govern.*

With the toast was coupled the name of J. J. B. Flint, Esq., Police Magistrate, and after the toast had been duly honored the speaker was received with loud applause.

Mr. Flint thanked the company for the hearty manner in which they had honored the toast just proposed and also for the honor done him by associating his name with the toast. He felt pleased to be the first person to be called upon to respond to a toast in this magnificent dining room and he knew the citizens appreciated the efforts of the gentlemen who had spent their time and money in building this grand house. As an old Bay of Quinte boy he dare not refuse to respond when called upon. We have had many eminent men who have helped to mould our constitution, and as before stated, it is a hard task to govern a country like ours, peopled as it is by mixed races. As a citizen of Belleville, he felt to-day great pride in the Premier, whom they were gathered to honor. He had seen him working at the printer's case and he had followed him ever since. He was proud of the position to which he had attained in this grand new Dominion. He had had nothing else with which to fight the battle of life than rugged honesty and an honest heart. Whether Grit or Tory we to-day feel proud of our guest. In reference to the toast to which he had been asked to respond he said, while we have had many good and able men to fill the position of Governor-General, the present representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty is a man whom we delight to honor. He has proven his worth while he has been with us. The speaker went into a brief history of the grand old family of Gordon, of which Lord Aberdeen is an honored descendant. He was loudly applauded on his eloquent effort upon taking his seat.

Upon rising to propose the toast of "Our Guest" the Chairman spoke as follows:

The most pleasant duty of the evening now devolves upon me, that of proposing the health of our distinguished guest, in whose honor we have assembled round this festive board.

As fellow citizens with him of this fair City of the Bay, we most heartily congratulate the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell upon his being called on to fill the most high and honorable position of First Minister of the Crown. What specially reflects greater glory upon him in the exalted position he now occupies, is that he attained to this eminent distinction not through any adventitious circumstances, but through his industry and perseverance and his consistent, honorable, upright conduct as a man.

It must be a source of great gratification to the Premier to know that the enthusiastic reception of this afternoon and of this evening is not a party demonstration got up for party purposes, but it is a cordial recognition of his personal worth participated in by all classes and all shades of politics. Those who differ from him in his stable policy and those who are fully in accord therewith are all equally loud and all equally sincere in offering their meed of praise.

It would not do for me to dwell at length on all the merits of our honored guest here in his presence or to sound his praise as we might, were he absent, and besides it would take too long to even enumerate his life's achievements in his progress up the ladder of fame. Let it suffice to say that in whatever position he has occupied in the past he has fulfilled its duties conscientiously and well, whether in the lowly position of Printer's Devil or in the exalted position of Minister of the Crown. The honorable and gallant knight for many years filled the onerous position of Minister of Customs, and we merchants know well how faithfully he performed his work there. Attending most thoroughly to all the details, which was most laborious work and often very thankless, he was always on the alert to protect the public interests, and at the same time to guard the interests of honest importers by having the law strictly enforced without fear or favor, as no one holding that portfolio had done before him. In short, as Minister of Customs, he was what all rulers ought to be, "A terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well."

But we need not speak here in detail of his many labors in the service of his country. The worth of these was lately recognized in his being called to preside at the Colonial and Imperial Conference held last Summer in Ottawa, which position he filled with such dignity and ability, that our most gracious Sovereign, in recognition of this and of his past services to his country, determined to confer upon him the most distinguished order of Knighthood of St. Michael and St. George. His brilliant career has now culminated in his being called upon to occupy the highest place in the country next to the Throne.

We recognize in Sir Mackenzie Bowell what is of priceless value to any land, an honest man. What is it that makes any nation truly great and prosperous? It is the character of its people—the honesty and integrity of the individuals composing the nation. We may differ very widely among ourselves as to what each conscientiously believes to be for the best for his native land, but if we are all honest and true in acting upon our convictions of right, and are magnanimous enough to give credit for equal honesty of purpose to those who differ in opinion from us, then we shall surely succeed in working out together a glorious destiny for this great Dominion of ours. All the history of past ages as to the rise and fall of nations proves incontestably that it is not mere national wealth and grandeur, however these may be multiplied and increased, that will make a people united, contented, great and powerful, but it is the love of truth and justice and right pervading the nation.

Without detaining you further, gentlemen, I will ask you to rise and drink heartily with me to the health of the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of the Dominion of Canada. May his life long be spared and may his name descend to future generations honored in the annals of his country. Our guest—"His worth is warrant for his welcome."

The Premier was received with three rousing cheers and a "tiger." When order had been restored he proceeded as follows:

THF PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL, on rising to respond, was received with a great outburst of cheering, which was renewed again and again. At the lower end of one of the tables an enthusiastic admirer struck up: "He's a daisy," and the audience quickly caught up the refrain and sang it with great gusto to the end. When quiet had been restored, which was not for several minutes, he said: Mr. President and gentlemen, if I were to say half that my heart at this moment suggests, I think I should occupy your time until the small hours of the morning; for if ever a man should feel proud of the position which he holds in the affections of the people who know him best, that man is my humble self. The demonstration which has been tendered to me to-day is one of which I feel entirely unworthy, but I accept it as the highest tribute which you could possibly show to one who has been associated with you for more than half a century of time. (Cheers). I know the people of Belleville and the County of Hastings very well. They have conferred many honors upon me, and I take this opportunity of returning my thanks, which I offer from the bottom of my heart, to my old constituents, many of whom are here to-night, for the confidence which they reposed in me, as their representative in Parliament for more than a quarter of a century. While I had the confidence of those who concurred in my political views, it is gratifying to know that I also retain the respect of those who differed from me. (Cheers). I also feel a deep sense of gratification in knowing that the friendliest interest was also taken in me by the people of the [illegible] adjoining ridings in the county of Hastings. (Renewed cheers). In passing down the street to-day, after arriving at the station with some of my colleagues, and seeing the many evidences of respect, I felt that I was amply rewarded for all the toils and all the abuse and all else that has fallen to my lot as a public man. (Hear, hear). You, Sir, referred to the difficulties and many obstacles which men in public positions have to encounter, and I am sure that the only way to surmount *them is, upon all occasions, to do that* [illegible] you believe to be right, knowing that the good sense of the people will ultimately be your vindication. (Cheers). None could feel otherwise than highly gratified by such a spectacle as met my eyes to-day—the great number of people who lined the streets and the decorations which had been made. But what was most pleasing to me, was to see the number of school children who met us at different points to offer their tokens of respect. Why, sir, most of them have been born since I was called upon to fill the honorable position of a Minister of the Crown. (Hear, hear). First, we had the students of Albert University, which Institution I remember well when it started as the Methodist Seminary, and which has now come to occupy a foremost place among the educational forces—which is creditable alike to its Professors and to those who have given it their support. (Cheers, cheers). I was pleased by the reception which the boys of the University gave me, and I was also much touched by the cheerful heartiness with which they raised their voices in honor of your guest to-night. What pleased me more than anything, however, was the unity of feeling that was shown between the children of our Public Schools and the children of that school over which my friend Monsignor Farrelly—and I think I may safely call him my friend—presides. (Cheers). During the thirteen years in which I had the honor of being at the head of the Public School Board of this town, we always worked harmoniously, with the one object in view of assisting the children to discharge their duty to their God and country. (Cheers). I am now pretty well on in years, but I sincerely hope that the feeling may continue to grow in this country, so that we may enjoy the fruits of that intercourse and kindly feeling which should exist between all classes of the community, and thus defeat the aims of those agitators who have only their own aggrandizement in view, and who use these means of climbing to the top of a ladder which they could never reach on their own merits. (Cheers). I know, Mr. President, that this is a non-political banquet. I shall, therefore, say what is in my mind in general terms; although, if I had a political speech to make I think I could do much better. (Laughter). I shall not be able to speak to you with that eloquence with characterized the address of my friend the Police Magistrate. He spoke to-night with that same easy flow of language which I have so often heard when he and I had discussed politics in the northern part of this county; for I have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Flint more than once, on what is commonly called the "stump." His eloquence I never possessed. I always tried to state the case in that practical way which I thought the people would best understand, and the result was that I always came out ahead of my friend. (Cheers and Laughter.) You must not, however, understand me to minimize the talents which my friend so well exhibited in the speech which he has made to us to-night. What I have said is in the way of badinage; for, you know, I always like to exchange compliments with those with whom I have come in contact in days gone by. Let me now say that I did not assume the responsible position which I now hold, without a good deal of fear and trembling. My colleagues who are here to-night, will bear witness to that. And here, permit me to say in behalf of my French colleagues, two of whom are here to-night, that no one came more cheerfully to my support than did they. (Cheers.) Sir Adolphe Caron and I have worked together in the House of Commons since 1873. As a general rule we worked harmoniously, for the simple reason that we did, even though we were wrong, what we honestly believed to be for the benefit of this great Dominion. (Cheers.) This is quite as true of all my colleagues. Permit me to turn aside for a moment and say that since I have had the honor of being Premier of this country, I have had so many kind things said of me, and so many things that are not kind, that I scarcely know what I really am. (Laughter.) No sooner had I assumed the duties of my office, than a French Canadian journal, published in Ottawa and called "Le Temps" denounced me as having been, and still being, at the head of a blood-thirsty association. (Laughter.) The answer to that charge I think I may safely leave to the judgment of those who have known me here for so many years, and I think the Very Rev. gentleman who sits on my right will also exculpate me from any particular blood-thirstiness. Then, on the other hand, I observe that my old friend Dalton McCarty, in a speech which he made at Picton, sneeringly said, "Mr. Bowell is as good a Protestant as I am." This he followed by a long speech which was calculated to show that throughout my whole political career I had been the very opposite. (Laughter.) In this latter view he was supported by the Mayor, who said: "As for Mackenzie Bowell, his career has been such as to stamp him as much a tool of the Roman Hierarchy as any member of the Church of Rome." (Laughter.) Perhaps some of my old friends here will tell how many times I have been to mass and confession. But let me go a little further. There is a member of the House of Commons named Devlin. Neither his position in the House, nor in the country, would justify me in referring to him at any particular length; but he is one of those Irishmen who has the gift of the gab, and whenever he rises to speak, he denounces what he calls "sectarian bigotry." Speaking recently at Montreal, he said: "I do not for the life of me see how any Irish Catholic can support Bowell, who did not reach his position through any intelligence he possesses, but simply by his hatred of the Catholic people. For my part, this is a matter of conscience and I cannot support such a man." Now, if he has a conscience and his conscience leads him to that conclusion, he is quite right in saying he cannot support me, but, after sixty years residence in this city, I think I can appeal to the Catholics who have known me during that long period, to answer whether or not that criticism was justifiable. (Cheers.) Then I observe that Mr. Tarte came forward and denounced me as an Orangeman, and therefore he could not support me. I did not mind that, but when he said that I had instigated an attack against [illegible] had conspired to injure Mr. Chapleau, [illegible] of my former colleagues, I felt indignant. (Hear hear.) If there is any trait in my character in which I take pride, it is that I am above being a conspirator. (Cheers.) Upon one occasion my friend here at my right (Hon. Mr. Ouimet) took different views upon a certain question before the House, and he went a little further than I thought he should have gone. Seeing rather an angry look in my face, and not knowing me as well as he does now, he went to Mr. Chapleau and remarked that he had probably offended me. Mr. Chapleau, who knew me well, at once said, "If you have, he will surely tell you of it." (Hear, hear.) Now when Mr. Tarte says that I caballed against my old colleagues, he says what is best answered by a very expressive little Anglo-Saxon word of three letters. (Cheers.) Conspiracy is as repugnant to my nature, as honesty is to Mr. Tarte's. I now come a little nearer home and find that my next critic is one whom I have known since 1838. In a letter to the press of this city he declared that I am not a good Methodist and that he does not belong to my party. There are two truths in that letter. First, that I was not as good a Methodist as I ought to be, and second, that he does not belong to my party. I thank God for the latter, for I do not want any man to be a follower of mine who could be so narrow minded as *that Rev. gentleman.* (Cheers.) He says I never evinced any desire to flee from the wrath to come. I dare say he knows more of my life than I do myself. But there is one thing I do know; my poor old father, as many years ago as 1838, had some idea of what might become of his son if he allowed him to pass under the tuition of that Rev. gentleman. At that time, the Rev. gentleman was conducting a newspaper in this city, which was owned by a man named Hart, who afterwards went to Cobourg and tried to take from the bank there the funds that were needed for the support of the rebel cause in Belleville. About that time, the paper came out one morning with the coat of arms turned upside down at the head of the editorial column, and the naughty volunteers went into the office and threw the type out of the back door, and next morning took the editor by the scruff of the neck and threw him after his type. (Laughter.) Well, this Rev. gentleman came to my father's house one morning and said, "I understand you have a son who knows how to set type." My father said he had, whereupon the Rev. gentleman said he would like to have the boy come and work on his paper. "What paper?" inquired my father. "The Plain Speaker" was the reply. My father laid his knife and fork down, and with some show of indignation said, "When I wish my son to be brought up for the gallows, I will let him go to work in your office." (Laughter and applause). That occurred over half a century ago, and he has waited until now to get a rap at me. It is not true that I ever posed as a Methodist to gain notoriety. What the newspapers said about me in that relation was said on their own account, and I have no more control over what they said in laudation than I have over those that assail me in unwarranted attacks. (Hear, hear). The effect, however, is to place me in a position something like that which an old acquaintance of mine found himself in one morning, after a night's excesses. His name was Ami, and he lived near Madoc. Seeing his wet and bedraggled clothes, and not knowing how he got there, he looked himself over and asked: Am I Ami, or am I not Ami? If I'm not Ami, who the devil am I? (Laughter). However this may apply to me, I wish to repeat my great gratitude to the people of Belleville, who have given me such a hearty welcome to-day. One of the best evidences that it is not political is, that I see my friend the President of the Reform Association in one of the vice chairs. (Cheers). I hope that the feeling which this fact indicates, may continue. (Hear, hear). I trust that the young men of our country, although they may not reach positions of eminence, may not allow their party conflicts to engender personal animosities, but may exhibit toward each other that kindly feeling which I am so pleased to see shown towards myself (Hear, hear.) In this connection, I cannot refrain from saying a word about the old Belleville and Hastings boys who wrote me from all parts of this continent, extending their heartiest congratulations to me on the honors conferred upon me. From points as far south as California, and as far north as British Columbia, letters and telegrams came to me of an exceedingly gratifying character. I see here to-night faces that I have known from my boyhood, while I miss many others which I should be glad to see. Within the time of my public career, leaving aside personal matters for the time being, I have seen all the Provinces of British North America united with one single exception. Canada within that period has made great progress, and to-day she occupies one of the foremost positions in the world, commercially, politically, educationally and intellectually (Cheers.) I believe I am safe in saying that there is not a colony or a country in the world presenting finer educational advantages—whether for the rich or poor, blind or deaf, in high station or humble in life. (Cheers.) Our institutions open their doors to all, with the widest possible freedom. We are a free people. But there is such a thing as the abuse of freedom, degeneration into license; there is a democracy that leads to tyranny; and we should be careful to observe that happy medium which now prevails. (Hear hear.) Commercially, it may be said, that our trade now extends to all parts of the world. You, Sir, referred in complimentary terms to the Colonial Conference. If I were to give the history of my visit to Australia, and go into the results of that mission at any length, I should weary you; but I wish to say this, that few people have an adequate conception of the vast resources of that part of Her Majesty's possession. (Cheers.) They are now where we were 28 years ago. They have seven separate and distinct Governments, each separated from the other by jealousies and conflicting interests and incapable of united action for the good of the whole. This was well illustrated at the Colonial Conference. When my colleagues, the Postmaster-General, the Finance Minister or I spoke at the Conference, we spoke for the whole Dominion; but when the Australian delegates spoke it was for New South Wales, Victoria, Greenland, South Australia, New Zealand or Tasmania. I frankly told them that until they dropped this provincial idea and formed a basis of union, they would never be able to accomplish much in the way of bringing the British Colonies closer together for purposes of trade or joint action in anything. (Cheers.) They realize that, I think. That Conference accomplished as much as any man could have expected. It did not bring about a union for the development of intercolonial commerce, but it did much to pave the way. (Hear hear.) It also did much to strengthen the scheme of Australasian federation, and that was much needed. Why, sir, when I went there I found that it would take me two or three years to bring about a satisfactory commercial arrangement. Each colony had its own notion about the tariff that should prevail. One was highly protectionist, the other professedly in favor of free trade. Their legislation, in fact, seemed designed to keep the colonies apart. Their railways were of different gauges, Queensland being narrow gauge, New South Wales standard gauge and Victoria broad gauge. (Laughter.) One of the newspapers, commenting on a speech that I had made, said it was strange that a gentleman should have to come ten thousand miles to tell them what to do; "but," added this paper, "he has told us the truth." (Cheers). Apart from the results of the Colonial Conference, to which I have alluded in general terms, it has been [illegible] gratify[illegible] to me to observe [illegible] have been discussed [illegible] Parliament for the executio[illegible] at the meeting in [illegible] (Hear, hear.) It was pleasing [illegible] clause in the Governor's speech [illegible] Victoria, referring to my visit to that colony; but it was still more pleasing to observe a paragraph in the speech of Her Majesty, read at the opening of the Imperial Parliament, indicating the great importance which was attached to our deliberations. (Cheers).

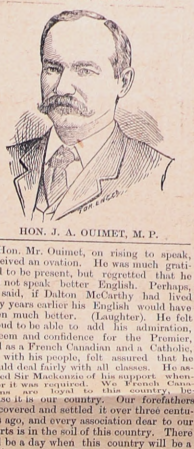
Now, Sir, the commercial progress of Canada has been very great within the twenty-seven years which have elapsed since I entered Parliament, and I could give you figures to emphasize that fact; but figures are dry. It is said that Gladstone is the only man who can talk figures and be interesting all the time—which is a great accomplishment. I wish, however, to refer to the development of one great industry, and I do so because we have a very deep interest in this part of the industry. I refer to the [illegible] industry. (Cheers). I have selecte[illegible] period within which I have been [illegible] because it harmonizes wi[illegible] though I see some g[illegible] have known me for many [illegible] than that. I see Mr. John [illegible] me, and remember that he and I [illegible] to go out as scrutineers in some of the earlier campaigns. I had just gradua[illegible] from the interesting position of Printer's Devil, while he was a full fledged lawyer; but that did not prevent me from having the cheek to meet him. (Cheers and laughter). I speak of a later period than that in relation to the cheese industry. [illegible] at 1868, I find that we exported [illegible] year 124,320 lbs, while last year the figures reached the very large sum of 154,977,480 lbs. (Cheers). In 1868 the value of our exports of cheese was $13.675 as against $15,488,191 last year. (Renewed cheers). How have our neighbors across the line fared in this respect? When we exported 124,320 lbs., they sent abroad 15,500,000 lbs. Last year we stood at the head of them by the enormous amount of 81,126,046 lbs. The total value of their exportation being $7,180,232 as against $15,488,191. (Cheers). Yet, I am safe in saying that this industry is yet in its infancy, and, viewed in the light of British importations, is capable of very much further development. (Hear, hear).

He had been informed, he said, by the Governor-General that he had been greatly impressed by his warm reception in Belleville last year; that he remembered it with great pleasure and that his only regret was that the Countess of Aberdeen had not been able to accompany him to our beautiful City of the Bay.

I must now draw my remarks to a close; before doing so, however, I should like, having regard to the object of this demonstration, to tell the young men of Canada is but one road to success: that road is along the lines of industry, perseverance and integrity in every position in life. (Cheers). It is as true of the printers' devil as it is of the lawyer; of the apprentice in the machine shop as the clerk in the bank. I know some boys in my younger days who never worked a moment after the six o'clock bell struck, nor a moment before seven in the morning. I have watched their career during a long life, and I have not seen one of them rise to any position of prominence in the country. (Cheers). The young man who succeeds, is he who works at his master's business as though it were his own; who never objects to an extra hour at either end of the day when it becomes necessary. (Hear, hear.) What applies to the individual also fits the nation. Sir, I have a marvellous confidence in what we may do in Canada if we only stand true to ourselves. (Cheers.) I have been called an optimist; but the man who is a pessimist ever looking on the dark and discouraging side of things is the man who never accomplishes much. (Hear Hear.) To make our future great we must have faith in our mission on this portion of the North American continent, we must feel that there is something to be accomplished in working out our destiny. In doing this we should never forget that in this northern climate we have a superior class of men—men, who, if they apply their energies as I have indicated, will never lead England to regret that Canada is among her possessions. (Cheers.) And, sir, speaking of our destiny, I hope the time is not far distant when this great Dominion will be rounded off by the admission of that interesting island which lies at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. (Cheers.) There are difficulties in the way, arising largely from treaties which the mother country entered into when she thought Canada of little value; but they may be met, although it would be a long story to go into the details of the matter. I simply wish to hint at what the policy of the Government is in that respect. And now, gentlemen, you may call us Tories, or Liberal Conservatives, but it will be our aim to promote the progress of this country by dealing out, irrespective of creed or race, equal rights and privileges to all classes of the community.

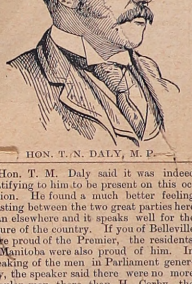
As the Premier sat down the guests rose to their feet and cheered him again and again, waving their handkerchiefs and singing with lusty enthusiasm "He's a Premier; he's a Premier just now."

"The Senate and House of Commons" was honored with loud cheers.



HON. J. A. OUIMET, M. P.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet, on rising to speak, received an ovation. He was much gratified to be present, but regretted that he did not speak better English. Perhaps, he said, if Dalton McCarthy had lived fifty years earlier his English would have been much better. (Laughter). He felt proud to be able to add his admiration, esteem and confidence for the Premier, and as a French Canadian and a Catholic, he, with his people, felt assured that he would deal fairly with all classes. He assured Sir Mackenzie of his support whenever it was required. We French Canadians are loyal to this country, because it is our country. Our forefathers discovered and settled it over three centuries ago, and every association dear to our hearts is in the soil of this country. There will be a day when this country will be a distinct nation. This is the work you young men have before you. It affords me pleasure to say that Canada will never have more loyal or devoted sons than the French-Canadians of Quebec. Although some people have said the Premier is not a good Methodist, and others that he is too good an Orangeman, yet the Catholics of the Dominion have every confidence in him. What we want is the constitutional rights of the majority, and the rights written in the constitution for the minority. Although he was going away on the train, which was nearly due, still his heart would remain with his leader. When we witness a demonstration of this kind, we are constrained to believe there is still something for the public servant to expect. (Loud applause.)



HON. T. N. DALY, M. P.

Hon. T. M. Daly said it was indeed gratifying to him to be present on this occasion. He found a much better feeling existing between the two great parties here than elsewhere and it speaks well for the future of the country. If you of Belleville were proud of the Premier, the residents of Manitoba were also proud of him. In speaking of the men in Parliament generally, the speaker said there were no more popular men there than H. Corby, the representative from the West Riding of this county, and Mr. W. B. Northrup, of the East Riding. W. H. Biggar was also a popular man in the Ontario Legislature. The Bay of Quinte district had sent to the Legislative halls some grand men, such as the late Messrs. Murney, Baldwin, Wallbridge, Robertson and Burdett. As a young Canadian he was proud of being present to assist in doing honor to the beloved Premier. The worthy Premier was a man of high character, against whom nothing could be said.

HON. A. R. DICKEY, M. P.

Hon. A. R. Dickey was the next speaker and was most heartily received. He said he came from one of the eastern provinces to do honor to the Premier of Canada. Sir Mackenzie Bowell won his reputation in the House of Commons. The House of Commons was composed of men who had high aspirations and a better body of men can not be found in the world, not even excepting the members of Parliament of Great Britain. As a Nova Scotian he (the speaker) was present to do honor to the guest of the evening. The Premier was a man who had risen from a low to an exalted position and in doing so never pushed any other man down. He always gave all men fair play.

HON. J. J. CURRAN, M. P.

Hon. J. J. Curran was most enthusiastically received and gave an address worthy of the man and the occasion. He said that the gathering was an inspiring one. The hon. Premier was a true Canadian having a desire to do all he could for his country. It was the Boards of Trade which had assisted much in placing Canada in the commercial position which she to-day occupied in the world. In the House of Commons some eminent men had held sway. The speaker grew eloquent in reference to the late lamented D'Arcy McGee, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Geo. Cartier and Sir John Thompson and others, who will ever live in history. The late Premier, Sir John Thompson, distinguished himself at Washington, London and at the Behring Sea arbitration held at Paris. His lamented death at Windsor Castle bound closer together the mother country and Canada. The act of Her Gracious Majesty as she gathered in her arms the fatherless child and planted upon her cheek the kiss of affection and sympathy, would ever be held in remembrance by the people of this land. His remains were brought here upon the magnificent warship Blenheim, with the Union Jack as his shroud. These acts could not but help cement still firmer the bond of unity. In his closing remarks the speaker paid a glowing tribute to Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Mr. S. Burrows was called upon for a song and responded, singing "Fair Canada." He was in fine voice and sang with much effect.

HON. JOHN F. WOOD, Q. C., M. P.

Hon. J. F. Wood said he was delighted to visit Belleville and add to his acquaintances here, and more particularly those opposed to him in politics. He was sure the Premier had enjoyed none of his life's achievements more than he had the magnificent reception tendered him here to-day. The Bay of Quinte district has the honor of having furnished two Premiers, Sir John McDonald and Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The toast I am called upon to respond to is of great importance and I am sure the House of Commons, of which I have the honor to be a member, will compare favorably with any legislative body in the world. Edward Blake, in his opinion, was one of the greatest parliamentarians of the age, and notwithstanding that he differed from him in politics, still he was glad to be able to speak thus of him. He was pleased to have the opportunity of expressing honest sentiments in reference to his political opponents. It is the duty of the Parliament to watch the sentiments of the people and then be able to mould their legislation in conformity with these sentiments. Amongst all the auxiliaries surrounding the parent stock, Canada bids fair to ever hold the chief position. (Applause).

Hon. Senator Read was warmly welcomed on rising to speak. He said he had been spoken of as the youthful Senator. He felt youthful, and a man is generally just as young as he feels. He felt it an honor to be present to do honor to his old friend. The Premier was his foster-father politically, for it was he who had first induced him to go into political life and he had watched over him ever since. He considered the Senate the most notable body of men in the country. These young Commoners are just preparing for the Senate. The Commons look to the Senate to correct their mistakes and he instanced many bills that, both Government and private, that they had amended and sent back to the Lower House. He wished to thank the Premier for having filled a very important position for him twenty-one weeks ago to-day—that of standing up with him when he plighted his troth. He was loudly cheered on taking his seat.

Hon. J. J. Curran sang "Miss Brady's Pianoforte," much to the amusement of the company.

Senator Sullivan made a brief and humorous speech. He congratulated Belleville on the excellence of the entertainment put up by them. He had never seen anything to equal it. He hoped Mr. Corby and Mr. Biggar would ever retain the proud distinction of being the most popular men in this district. He thought too many encomiums could not be paid to the guest of the evening, and he knew the country would receive the news of this grand reception with deep satisfaction. He was glad to know that Belleville has been in a position to honor their former citizen, for he deserved it all. (Applause.)

Senator Sanford said the Senate had been called old fogies and worn out, but such was not the case. It was a happy day for him to see such a grand reception tendered to his old and warm friend Sir Mackenzie Bowell. He referred feelingly to the death of Sir John Thompson. He rejoiced with the people of Belleville that Sir Mackenzie has been appointed to his present proud position. He richly deserves all the honor you have bestowed upon him to-day. (Cheers)

George Taylor, M. P. for South Leeds, spoke briefly at the pleasure it gave him to be present to do honor to his illustrious leader.

H. Corby, M.P., was given three rousing cheers on rising to speak. He was pleased to have the honor of responding to the toast of "The Senate and the House of Commons." He paid a high tribute to the Premier. He was glad to see political opponents join in the demonstration.

The Chairman, in calling upon W. B. Northrup, M.P., referred to him as the silver-tongued orator of the Bay of Quinte District. The speaker expressed the pleasure it afforded him to be present. We believe that this country of ours has a grand future before it and we also believe we are destined to work out that future for ourselves. He paid a tribute of respect to the guest of the evening. His speech was eloquent and pregnant with flowery metaphors.

Mr. S. Burrows was again called upon and sang his old favorite "The Union Jack of Old England," with chorus by the company.

The toast list was handed over to Mr. John G. Frost, vice-chairman. He said although he was President of the West Hastings Reform Association, he had no reluctance in doing honor to their distinguished guest. He was sure the Premier deserved all the honor done him on this occasion.

"The Ontario Legislature" was proposed and and duly honored.

W. H. Biggar, M.P.P., was the first speaker to respond to this toast. He said he came here to do honor to the guest of the evening. He felt it a duty to do honor to those who honor us. In speaking of the Legislature he was sure there were many members on both sides of that House who would do honor to any legislative body. While in Ottawa there are only two parties, in Toronto there are five and each with a policy. As a citizen of Belleville he was proud to hear the praise bestowed on them for the manner in which they had entertained the Premier. He only hoped he would live to receive half the honors bestowed on Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

W. P. Hudson, ex-M.P.P., spoke briefly of the pleasure it gave him to be present. He had known Sir Mackenzie from his boyhood and he and his father had received many kindnesses from him.

"The Army and Navy," coupled with the names of Col. Brown and Major Ponton, was the next toast. Both of these gentlemen spoke briefly of the organizations with which they are connected. Major Ponton asked the members present to use their influence towards receiving for our old volunteers long service medals.

Mr. John G. Frost proposed the toast of "The City of Belleville," coupled with the names of Mayor Walmsley, Ald. C. Bogart and Ald. N. B. Falkiner.

His Worship spoke briefly referring to the pleasure which the citizens felt in having the privilege of doing honor to the worthy Premier. Belleville was proud to-night and justly so. He referred to the position which the city occupied, and felt certain that brighter days were in store for it.

Ald. C. Bogart said we can boast of having the most beautiful city on earth. We are proud of it. They were pleased to have the privilege of honoring Sir Mackenzie Bowell whose home is here.

Hon. J. J. Curran was called upon for a song and responded.

Ald. N. B. Falkiner said he had known the worthy Premier for 32 years. He was a grand old man. He had proved himself in days gone by to have been a faithful soldier. His past career was evidence that he would in the future do right. He (the speaker) loved a man that loved his country. The day was one which the citizens had every reason to be proud of. He hoped that Sir Mackenzie Bowell would long be spared to hold the position of Premier.

ALD. N. B. FALKINER

At this stage of the proceedings the toast list was handed over to Mr. J. W. Johnson, another vice chairman. He said Sir Mackenzie Bowell was the father of the Board of Trade of Belleville. As far back as 1865 he and the late Thos. Holden were delegates to the convention which was held in the city of Detroit in the interest of commercial men. They were all pleased to have the privilege of doing honor to the distinguished Premier of the Dominion. He proposed the toast of "Trade and Commerce."

Mr. C. M. Stork, Manager of the Bank of Commerce, responded briefly, referring especially to the excellent banking law which was in vogue in Canada. He also spoke in an eulogistic manner of the guest of the evening.

The toast of "The Ladies" was proposed and appropriately responded to by Prof. Denys of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and Ald. J. H. Starling.

Mr. Thos. Wills, County Treasurer another vice-chairman, proposed the toast of "The Press." This was spoken to by Mr. [illegible] on behalf of the INTELLIGENCER, J. P. McConnell of the Sun, and W. S. B. Armstrong of the Ontario.

This completed the list of regular toasts. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he wished to propose a toast before the gathering came to a close. It was that of the Chairman, who had presided over the affair with much dignity. Mr. Ritchie was known as a successful business man and was one of the largest importers of the country. The toast was heartily received, after Hon. T. M. Daly had said a few words endorsing what the Premier had said.

Mr. Ritchie spoke a few words in reply thanking the gentlemen for the many kind words which had been spoken. It was a pleasure for him to preside over such a grand gathering. In concluding he complimented the Premier upon the proud position he occupied.

The gathering was then brought to a close by the joining of hands and singing Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem.

NOTES.

In order to furnish a complete narrative of the demonstration and banquet in one day's issue, we reproduce in other columns that portion of the report which was given yesterday.

Mr. J. J. B. Flint was a thoroughly capable marshal.

Mr. T. S. Carman kindly placed his handsome team and pleasure sleigh at the disposal of the Committee.

Prince Edward sent the following influential delegation: A. C. Miller, M. P., S. M. Conger, J. W. Conger, W. Boulter, J. N. Carter, P. R. Young, R. Hadden, J. C. Wilson, A. H. Baker, W. H. Williamson, W. Moffatt, Wm. M. Owens, Dorland Fox, John Prinyer, D. B. Solmes, Russell Solmes, Wm. Anderson, Jas. Hudgin, Nostrand Sprague, R. Hubbs, John Van Cleaf.

The accommodations and appointments of the Hotel Quinte were favorably commented on by many men who had travelled extensively.

Sir A. P. Caron and Hon. Mr. Ouimet were obliged, much to their regret, to leave the festive board in order to catch the 1 a. m. express.

Mr. George Taylor, M. P., Hon. Mr. Wood, Mr. Jas. Metcalfe, M. P., Mr. Wilson, M. P., and Senator Sullivan left by the 12:45 p.m. train to-day.

The guests who sat down at the banquet numbered 163.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who is accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. J. L. Payne, will leave for Ottawa to-night.

The following gentlemen represented the Trenton deputation: Col. Urquhart, President of the West Hastings Conservative Association; Dr. Jaques, M. B. Morrison, Mayor; Rev. W. T. Wilkins, Very Rev. Dean Murray, J. L. Falconer, J. E. Empey, G. W. Ostrom, ex-M.P.P., P. J. O'Rourke, T. H. Bleecker, A. Abbott, Geo. Collins, and D. R. Murphy.

H. Corby, M.P., was a busy man all day, and before the banquet in the evening, he presented many of his friends to the Premier and the Ministers.

Mr. Ritchie made an excellent chairman, and his remarks in prefacing the toasts were pointed and in good taste.

Mr. D. Gunn, station agent, assisted materially at the depot in arranging the conveyances and starting the procession. Chief Newton was also at the right place at the right time.

Mr. John Parker Thomas, Secretary of the Board of Trade, did a large amount of work in an efficient but unpretending manner. He has been Secretary of the Board since its formation in 1865, and is a barrister of thirty years' standing.

Mr. J. P. Thompson has been a busy man since the preparations for the banquet first started, and much of the success of the banquet is due to his untiring exertions.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

BELLEVILLE.

NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS.

NEW LACES,
NEW LACES,
NEW LACES.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES.

NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,

NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We are now showing the latest styles in he above goods at popular prices.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 7, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, TUESDAY, MAR. 12.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

CITY AND DISTRICT.

A great discovery—Jacob Finkle's velvet molasses candy.

To have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder imparts to the teeth that pearly whiteness, and preserves the enamel. Price 25c. 262d,t,t,s

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

The speediest and most reliable remedy for all derangements of the throat and lungs is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This wonderful preparation checks coughing and induces refreshing sleep affords great relief, even in the advanced stages of consumption.

It is not to be wondered at that Ayer's Pills are in such universal demand. For the cure of constipation, biliousness, or any other complaint needing a laxative, these pills are unsurpassed. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, and every dose is effec[illegible]

Remember the meeting to-morrow evening of the W. F. M. S. in John St. Church. A feature of the meeting will be an address on mission work among the Indians in the North-West, to be given by Mrs. Harvie of Toronto. Hours—Morning session, 10 a. m.; afternoon at 3 p. m.; evening at 8 o'clock.

For Sore Throat, Sudden Colds and Diphtheria, no remedy has ever been discovered so powerful to cure as Davis' PAIN-KILLER. As a Liniment it has no equal in curing Rheumatism or Neuralgia, Burns and Bruises, and wounds of every description. It is the cheapest and best remedy ever offered to the public. Only 25c. for big 2 ounce bottle.

Level-headed lawyers, who generally know on which side to butter their bread; shrewd business men, who know that a dollar saved is as good as a dollar made; pushing clerks, who work hard for every dollar they get and should try to spend it wisely; gentlemen, who have no visible means of support (not tramps), mechanics and farmers all seem to have waked up to the fact that ready-made boots fit better, are cheaper and wear just as well as when ordered, and that Haines & Lockett's new spring stock is simply immense and they will buy there for 1895.

Boots Repaired.

Do you need your Boots repaired? If so send them in, we can repair promptly. If repairing is prepaid will be delivered.—VERMILYEA & SON.

Boys' Odd Pants.

Boys' knicker pants. Your boy needs a pair. Probably you are not just ready to buy him a spring suit, and he has holes in his old pants. The Oak Hall have the odd pants always on hand. In fact, we have anything in the clothing line you may require.

SHANNONVILLE.

MARCH 12th.—Mrs. W. H. Lake, of Sydenham, is spending a few weeks with her father, Mr. T. Cole.—Miss Louise Sprague, of Big Island, is visiting at her uncle's, Mr. L. E. Mills.—Mr. and the Misses Findal and Miss Langan, of Brighton, were the guests of Mr. Hiram Lovelace on Sunday last.—Miss Maggie Shetler, of Croydon, is visiting her cousin, Miss Eliza Shetler.—Mr. H. C. Creeper, of the post office, returned home last Wednesday after a three weeks' visit with friends in Prince Edward Co.—Mrs. M. B. Lake made a flying visit to Plainfield last Saturday.—Miss Lena Munshaw is spending a few weeks at her home in Toronto. Her sister Jessie is seriously ill of typhoid fever.—Mr. Frank Chase, of Deseronto, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Jas. Barber.—Miss Bessie Creeper has been visiting friends at Foxboro and Halloway.—The social which was held on Monday evening at the residence of Mr. M. Hill, under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, was well attended and proved to be a great success. A number of young people from Deseronto were present.—A house belonging to Mrs. R.W. Adamer was discovered to be on fire on Sunday evening. After much difficulty the flames were extinguished.—A social will be given by the ladies of the Methodist church at the residence of Mr. R. L. Lazier on Thursday evening, March 14th.

ABOVE ALL OTHERS,

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in every disease caused by torpid liver or impure blood. For Dyspepsia, Liver and Bowel derangements, and kindred ailments, nothing approaches it as a remedy.

PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE
OR MONEY RETURNED.

AURELIA VANZILE.

MRS. AURELIA VANZILE, of Hamilton, Ind., writes: "My friends said I would never be any better, for I had ulceration of the bowels. By the time I had taken a bottle and a half of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the bleeding had almost stopped. My appetite was good, nothing seemed to hurt me that I ate. My improvement was wonderful. Several years have passed and my cure is permanent."

ELZEVIR CONSERVATIVES.

Successful Meeting at Queensboro—Delegates Chosen to the Convention.

At a meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association for the township of Elzevir held at Queensboro on Saturday, March 9, 1895, F. O. Diamond, Vice-President of the Association, occupying the chair, in order to select delegates for the forthcoming Conservative Convention to be held in Madoc on March 14th, 1895.

The following delegates were duly appointed, viz: Joseph James, Bridgewater; William Wiggins, Queensboro; John Moore, Elzevir; William Greatrix, Bridgewater; William H. Kells, Elzevir; R. W. Miller, Bridgewater; John Gray, Abraham Bentley, William J. Wiggins, Elzevir; Edward Fuller, Bridgewater; G. Armour Jeffs, Queensboro.

Moved that the Vice-President of this Association have power to appoint delegates in the absence of any delegates appointed to-day, who may be unable to attend the General Convention to be held in Madoc on the 14th inst.—Carried.

Moved that all delegates be free to support any candidate they may think proper.—Carried.

Moved that T. O. Diamond be President of this Conservative Association for the ensuing year, and that Alex. Howe be Secretary.—Carried.

Moved that the minutes of this meeting be published.—Carried.

Moved by William Wiggins, seconded by F. O. Diamond, On this the first meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association for the Township of Elzevir since the elevation of our late member and old friend to the proud position of Premier and the honor paid him be our beloved Queen.

Be it resolved that that this Association tender Sir Mackenzie Bowell their hearty congratulations on the honor paid him and that it may please the Giver of all good to spare him for many more years of usefulness and service to this Canada of ours, and this township is always prepared to support him with its old-time vigor and majorities.

F. O. DIAMOND,
Vice-President.
ALEX. HOWE,
Secretary.

QUEENSBORO, March 9th, 1895.

DESERONTO.

MARCH 12th.—We are in need of a traffic bridge between Deseronto and Prince Edward county.—$79.50 was recently raised here at a charity concert under the auspices of Court Deseronto, I. O. F.—Messrs. J. H. and J. C. Walker, of this town, have organized an extensive Uncle Tom's Cabin pavilion show and will start to tour Western Ontario on May 4th.—Mr. W. C. B. Rathbun leaves on Thursday for California and will be missed by a large circle of friends, who regret his departure from town.—We are sorry to lose Mr. John Berry and family, who in a few days will remove to Wisconsin to engage in farming. Last evening Mr. Berry was presented with a beautiful gold Forester's pin and an address from the members of Court Quinte, C. O. F., of which he was a member.—The funeral of the late Jas. Gault will take place on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at St. Mark's church, and to Deseronto cemetery.—Messrs. H. A. Dean, A. A. Richardson, L. Hoppins, A. G. Bogart and J. G. Hampton were in Belleville last week.

TUFTSVILLE.

Herbert S. Eggleton, who has been running a portable engine for Mr. Collins at Queensboro, after spending a few days here, has returned to join Mr. Collins, who has moved his saw mill to Cooper.—The Sidney assessors, Oakley Vandervoort and George Labey, have paid us their annual visit. Mr. T. McConnell, who is assessor for Rawdon, paid us a like compliment on the 7th.—Jas. Juby has disposed of his fat cattle. He realized a good price. W. B. Tufts, butcher at Halloway, was the purchaser.—H. S. Ashley is home from Gilmour after a successful season's work.—Charlie Kerteston, son of the section foreman at West Huntingdon, is home after spending a week with William Gorton, of the G. T. R., Belleville.—S. J. Tufts, of Belleville, paid us a short visit last week.—Mrs. M. Tummon and Miss Tummon, of Ivanhoe, are the guests of Mrs. E. Bennett.—Martha E. Cook, of Belleville, spent Sunday in this place.—Rev. T. P. Steele, of West Huntingdon, is holding revival services in the Eggleton church.—Robert Adams, of West Huntingdon, cut his foot severely with an axe while chopping wood in Dafoe's swamp on Monday last.

CROOKSTON.

MARCH 12.—The people of this circuit intend erecting a new parsonage this summer. The committee have in all two-thirds of the amount required to commence with after canvassing. — Miss Carrie Twiddy, of Smithfield, returned home on Friday, after spending a few days in the vicinity.—We are pleased to see Mr. C. McKim's smiling face around again.—Miss Effie Jones, of this place, returned home with Mr. William and Miss Lena Jones, of Selby, to visit friends in that place. — Shantyers have returned home, looking well after their winter's work.—Miss Maria Twiddy, of Thurlow, is renewing old acquaintances in this neighborhood.—Our Sunday school is growing under the able management of Mr. George H. Harrison as Superintendent.—On Friday, March 1st., a surprise party left here to surprise Mr. and Mrs. Henry Elliott. They found their way through the snow that was falling until about half a mile from the place. After emptying their load and baskets in the road and reloading again, reached their destination about nine o'clock, where they spent a most pleasant time none the worse for an upset.—Dame Rumor says our north quarry is to open this spring.

GUNTER.

Farmers are still busy hauling timber to Gilmour station, C.O.R.—Mr. Wm. Brown and family left us this week, to reside near Bannockburn.—Miss Christina McLennan is visiting friends in Madoc.—Miss Hazard has returned to Picton.—Miss Maud Gunter is spending a few weeks with her aunt at Millbridge.—Mr. Daniel Trumble and Mr. T. A. Hinchcliffe had their cattle dehorned a few days ago.—Quite a number of our old people are on the sick list this winter. It is to be hoped that when warm weather comes they will regain their usual strength.—A number from around here attended the Scriptural contest in Ham's school-house on Friday evening last. All report an interesting time.—Abraham Gunter is our delegate for the Conservative Convention to be held at Madoc on the 14th.

Protect the Eyes in March.

No period of the year is so trying to the sight as March. If you find inconvenience and discomfort from a strong reflection, it is evident you should purchase a pair of colored glasses to protect the eyes. These glasses may be had in several grades and prices from L. W. Yeomans & Co.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Pleasant, fragrant, indispensable and preserves the teeth. Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents. 261d m,w,f

WILL BE FOUND AN EXCELLENT remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

WILL POSITIVELY CURE SICK HEADACHE and prevent its return Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

THE WELL KNOWN STRENGTHENING properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarred from eating these tempting fruits, but they need nor abstain if they have Dr. J.D. Kellog's Dysentery Cordial, and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

It will tone up your system, and restore the appetite.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED THIS SPRING.

The best cure for Debility.

BANCROFT.

Although the winter has been very severe the amount of snow has not been near the common depth. Sleighing has been very good throughout the season, with the exception of a few drifty days.—Business in the woods is now near the finish and has been remarkably active, particularly north of Bancroft. The St. Anthony Lumber Co. have a large cut of logs, which will be manufactured into lumber at their new mill on Long Lake, 40 miles north of us. The whole quantity is already sold out and its transportation will be a large item in the traffic account of the new railroad to Arnprior and Ottawa.—Competing lines to this place will soon be running if report stands good and the first line established is certain to secure the best trade.—Some little time since Mrs. Susanna Plunkett, a monthly nurse, who has practiced in that capacity for many years, and holds a diploma of efficiency from the Royal College of Surgeons as midwife, was informed against and prosecuted before a local Magistrate by the Toronto faculty and fined $25 and expenses for not coming within their regulations. Since then, although she has practiced with marked success, she has declined all calls for her services. Recently in one instance she was sent for in haste to attend a woman in confinement, but had to refuse, as she was not inclined to submit to a further penalty; the result was that a few days afterwards the woman's friends came again and requested a mere friendly visit, and on her arrival at the house she found the woman in the last stage, and near her end from neglect and improper treatment. She, however, advised the attendance of a medical practitioner at once, but it was then too late and the woman died, really a victim of red tape. Politics aside, the bill before the Ontario House to meet such a case, is worthy of consideration.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

The After Effects of Acute Diseases Often More Serious Than the Original Trouble—How They Can be Avoided.

The after effects of acute diseases, such as fevers. etc., often produce more disastrous results to the system than the original disease. An apt illustration is the case of Mrs. J. E. Griffin, of White Head, N. B. Mrs Griffin, says:—"Twenty-two years ago I contracted typhoid fever, which left in my system the seeds of disease which all these years have caused me much suffering and inconvenience. The trouble appeared to be mainly in the form of hip disease, making me very lame. This in time produced severe nervousness and frequently I passed sleepless nights. I tried many remedies but always without any marked benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

I have used in all ten boxes of this grand medicine, with the result that my lameness has disappeared, the feeling of nervous despondency is gone and I now always get sound, refreshing sleep. I feel very thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me and I now always recommend them to my friends who may be ailing."

Those who are recovering from fevers, la grippe, or acute diseases of any nature require a tonic and blood builder to fully restore the system to its normal condition and in such an emergency no other remedy is so successful as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

They act directly and promptly on the blood, giving it a strong, healthly tone, and in this way brace up the whole system, giving the patient renewed health and vigor. Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail, hence the marvellous popularity of this medicine. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Don't Make any Mistake

When you are threatened with consumption or lung troubles and get the wrong kind of Emulsion. There is only one perfect, pleasant and effective preparation of that life-giving substance and it is Miller's Emulsion. There is no bad taste to this preparation. It is compounded on an entirely new principle, by which the vital energy of the Liver of the Norwegian Cod Fish is retained and incorporated with the hypophosphites of lime and soda, making the most potent blood maker known to science. It has saved thousands of young lives, and is revolutionizing the old methods of consumption treatment. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughf, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c and $1 at all Drug Stores.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for rheumatism and neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75cts. Sold by all druggists

Schiffman's Asthma Cure,

Instantly relieves the most violent attacks, facilitates free expectoration and insures rest to those otherwise unable to sleep except in a chair, as a single trial will prove. Send for a free trial package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., but ask your druggist first.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formererly done in the crudest manner and dis agreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

HOT[illegible]L QUINTE.

Where The Boa[illegible] Trade Banquet Was Held.

To Make Pure Blood

There is no medicine before the people equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the standard spring medicine and blood purifier and it possesses peculiar merit which others try in vain to reach. It really makes the weak strong. Do not neglect to purify your blood this spring. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.

Not Crude Material.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil perfected and is prepared upon the principle of its digestion and assimilation in the human system, hence it is given without disturbing the stomach.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY ORR, former dress maker with W. Flint Jones, has removed her dress making rooms from her old premises to those over H. A. Layton's store, where she will be pleased to see all her old customers and as many new ones as will favor her with a call. Entrance on Front street. d1t

FOR SALE.

THE Huffman House with furniture. Good reasons for selling. Apply to the proprietor,
261d3t. ALLAN S. HUFFMAN.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary o commission, to sell Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,

Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c. All work first-class.
254d1m E. J. BURTON.

CHEAP
CHEAPER
CHEAPEST
Ordered Clothing!

Spring Stock complete,
Suits at Bottom Prices,
Special drive in Pantings,
Goods bought here cut free.

GEO. R. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Next John McKeown.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1895, for the privilege of collecting the tolls and revenues of the Bay of Quinte Bridge for the year commencing April 1st, 1895 and ending March 31st, 1896.

Parties tendering will be required to give security for the due performance of the contract, a form of which can be seen and other particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order of the Board.
U. E. THOMPSON,
Sec'y-Treas.
Belleville, March 5th, 1895. 256d2wks

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

Newest Weaves in Silks.

WE are showing a choice assortment of the latest novelties in Silk Materials suitable for Dresses, Blouses, Trimmings, etc.

PLAIN TAFFETA,
ILLUMINATED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA CHINE,
TAF[illegible]T POPELINES,
S[illegible]AU DE SOIE,
MOIRE ANTIQUE,
PLAIN POPELINES,

SATIN DAMASSE,
SATIN DUCHESS,
BLACK BROCHES,
FANCY ARMURES,
BENGALINES,
ANTIQUE ROYAL,
SURAH TWILLS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

See the New "KAIKI" Wash Silks for Blouses.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.,

SILK MERCERS.

SAMPLES OF SITUATIONS! SECURED BY O B C GRADUATES.

From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st., soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE 27th YEAR.

W. B. ROBINSON, J. W. JOHNSON, F. [illegible]A. Principals. For 18 Years

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to
MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Street.

WANTED TO RENT.

A HOUSE within five or ten minutes walk of the market. Possession to be had April 1st. Address P. O. Box 622.

SALT AND PEPPER DUSTERS.

We have bought at a bargain about 350 Satin finished China Salt and Pepper Cups worth 25c. each, that we are selling at 10cts each. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

UNBREAKBLE SLATES.

We have just received in stock a large lot of unbreakable Slates. They are the nicest thing of the kind to buy for the children. Prices are same as common slates:—5, 7, and 10c. each.

MEN'S BRACES.

I job lot of 50 doz. Men's Braces worth from 30c. to 60c., all going at 25c. for a few days, at

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

FINE NORT ERN SPY APPLES,
FINE TALMAN SWEETS,
FLORIDA ORANGES,
VALENCIA ORANGES, 20c. per doz.
—AT—
R. BATEMAN'S.
Telephone No. 2.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business. Fall plowing all done.
249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

THE MENU AND TOAST LIST.

La table engendre des amis! Dinner lubricates business.—LORD STOWELL.

Menu.

Shrewsbury Oysters, on the half shell.
"The world's my oyster, which I with sword will open."—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

. . . SOUP. . . .
Green Turtle, (Claire) au Champagne.
"Ye Gods! what lovely juice this monster does produce."—JOHNSON.

OLIVES. CELERY. SALTED ALMONDS.

. . . FISH . . .
British Columbia Salmon, a la Victoria.
Potatoes, Sadi-Carnot.
"This dish is too good for any but anglers or very honest men."—IZAAK WALTON.

. . . ENTREES. . . .
Fillet of Beef Braise, a la Godard.
Baked Mashed Potatoes.
Supreme of Chicken, en Belle Vue.
French Peas.

. . . ROASTS. . . .
Prime Ribs of Beef, Yorkshire Pudding.
Young Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.

. . . LEMON SHERBET. . . .
"'Tis very, very, very guid, but I'm afeer'd there's speerits in it."—DEAN.

. . . GAME. . . .
Roast Partridge, Larded Bread Sauce.

. . . SALADS. . . .
Lobster Mayonnaise. **Lettuce.**

. . . ENTREMETS. . . .
English Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce.
Charlotte Russe. **Champagne Jelly.**

. . . CHEESE . . .
Roquefort. Stilton.

. . . DESSERT. . . .
Assorted Cakes. **Ices.** **Fruits.**
Nuts. **Raisins.**

CAFE NOIR.
"Coffee that makes the politician wise,
And see through all things with his half-shut eyes."—POPE.

"Our good will and your good welcome here."
"Honour is the subject of my story."

Toasts.

The Queen.

"Revered, beloved,—O you who hold a nobler office upon earth,
Than arms, or power of brain, or birth
Could give the warrior kings of old,
Victoria!"
—TENNYSON.

"She sits enthroned of old,
O'er our hearts Queen."
—SHELLEY.

The Governor General of Canada.

"To put the power of sovereign rule into a good man's hand,
Is giving peace and happiness to millions."

"A Scotchman abroad, is always at home."
—THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Our Guest—Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K. C. M. G.!
Premier of Canada.

"Those that paint him truest praise him most."—ADDISON.

"The man of wisdom is the man of years."—YOUNG.

"His worth is warrant for his welcome."—SHAKESPEARE.

"Not once or twice in our rough Island story,
The path of duty was the way to glory."
—TENNYSON

The Senate and House of Commons of Canada.

"Now call we our high parliament,
And let us choose such limbs of noblest counsel."
—SHAKESPEARE.

"For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best administered is best."—POPE.

"Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to evil."

The Ontario Legislature.

"As proper men as ever trod upon neats' leather."—JULIUS CÆSAR.

"Don't to party give up what is meant for mankind."—OLIVER GOLDSMITH

It is within our province to patronize ourselves.

The Army, Navy and Volunteers.

"Shoulder to shoulder, steady and true,
Fight as your forefathers taught you to do."

"There's but the twinkling of a star,
Between a man of peace and war."

Tria juncta in uno! Fortis cadere non cedere protest!

The City of Belleville.

"The past is great, but the greatest is yet to come."

"There is no place in the wide, wide world,
So good as our ain countree."

Honoured in doing honour to her Premier son.

Trade and Commerce.

"One race of arts, of arms, of rising trade."—THOMSON.

"The silken chain of commerce."

"Now the iron anvil rings,
And the merry shuttles sing."
—SCHILLER.

"Equal justice to all men; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations."
—JEFFERSON.

The Press.

"Here shall the Press the people's right maintain,
Unawed by influence, unbribed by gain."
—STORY.

"A scoop! a scoop! my kingdom for a scoop!"

"So careful of the type he seemed—so careless of the single life."

"Let sleeping dogs lie."—SHAKESPEARE.

The Ladies.

"The world was sad,
The garden was a wild,
And man the hermit sighed—
Till woman smiled."
—CAMPBELL.

Let us embrace—the opportunity.

Volunteer Toasts.

"Nay gentlemen, prepare not to be gone!"—ROMEO AND JULIET.

"A fine volley of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off."
—TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.

. . . .

"And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more."

. . . .

"Welcome ever smiles; and Farewell goes out sighing."

"To all, to each a fair good night,
And pleasing dreams and slumbers bright."

Belleville

BELLEVILLE'S

DAISY..
...DAISY.

THE "DAISY" HOT WATER HEATER

It is now conceded by the Leading Heating experts of of the Country, that the Spence "DAISY" Hot Water Heater, for rapid and perfect circulation, combined with Economy of Fuel, has no Equal in the Market.

et an estimate for heating your house from

C. F. SMITH & CO.

THE Best Life Policy • IS A •
20 YEAR Survivorship Distribution Policy
With Options
—IN—
THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

How is this for . . . .
SOAP

Empire Electric, C. P. R. Electric and Mottled, 7 bars, 25c.; Large Golden Bar, 9cts.

Sunlight, Surprise, Queen's Laundry, Star and all other makes in stock.

J. A. Elliott's,
Telephone 237. Front St

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Of Confectionery, Fruit and fine Bakery goods to-morrow will be "par excellence," be sure you see it.

In the Confectionery line we have very, very many varieties. In Fruit we have fine large Pineapples, Messina Lemons, California Navel Oranges, (seedless), Florida Oranges, Valencia Oranges and Russet Oranges.

Our window of bakery goods will be sure to attract attention as it always does, by reason of the superiority of the goods themselves, the attractiveness of their finish and the tasty way in which they are arranged. To-morrow we will have large and individual Charlottes, Cream Rolls, Cream Puffs filled with genuine whipped cream, these will be very nice for tea, and many varieties of small and large Cakes. In Ice Cream we will have—Vanilla, Nepolitan and Jersey with cherries.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C. Dickens & Son.

Remember price of our Oysters—Standards, 40c per quart; Extra Selects, 50c.

Bitter . . .
. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE
GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

McLAUGHLIN'S
. . QUEEN FLOUR
Which is Warranted.
THE BEST IN CANADA
For sale by
Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville
Louis Benmore.
Send them an order.

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With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited ike the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

Daily Intelligencer.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

The street by-and-by leads to the house of never.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

Each day brings to us all some opportunity of doing good.

Reasons for Success.

The success of Norway Pine Syrup as a cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles is due to the fact that it is the best and pleasantest remedy ever discovered, and because its action is prompt and certain.

White hairs are like the sea foam which caps the waves after a storm.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

When pride and poverty, have to shake hands, the meeting is a bitter one.

Chronic Derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

A Brooklyn barber shines the boots of every patron without cost.

Scraped With a Rasp.

SIRS,—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

The female frog is voiceless. It is only the male frog that sings.

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Telephone 90. Family Grocer
Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

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We manufacture all our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

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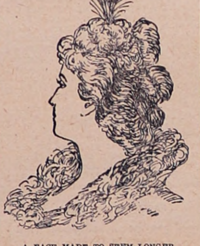
BEAUTY AS A DUTY.

WOMAN IS MORALLY BOUND TO LOOK HER LEVEL BEST.

Few Subtle Hints for Helping Nature—On the Use of Cosmetics—How to Handle the Hair—The Abolition of Crow's Feet and Wrinkles.

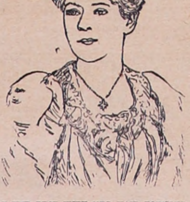
GREAT is the number of women who consider the use of "anything on the face" as one the sign posts along the downward path. At the thought of using cosmetics, brush or pencil to supply nature's lacks, these women stand aghast. But those women whose positions in society bring them into the centre of the social fray think otherwise, and they excuse their indulgence by asserting that a woman's duty is to look attractive, no matter what her physical drawbacks may be. Some go much further and claim the right to enhance their good looks by any means at hand. It is the purpose of this description to urge either the cause or the abolishment of cosmetics, but merely to point out how the skilled manipulator utilizes its trickery. Women follow pretty closely the laws aid down by Dame Fashion for their attire, but as to face and hair, every woman takes the course she deems most becoming to herself. For instance, a lot is said in these days about the central parting and "Miss Prim" style for the hair. Still, the girl with an irregular, vivacious face may draw her hair down over her ears if she thinks it becoming, but discard all other concessions to the Prim fashion, do her locks in all sorts of frivolous little perkles in the back and round it softly from her forehead in the front. such a coiffure is seen beside the initial picture and is the best taste for its wearer, though not in line with the trying smoothness that is demanded from slavish followers of fashion's laws.

Having done as she pleased with her hair and found it improving to her appearance, this same woman will be tempted to dust a little powder over her chin, if she believes that it will make her face seem softer and prettier than as if the skin were not so veiled. If she have pretty red lips and the trace of color she needs in her cheeks, the little dusting of powder is all that is helpful. This she puts on lightly, not in the least like the professional application of "chalk" that is demanded by the footlights.



A FACE MADE TO SEEM LONGER.

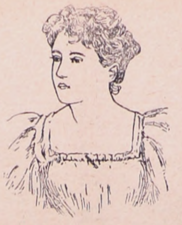
Having gone so far, she will go a little farther if it be needed. Suppose her lips are chapped and rough; she will reason that no one is going to object to an application of cold cream to restore their smoothness and incidentally her beauty. Maybe the color does not come to them as it should, why not then, thinks she, use a pink cold cream instead of a white one? She'll tell you very positively that nothing could be uglier or more vulgar than to paint the lips, but that their own color may be encouraged, as by powder the softness and clearness of the skin is enhanced. If the eyebrows be prettily marked, how foolish it would be to do anything to them, but suppose they are not? Suppose they have ingrowing corners at the inner ends and actually meet over the nose. Many a beauty has been spoiled by this blemish. All that growth of hair that is turned in instead of out is a disfigurement and nothing more. Why leave it there any more than to permit a smooch of soot on the tip of the nose? You have the right to remove it, say these philosophers, and they prove possessed of the courage of their convictions by promptly doing it. With a pair of tweezers they pull out every hair up to the little parting that marks the line where the real eyebrow begins. For a little while the tweezers must be used regularly, but soon the abnormal growth will cease, just as after a while with the legitimate use of powder the roughness of the skin will go away.



AT HER BEST WITH HER HAIR TOWSLED.

So far the steps of progress have been of even length, but the next one is a stride at which many will falter. But the knowing ones take it and claim it is but right, if the eyebrows give out of a sudden at the outer corner, or their arch be interrupted, to finish out what nature intended by shadowing in what is needed with a bit of a burnt match. This is very different from vulgarly tracing a heavy black mark over the arch of the brows, they will tell you; the one is necessary, and therefore excusable for the footlights, the other is as legitimate for all other times as wearing a best gown or putting on a bow of becoming ribbon. And this argument is very often effective. The owner of brows that are perfect is not moved by it, naturally enough, but the other sort thinks it a telling one.

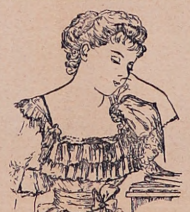
Reurning again to the point where woman is much inclined to make each her own fashion—that is, the hair, it will be found that the style now is to either draw the locks smoothly up very high or to have it in a low knot, parted severely in front and combed down over the ears. But the wise woman whose hair line at the back of the neck is not pretty and whose hair best disposes itself in soft knots at the back of the head, will combine both fashions. What is more, though she may take advantage of the downward side sweep of the hair over the ear tips, she will wear a little bang if her forehead need it, and if the face need length she will raise the hair softly back of the bang. The result of this independence of treatment can be judged from the first picture of full size. It will be seen that to make the face seem longer, a small aigrette is put atop the last mentioned soft puffs.



MASSAGE NEEDED TO PREVENT CROW'S-FEET.

Now supose this woman to be of the dull blond type, whose only natural beauty is a childish mop of soft, corn-colored hair. With such and sallow cheeks and faded eyes she will make no impression for prettiness, in spite of her cleverly arranged locks. Again comes the opportunity for the wavering line of the eyebrows with a pale shadowing of burnt match. Then brilliancy can be given the eyes by—whisper, this is a great secret—just the least application of dust on the upper lid and lower, as it may happen to smudge itself from the rub of the finger. The impalpable grey powder that comes on the tops of picture frames, doors or any other undisturbed place, will do the trick. As much as just sofly attaches to the finger tip is enough for both eyes, and rubbed on carefully, it will give a shadowy setting to the eye that will relieve it of the pale, bluish look of skin that so often spoils the eyes of the sallow blonde. If carefully done there will be not the least suggestion of vulgar "lining" of the eye or painting. If the face need color, the use over all of very dark pink powder will do, giving a rosy look to the general tone of the skin. If a little special color be needed for the cheeks, a pale pink cold cream, not the least like professional carmine or rouge, does good service. This is rubbed softly into the cheeks and dried off, and pinkish powder goes on over it. Neither the one nor the other shows, only a tinge of beautiful rosiness appears when it is all done. The handkerchief can be passed over the face and eyes without disturbing either the spotlessness of the linen or the integrity of the make-up; indeed, any make-up that could not stand this is vulgar and badly applied.

By the third illustration still another type of face that tempts its owner to improving devices is presented. It is the often seen creamy skinned woman, with deep red krinkly hair and brown eyes. If she have any idea of what is becoming to herself, she will need no bidding to let her hair tousle as it will about her forehead, for the closer it comes to the eyes, the more their red-brown color is stt off. What a goose she would be to take her hair off her forehead or to interfere with its vital crinkle by either an effort to brush it glossy or to curl it in soft rings. So much, doubtless, will be granted by anyone, in case her skin is a creamy white without color. If it be marred by an all-over floridness, the believer in improvers will declare it to be her downright duty, to cream her face thoroughly, wiping it dry and applying a dull brunette powder, one that has a deep ivory tone, neither white nor pink. Sometimes a powder largely made of sulphur is not only a becoming color, but is also excellent for the skin. This woman's lips must be red, so she will rub just the least bit of cochineal powder, the merest dust of it, into a thin paste with cold cream, and put this on each lip right in the centre, rubbing it dry before it reaches the corners. It must not show anywhere when it is done, but the lips must have a deep, rosy color. This woman wants no shadowy look about her eyes. She will let the powder rest on the lids, rubbing it from the lashes with a damp finger.



COSMETICS NEED NOT APPLY.

There is yet another thing; why should the pale woman with brown hair allow her cheeks to grow hollow and her eyes to wrinkle just because she has that sort of skin? Massage will prevent it. Rub softly about the corners of the eyes and under them. The droop about the lids of the fourth pictured face is charming, but why take the crow's-feet that come early with that sort of droop? Hair like this, if of dull brown, must be brushed glossy and curled in big soft rings that will gather shadows, no matter what the fashion. These eyes will look well shadowed, and sometimes a very dark ivory powder reddened just the least bit will give a tone to the skin that nature left out.

Of course the woman with smooth, round cheeks and the coloring of youth ought to be spanked if she resorts to these devices. Let her lean her demure cheek on her hand, droop her pretty lids and simply not know there is such a thing as powder in the world. She is sure to be lovely, whether she is dressed in the latest way or not; indeed, she is the loveliest for being a bit old-fashioned. As she appears in the final sketch the little fringe about the forehead gives a suggestion of youth that is almost infantile.

Women who are wont to apply color often make the mistake of putting it on the face when it is not necessary. More often than not the rosy effect can be obtained better in some other way. A little pink cold cream on the tips of the ears just below the eyebrows and on the round of the chin will often "take ten years from the looks." Considerable color can be added there without "showing," while it takes a really skillful hand to pinken the cheeks and secure their necessary blending into the fairer tinting of the rest of the face. If color be applied, it should always go on before the powder. To plaster the face white first and then daub on red is ruinous in effect even on the stage, and only stupidity would attempt it for the parlor. These points are so frequently disregarded that the very believers in such methods do much to build up a bad reputation for them. But despite this and the many women who wil not countenance such tricks at all, there is more of such touching up done now than for many years past. The believers in woman's right to look her best are certainly increasing in numbers.

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Jules D'Estimanville Clement. writes from Montreal: "I was suffering from skin disease, and after all drugs failed tried Burdock Blood Bitters, of which three bottles restored me to good health. I recommend it also for dyspepsia."

Beggars are promptly arrested in Vienna if caught begging on the streets.

The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

Algiers is so called from the Arabic words Al-Jezair, meaning "a peninsula."

Consumption follows neglected colds, Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles.

The word Ceylon is of Sanskrit origin, signifying the "Island of Lions."

To save life from the ravages of disease is nobler than to win a kingdom. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all blood diseases, scrofula, blotches, pimples, skin diseases, etc., by its cleansing power over the entire system.

Jutland was originally Juteland, or the land of the Jutes, a Gothic tribe.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Coughs, Colds, etc.

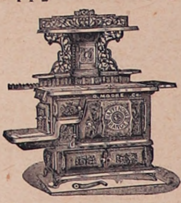
Bulgaria was formerly Volgaria, so called om the Volsci who inhabited it.

As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

Zanzibar, more correctly Zanguebar, signifies "the coast of the negroes."

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Happy Home Range



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Opposite Foot Bridge.

THE change from the extremely delicate coloring of the past few years with such monotonous effects, to the stronger, richer colorings of to-day, is not so much a change in fashion as an improvement in taste. When a decorator was timid or inartistic, he avoided strong colors as a child avoids the fire. He had little or no conception of how to use them; hence he remained in the cold montony of whites and grays. If now and again he tentatively ventured in colors, the results were so awful that he would shrink in horror from another such attempt. Some bolder and more callous spirits made picturesque and kaleidoscopic effects which they urged upon innocent and amiable people as artistic; but that sunflower æstheticism did not last. It had the merit of garish effect or of artistic sensationalism only. It could not last. Good taste, like good sense, will always prevail. As a sort of protest against the sunflower sensationalism, the dainty period of creamy-white timidity came into vogue. Many decorators knew that oddities of form and color could not be used in marble halls and maidens' boudoirs, but they did not have the independence to risk an open defiance of the prevalent style. They found a sort of refuge under "A Milk White Flag" of nonentity. The wall-paper manufacturers assumed the risk of putting colors into their papers for this season. The results are beautiful in the products and profitable to the consumer. Strong, rich colors are precisely what the people were waiting for; employed judiciously, they are precisely what they should have. This is an era of strong colors. It is also an era of good taste. It is the period of the golden mean between the eccentricities of the sunflower sensationalism, of riotous vulgarity, and the dreary daintiness of whitey timidity. It is not only philosophic to use strong colors, but it is artistic, æsthetic, and delightful—the climax of all things true, good, and beautiful.

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MINAKER

The Hatter and Furnisher,
2 doors North of Foot Bridge.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Thomas A. Johns.

CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, but the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

BICYCLES

. . . SOME GOOD VALUES IN

SECOND-HAND WHEELS.

- At Cash Prices. -

Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
New Rapid, $60.00,
Psycho, $30,00,
Altain, $55.00,

We are getting bargains like . . . this daily. . .

C. F. SMITH & CO'Y.

LAKEHURST SANITARIUM

Oakville, Ont.

For Treatment and Cure of Alcoholism, MorphineHabit, Tobacco Habit and Nervous Direase.

The system employed at this institution is the famous Double Chloride of Gold System. Through its agency over 200,000 slaves to the use of these poisons have been emancipated in the last fourteen years. Lakehurst Sanitarium is the oldest Institution of the kind in Canada, and has a well earned reputation to maintain in this line of medicine. In its whole history there is not an instance of failure to remove the appetite for these poisons. In its whole history there is not an instance of any after ill effects from the treatment. Hundreds of homes in all parts of the Dominion bear eloquent happy witness to the efficacy of a course of treatment with us. For terms and full information, write

THE SECRETARY,
28 Bank of Commerce Chambers,
Toronto, Ont.

SALT AND PEPPER DUSTERS.

We have bought at a bargain about 350 Satin finished China Salt and Pepper Cups worth 25c. each, that we are selling at 10cts. each. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

UNBREAKBLE SLATES.

We have just received in stock a large lot of unbreakable Slates. They are the nicest thing of the kind to buy for the children.

Prices are same as common slates:—5, 7, and 10c. each.

MEN'S BRACES.

I job lot of 50 doz. Men's Braces worth from 30c. to 60c., all going at 25c. for a few days, at

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

A MODEL FARM HOUSE.

THIS PLAN SECURED FIRST PRIZE ON ITS MERITS.

The Exterior Can be Simple or Ornate as Desired—Everything is Provided for Including a Tank in the Attic and a Bathroom.

I have made plans suited to our own needs on a farm four miles from Syracuse, N. Y., that is devoted to fruit and garden crops, with a small dairy. We do not care for the conventional parlor, and therefore dispense with it, believing that the hall, dining room and living room afford all the necessary rooms for practical use. The living room may be used for a bedroom if necessary, and will be found exceedingly convenient for either purpose. This house faces to the west, so that all the living rooms have south windows, giving plenty of sun for people and plants in the seven cold months, while the hall is on the north side and the generous verandah at the west, so as to be particularly desirable for summer use. The exterior can be made as simple or ornate as desired. There is a cellar under the whole house, extending under the shed and milk room, the latter space being occupied by a large cistern, to catch the roof drainage, which holds soft water enough for a long drouth. A pipe should connect this cistern with the pump that supplies the tank in the attic. The coal bin is under the vestibule, and the bin for the kitchen coal may open off the large bin; but, to save steps, a small bin of coal can be kept in the shed. The furnace room is directly under the front hall, being tightly boarded or bricked up, to keep the rest of the cellar cool.

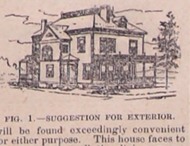
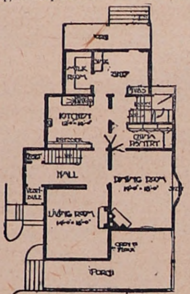
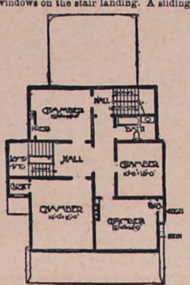


FIG. 1.—SUGGESTION FOR EXTERIOR.



FIRST FLOOR.

A large register directly over the furnace into the front hall utilizes an immense amount of heat that would otherwise go to waste, and by having a sheet-iron jacket extending from the top of the furnace to the floor, and fitting closely about the hot air pipes, very little dust will work through the register into the house. The vegetable and household supplies are stored in the cellar under the kitchen, so as to be handy for the housewife. The rest of the cellar is available for storing fruit, potatoes, etc., that are to be kept a long time. It is eight feet in the clear, well lighted, and perfectly drained, so as to be dry in the wettest weather. The house may be so set up that the rear of the cellar may open level to the landing of the cellar stairs, thus doing away with the ugly hatchway under a snowdrift. The one large chimney accommodates both the furnace flue and the two large fireplaces. The extra cost of these fireplaces is very slight, and, as long as fuel is so cheap, there is no reason why the great majority of farmhouses should not enjoy a fireplace in the sitting-room. It is really a necessity for ventilation in the closely-built houses required by our long winters. Entering the front door, we have a cozy vestibule, with convenient closet. Portieres or a door may shut off this vestibule from the hall in cold weather, tor the hall is well lighted from the double windows on the stair landing. A sliding doors opens into the living room, and a hinged door into the dining-room. The kitchen may be reached from both the front and back of house without going through any room. The dining room can also be reached from both front and rear without going through the kitchen. The door between it and the pantry swings both ways, and so does the door between pantry and kitchen, but an ordinary door closes the pantry from the back hall. But few steps are required to reach the pantry from either kitchen or dining-room and the dresser in the kitchen is handy to the sink. The kitchen is well lighted, and can be kept cool in summer, being on the north side, while the shed is also available as a summer kitchen if desired. Tubs for washing may be set in this shed, with hot and cold water at but little extra expense, and a sink is also provided in the shed, where the men folks may wash without cluttering up the kitchen. The milk room opening off the shed is also convenient, and keeps the milk utensils out of the house. The second-floor rooms are large and convenient. My family believe that the bathroom is worth many times its cost. It is fed from a tank in the attic. In the absence of aqueduct water, a ram, force pump or windmill will keep this tank supplied, and feed the boiler of the kitchen range.
—American Agriculturist.



SECOND FLOOR

The crabapple is not only a beautiful tree when in blossom, but its fruit is superior to all others for producing jellies and preserves. It is a very hardy tree, and bears a crop when other varieties fail. When the apples are fully ripe they are not inferior in any respect except in size, their acid qualities being considered an advantage by some.

PROFIT AND LOSS ON FARMS.

The Fundamental Principles of a Consistent and Profitable Farm Practice.

Sir John B. Lawes has said that the advantage American farmers had in the present competition in farm products consisted in the stored wealth of their soils, in connection with climatic conditions that enabled them to grow in perfection that king of the cereals, maize or American corn. Admitting this standpoint of advantage for the American farmer, the direction in which he should look in efforts to improve his methods of practice is thus defined by Dr. Manly Miles, of Michigan, through the columns of The American Agriculturist. He says:

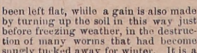
Broadly speaking, the returns from his soil, and the outcome of his staple crop, maize, should receive prominent attention to enable him to retain the commanding position in the markets of the world to which he is justly entitled from the conditions with which nature has favored him. The first consideration must be to conserve and make available in the production of useful crops the elements of fertility contained in the soil itself, which should be supplemented with the home supplies of manure. The largest returns from the soil can be obtained by growing a variety of crops in succession, among which corn should have a prominent place from its advantages as a cleaning crop, its large yield per acre of cattle food, and the value of the manure from the crop when fed out, in connection with its influence in conserving fertility during its long period of growth by the appropriation of plant food.

Thorough tillage, drainage, a judicious rotation of crops and the home supplies of manure are the agencies that require attention in this preliminary process of crop growing. Having obtained from the soil the largest return in vegetable products under a rational system of management, the next consideration is the disposition to be made of field crops in order to secure the greatest profit from them. It is difficult to place a fair money value on these products, as they could not all be sold if thrown upon the market in the form in which they are harvested. The coarser products would not pay the cost of transportation from a glut of the markets, as there would be a demand for but a small proportion of them outside of the farms where they are grown. It is evident that these product cannot all be sold to advangtage without converting them into more marketable forms on the farm itself, and as an incident of this conversation should not be overlooked the further advantage of retaining the residue of this process in the form of manure to maintain or increase the soil productiveness. If farm animals are looked upon as machines that are needed for converting unsalable field crops into marketable products of greater value, and for which there is a larger demand, the true principles of the feeding and management of the live stock of the farm will be more readily understood. Animal products of the best quality, that will command the highest prices in the market, will usually be the most profitable.

The nutritive ratios the farmer needs to consider to secure profitable feeding depends upon the relative amount of the several crops he can profitably grow, and their apportionment to secure an appetizing variety in the prescribed rations, so that all can be profitably utilized. This system will determine the available variety of foods, and the farm should be stocked with animals that are the best adapted to the work of manufacturing them all, without waste, into marketable products. The intimate interdependent relations of all departments of farm economy must be recognized and receive due attention, in planning the system of management, in order to obtain the largest profit from the aggregate results. Errors that arise from a too exclusive attention to purely theoretical details of doubtful import will be avoided by keeping prominently in view these fundamental principles of a consistent and profitable farm practice.

To Make a Garden Early.

The "earliest" gardens are those that are most perfectly drained, so that the surplus water of early spring is quickly carried off and the land left light and porous to receive warmth and sunshine. Many gardens, unfortunately, have neither natural nor artificial drainage, and their owners do not "get around" to providing such. There is a way to get one's land into condition for early planting that is practiced by some gardeners, but it is unthought-of by many, and that is to plow the garden into ridges late in the fall, after the manner shown in the accompanying sketch. One can plant in the spring along the tops of these ridges very much earlier than he could have planted had the land been left flat, while a gain is also made by turning up the soil in this way just before freezing weather, in the destruction of many worms that had become snugly tucked away for winter. It is a makeshift method, to be sure, but may serve a good purpose until one can properly drain his garden.



Women With Moustaches.

One of the old fogies who spend their days compiling disagreeable statistics says that mustaches are more common among women now than formerly, and that fully 8 per cent. of the women are thus adorned. This is nonsense. Probably this curmudgeon's eyebrows are so thick and overhanging that everything he sees appears to have whiskers. In the countries of the Latin race—Italy, France and Spain—women with mustaches are plentiful enough. There is the Queen of Spain, for one. She does not mind it, for women with downy lips are admired in those parts of the world. Among nations of the Teutonic race, on the contrary, there is a squeamish distaste for them, probably because they are so rare. Women in England are not usurping mustaches along with other institutions which man has surrendered to or divided with them.

A Delusion and a Snar.

The water-tight compartment is one of the most soothing and reassuring devices which ship builders have put into practical use. Anybody who has ever crossed the ocean on one of the modern steamers, of which the Elbe was a type, cannot have failed to experience a sense of abiding security from the explanations of the officers of the ship about the water-tight compartments. Not only the longitudinal bulkheads but those which run across the ship are so large and firm and so constantly in the way of the passengers that they rapidly learn to feel a great respect for them. There is not an officer on the ship, from the doctor to the captain, who cannot explain to the entire satisfaction of every passenger that owing to the bulkhead and compartment system it is absolutely impossible to sink the ship by a collision with another vessel. The customary wind-up of any discussion on this subject is the statement by the officer: "Why, this ship might be cut in two and so perfectly would these water-tight compartments work that both ends would float independently of each other." The fact that a little Scotch steamer crashed into one of these ships the other day and sunk it in twenty minutes does not seem to have any bearing upon the case.—New York Sun.

THE WIDEAWAKE FARMER

PLAIN TALKS ON THEMES OF TIMELY INTERNST.

Getting Ready for Berries—Clover Under the Snow—"General Purpose" Animals—Grafting Grapes.

It is important to set out the runners for the new bed of strawberries as early as it can be done. In this altitude such work is done in April, but it should be done earlier if the ground thaws. The reason is that the young plants get the advantage of the spring rains and become well established before the summer sets in. The young plants have whitish roots, which should be abundant. The old plants have dark roots, and they should never be used for new beds, the young plants from the runners being always preferred. To thrive well the plants should be set out on fine, mellow soil, that has been plowed deep and harrowed down fine. Even then the rake will be found very serviceable in assisting to put soil in fine condition. Make the rows three or four feet apart, or of a distance to permit of the cultivator and place the plants about 18 inches in the rows, as they will soon run together and mat, though some growers prefer to grow plants in single stools when extra large berries are desired, but which requires more labor, as the new runners must be kept back.

FERTILIZERS AND CULTIVATION.

The plants set out this spring will not bear until next, hence the fertilizers need not be applied as lavishly as for a producing bed. About 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, 100 pounds superphosphate, and 300 pounds of sulphate of potash make an excellent combination. The superphosphate and potash may be applied when the ground is harrowed, as they will then be well incorporated with the soil, and the plants should be set out after a good rain. The nitrate of soda may be applied after the plants are well under growth, by being sprinkled along the rows, on each side of the plants. Bearing beds will require twice as much of the nitrate and superphosphate. The plants must be kept clean, not a blade of grass or a weed being permitted to grow. The object should be to keep the young plants growing. If manure is used it should be well rotted, and, also broadcasted before harrowing, so as to have it well worked into the soil.

VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

Experiments at many different places show that there is no variety suitable for all sections. More seems to depend on the soil than on the climate. Varieties suitable for light soils do not bear profusely on clay land, and the climate also influences the yield to some extent. Beginners should keep in view the fact that some of the best varieties are pistillate only, while others are both staminate and pistillate. This necessitates the use of two varieties if the preferred one is pistillate, every third or fourth row being of some selected staminate (styled double-blossom) variety for fertilizing the pistillate kind. Large berries depend on the variety, but growers have learned that success is met when large applications of fertilizers are given, as much as half a ton per acre being considered not excessive by expert growers, as they thereby secure large yields of extra-size berries, and also receive an extra price per quart when the berries reach the markets.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Attractive Shrubbery—The Asparagus Bed—Notes in Variety.

Shrubbery, unless properly arranged, is not attractive, either on the lawn or elsewhere, but when the trees and shrubbery are placed where they will add their attractions to the best advantage they add hundreds of dollars to the value of a place. Those who own their homes should endeavor to make every square foot a beauty spot. There is no space that will not permit of the growing of some kind of flower. An evergreen hedge is not only a contrast with other plants growing near, but it gives a green appearance to a yard or lawn even in winter.

It is cheaper for the farmer to have a large garden than one that is small. Farmers are not partial to hand work in a garden, always prefering the horse. They will not use a spade, hoe, or rake unless compelled. If the garden contains plenty of room vegetables can be grown so as to permit of the use of a horse hoe, but the manure required for a large area will necessarily be greater than for a small garden.

Crimson clover seem as green and bright under the snow as though ready to start right off. If it is allowed to grow until ready for plowing the land for corn it will be a valuable crop for providing nitrogen, as it will make considerable headway in growth before May.

Whitewash the poultry house inside, so as to make the interior light and cheerful. Poultry have a repugnance to dark quarters and will remain outside, exposed to storms, in preferece to resorting during the day to a dark and uncomfortable poultry house. Ducks must be kept in a house with a board floor, covered with straw. They should be laying now, as they usually begin early in the season.

General purpose animals are not now so much in demand. It is an inferior animal that is "general purpose," as it excels in no particular respect. The farmer who wants a cow for butter or beef can take his choice. He can select mutton sheep from those adapted more for wool, choose a light, quick draught horse in preference to one that is slow and large, and can satisfy his demand among all classes of stock for whatever he may prefer.

Clover and artificial fertilizers will at some day be the indispensables on all farms. Even the manure will be more concentrated in the future by being deprived of many substances which now enter into its composition in order to save labor in its application for uses of crops.

"How is your sister getting on with her singing lessons?" "Well, papa has taken the wadding out of his ears for the first time to-day."—Fliegende Blatter.

After the concert.—He—I envy that man who sang the tenor solo. She—Why, I thought he had a very poor voice. He—So did I. But just think of his nerve!—Life.

Blobbs—Do you think the average man is as stupid before he marries as he is afterwards? Cynicus—Certainly, or he wouldn't get married.—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Murphy—Yes, sonny, I've had a fruit stand on this block for nigh thirty years. Tim Ryan—If you'd have advertised you might have owned the block by this time.—Boston Globe.

"You don't seem to think this story very funny," complained Smallwort, after he had finished. "Oh, yes, I do," answered Ford. "Go ahead and tell some more of it."—Chicago Tribune.

Wiggins—My boy, if you live beyond your income you are bound to come to grief. Spenditt—My dear fellow, if I had to live within it, I would be miserable even now!—Harper's Bazar.

SURPRISE SOAP

While the best for all household uses, has peculiar qualities for easy and quick washing of clothes. READ the directions on the wrapper.

166 ST. CROIX SOAP M'F'G. CO., St. Stephen, N. B.

= = **DINNER** = =

- - WARE - -

You'll need to be as careful in buying dishes as you would if choosing cloth. "Strippled" edge means poor gilding, flown blue, gold line, Royal blue, &c., &c. are names that mean anything or ware of doubtful quality, such as usually goes by the name of "Grocery" crockery.

Imagine a great china store like this, with 50 patterns in dinner sets to pick from, 80 patterns in Tea sets and 60 in Bedroom. We do the trade by our attention to it exclusively. We make this the best place to deal in for dishes.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

This Week!

We wish to call your attention to our

Dress Goods Dept.,

Which is now replete with all new makes of fabrics in novel designs and lovely colorings, and at prices that are right.

Also a splendid range of Dress Trimmings in Jets, Silks Tinsel, Etc., all novelties and low in price. Laces and Embroideries in endless variety.

THE LEADING BARGAIN HOUSE,
H. A. Layton, Front St. BELLEVILLE

R·I·P·A·N·S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Up To Date

Our Store up to date.
Our Stock up to date.
Our King Shirt up to date.
New Store, new Goods, new Prices.
Everything new, bright and cheerful.
New Collars and Cuffs, new Neckwear.
New Gloves, new Shirts, new Braces.
Everything new and up to date.
Come and see our alterations and try our new Patent King Shirt.

A. E. FISH & CO.

The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gent's Furnishers, of Belleville.

WINCHESTER'S ENGLISH CIRCLE WHITE LILY BRAND **Pennyroyal Pills**

are the most powerful, safe, sure and reliable Pill of this Kind in the Market. Most effective remedy in suppressed menstruation and all female troubles arising from it. Druggists sell it. Beware of Imitations and see that you get the Genuine Winchester's English White Lily Circle Brand Pennyroyal Pills, with White Lily in centre of circle. Our box bears our signature, Winchester Chemical Co. on every side. Ask your Druggist. If he don't keep it he will get it for you, or write direct to us and we will send it upon receipt of price. $2 by Mail, Postpaid. Send 6c. for Particulars.
Winchester Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.

C. G. ROW.

Our stock being very heavy we have decided to give the public a chance to buy small quantities at reduced prices.

Fresh supply of fresh Fish just received for Lent. Fresh frozen, smoked, dried, green, pickled, boneless, shell and canned, the best quality and brands.

A special lot of Lochfyne herring in small kegs, fresh salted.

Choice family Groceries in every variety. Special line of Teas that defy competition. Redpath's finest Sugars.

Also a fine lot of Chinaware. Dinner Sets a specialty.

Also Flour and Feed.
Telephone No. 33.

FINE TAILORING!

We have moved into the Store lately occupied by

MR. MILLS.

OUR NEW . . .

SPRING GOODS

Arriving daily. Inspection solicited.

A. N. REID.

MR. MINOR, Cutter.

272 Front St.

The oldest established jewellery house in Belleville. What you get here you may depend upon as being right in price and quality, whether a gold or silver watch, or engagement or wedding ring.

They employ a GRADUATE OPTICIAN, and pay attention to the proper fitting of eye glasses and spectacles and repairing of same.

No charge for testing.

ANGUS McFEE & Co.,
Next door to Cummins' Harness store.

THE **WARWICKS**

Are here. See them at

FOSTER'S!

OPEN TO-NIGHT.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS.

NEW LACES,
NEW LACES,
NEW LACES.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES.

NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,

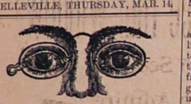
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We are now showing the latest styles in the above goods at popular prices.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 7, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.
BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, MAR. 14.



HOW IS YOUR EYESIGHT?

REMEMBER that L. W. YEOMANS & CO., are opticians of long experience, and best results are assured. Eyes tested free of charge.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

CITY AND DISTRICT.

The sleighing in town is now very bad.

The police had nothing to report this morning.

A great discovery—Jacob Finkle's velvet molasses candy.

The Summer Carnival Committee meets in the Mayor's office this evening.

The western mail has been very irregular of late. It was upwards of an hour behind time to-day.

A young man was taken with a fit in the post office to-day, but was soon restored to consciousness.

The Provincial Grand Orange Lodge for Ontario East will meet at Gananoque on Tuesday next.

To have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Don't forget the social in the R. T. of T. hall, (Caldwell block,) to-morrow, Friday evening. Good programme and refreshments.

Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder imparts to the teeth that pearly whiteness, and preserves the enamel. Price 25c. 262d,t,t,s

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

The INTELLIGENCER's report of the demonstration in honor of the Premier was so well appreciated that an extra edition of six hundred copies was exhausted.

The plan for the great Irish play "Shaughan" which will be presented in the Opera House, Monday evening, in honor of St. Patrick, will open to-morrow. Prices 25, 35 and 50 cents. One night only.

That footbridge gangway, which is bad enough at any time of the year, is now particularly dangerous and disagreeable. It can never be made any better so long as teams are allowed to pass through it.

The speediest and most reliable remedy for all derangements of the throat and lungs is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This wonderful preparation checks coughing and induces refreshing sleep affords great relief, even in the advanced stages of consumption.

Philatelists will be interested to learn that the Canadian Inland Revenue department has just approved a new revenue stamp, to be used in receipts for payment of electric light inspection fees. They will be red in color and in size two inches by three-quarters. The stamps will be of seven different denominations, viz:—25 and 50 cents, $1, $2, $3, $5 and $10.

Nearly everyone likes in some measure to follow the fashion, but just now the fashion in shoes is likely to bring a good crop of corns. To avoid this the shoe dealer has to be wise in his selection and while shoes should have a narrow appearance they should be roomy inside. This is just what Haines & Lockett have paid particular attention to and they can give you lots of style and at the same time lots of comfort.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Walters continues very ill.

Mr. J. Brisco, of Newburg, was in the city yesterday visiting friends.

City Treasurer Henderson is suffering from a cold contracted on Tuesday.

Miss Edith B. Tugnett is the guest of Miss Maud Holden, Glen Ross.

Mrs. Jas. Fisher, Peterborough, is visiting Mrs. Jas. Woodley, Octavia St.

Mrs. W. E. Kemp, Colborne, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jas. Woodley, Octavia St.

Mrs. Mary Marshall, of Chicago, arrived here yesterday on her way east, and stopped over to see her sister-in-law, Mrs. Landers.

Hon. A. R. Dickey accompanied Messrs. Corby and Northrup to the Madoc convention, as Sir Chas. H. Tupper was unable to attend.

J. A. Thomas, London; C. Bertrand, Montreal; Frank D. Purdy, Kingston, G. D. Wiggins and Robt. Stewart, Springbrook; A. W. Lawson, S. B. Gundy and J. Hodge, Toronto; A. B. Walker, Galt; F. W. Wilson, Chatham; C. J. Gunning, Buffalo, are guests at the Anglo to-day.

A. H. Vanorman, C. H. Cochrane and S. C. Durand, Montreal; M. Sutherland, Kingston; J. Henderson, John Y. Ormsby, Wm. B. Stewart, Robt. S. Allen, F. J. Jewells, T. McQuillan and F. A. Macintosh, Toronto; C. P. McNulty, London; Robt. H. Merriman, Hamilton; G. M. Taylor, New Westminster, are guests at the Quinte.

Board of Education.

A special meeting "for general purposes" of the Board of Education is to be held on Friday evening.

KINGSTON PRESBYTERIAL W. F. M. S.

THE ANNUAL MEETING IN SESSION IN JOHN ST. CHURCH.

Reception to the Members—List of Delegates—Reports From Various Auxiliaries and Mission Bands—Election of Officers—Greetings From Other Societies.

The following ladies are delegates to the annual meeting of the Kingston Presbyterial Women's Foreign Missionary Society, now in session in John St. Presbyterian church:

Chalmers' Church, Kingston—Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Richardson.

Cook's Church, Kingston—Mrs. Potter, Miss Hanie, Miss Dunlop.

St. Andrew's, Kingston—Mrs. Dr. Mowat and Miss Mowat.

Gananoque—Mrs. Byers and Mrs. Rogers.

Picton—Mrs. McPhail, Mrs. Ross.

Madoc—Mrs. Lynden, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Brown.

Napanee—Mrs. Alexander, Miss Mair.

Cooper—Mrs. Meiklejohn, Mrs. Vankleek, Miss Fuller, Miss McCutcheon.

Seymour—Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Eddie, Mrs. Meiklejohn, Miss Wilson.

Kingsford—Mrs. Dinwoodie, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Tyrell, Miss McCullough.

Ryleston—Miss S. Anderson.

Shannonville—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Kerr.

Newburgh—Mrs. Dunwoodie, Miss Fee.

McDonald's Corners—Mrs. Binnie.

Melrose—Mrs. (Rev.) McArthur and Mrs. Lerlie.

Picton Mission Band—Miss Ross.

The Belleville delegates were also in attendance.

Last evening the delegates were tendered a reception in the lecture room of the church, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The ladies talked over their work and offered helpful suggestions. Light refreshments were served and the evening was most profitably spent.

The annual meeting opened in the body of the church at 10 o'clock this morning, the President, Mrs. Byers, of Gananoque, in the chair. Associated with her on the rostrum were Mrs. Donald Ross and Mrs. Hamilton, Kingston; Mrs. Vankleek, Cooper; Mrs. M. W. Maclean, Mrs. Tannahill, and the Secretary, Miss Fowler, Kingston. The opening exercises were conducted by the President, Mrs. Robt. Tannahill, and Mrs. Ross, Kingston; after which the Secretary read the minutes of last meeting.

Very encouraging reports, showing the amount of work being done by the Auxilliaries and Mission Bands of the Presbytery were read by the following ladies and the President threw out practical hints from time to time that will no doubt be a great help to the ladies who are interesting themselves in this grand work:

Amherst Island, Mrs. McKay; Belleville St. Andrew's, Mrs. Matheson; John st., Miss McKay; Camden and Newburgh, Miss Holden; Consecon, Miss Duncan; Gananoque, Mrs. Bryce. Kingston—St. Andrew's, Mrs. Mowat; Chalmers', Mrs. Richardson; Cook's church, Miss Hamly; Lonsdale, Mrs. Dinwoody; Madoc—St. Paul's, Mrs. Harper; St. Peter's, Mrs. Sinclair; Melrose, Mrs. McArthur; McDonald's Corners, Mrs. Binnie; McLaren's Depot, Mrs. Binnie; Napanee, Miss Mair; Picton, Miss Muir; Ryleston, Miss S. Anderson; Seymour, Miss Wilson; Shannonville, Mrs. Campbell; St. Columba, Mrs. Vankleek; Stirling, Mrs. Duncan. Mission Bands — Belleville, Laborers of Love, Miss McLennan: Gananoque and Thousand Islands, Miss Redmond; Kingston—Chalmers', Mrs Donald Ross; Cooke's church, Olive Branch, Miss Dunlop; Cooke's church, Willing Workers, Miss Dunlop; Madoc Indoor Helpers, Mrs. Harper; Picton Faithful Gleaners, Mrs. W. Ross; Seymour Happy Circle, Mrs. Anderson.

After the singing of a hymn and prayer by Mrs. Vankleek, the election of officers was proceeded with. On motion it was decided to elect only three Vice-Presidents instead of allowing each President of the Auxiliaries to stand, as was done last year. The election resulted as follows:

President,—Mrs. Byers, Gananoque, (re-elected.)

Vice-Presidents,—Mrs. M. W. Maclean, 1st Vice; Mrs. Walter Ross, 2nd Vice; Mrs. Sinclair, Madoc, 3rd Vice.

Treasurer,—Mrs. Clarke, Hamilton, Kingston, (re-elected).

Secretary,—Miss Fowler, Kingston, (re-elected).

Delegate to General Society at Toronto—Mrs. Binnie, McDonald's Corners.

After the election of officers, which was conducted in a most business-like manner, the meeting took up the question of North-West supplies. Mrs. W. B. Robinson of this city gave an account of the work done by the society. They had sent out parcels of clothing for distribution among their workers. Her report was very satisfactory and showed a good work being done. Miss Esther Holden of this city was elected North-West Secretary.

This concluded the business of the morning session and the meeting was closed with devotional exercises.

The ladies are to be congratulated on the thoroughly business-like manner in which they conducted their meetings. They could give pointers to many societies of the sterner sex. In Mrs. Byers the society have a President of whom they may well feel proud, for she is ever ready to say a kind word to the faltering and her counsel is wisdom itself. The proceedings this morning were interesting and all present took a deep interest in them.

This afternoon's session began at three o'clock and was very interesting. The meeting will close this evening by a public meeting, at which Mrs. Howie, of Toronto, will deliver an address on "Mission Work among the North-West Indians."

A Change of Base.

From the Providence (Rhode Island) Sunday Telegram of the 10th inst. we learn that the well known Perry Davis Pain Killer manufactory, which has been established in Providence for fifty-six years, has been removed to New York. The new firm is the Davis & Lawrence, limited, of Montreal. The stockholders include the members of the old company, the heirs of Edmund Davis and of Sarah Davis Dennis. Mr. W. V. Lawrence, of New York, is the President, and Mr. John S. Bates, of Montreal, vice-president and treasurer. When Perry Davis began to dispense Pain Killer a dozen bottles, with labels printed in English, was a gigantic and sufficient stock. To-day the output is by the thousands of bottles daily, and the directions for using Pain Killer are printed in thirty-two different languages.

To Make Pure Blood

There is no medicine before the people equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the standard spring medicine and blood purifier and it possesses peculiar merit which others try in vain to reach. It really makes the weak strong. Do not neglect to purify your blood this spring. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.

There is Nothing New Under the Sun,

But there is something new in Gough's fine stock of clothing this spring; for instance, there is a boy's three-piece suit, beautifully made and trimmed for $3, that will make you smile all over. Mothers should see this suit—only $3 for coat, pants and vest, at Gough's only.

Correspondence.

Whilst correspondents will be accorded space for the expression of their ideas on topics of public interest, it must be in all cases understood that the views so expressed are simply those of the correspondents themselves.

To the Editor of the INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,—Kindly allow me space to express my surprise at the deceitfully false report of the setlement of the Simpson v. Stevenson case, which appeared in your last Saturday's issue, and which reads as follows:

Friday, March 8.

TRENTON'S CELEBRATED CASE SETTLED.

This now celebrated case was yesterday settled. The plaintiff having secured possession of his wife, which was the real object of the action, and not desiring to drag through the court the sensational matters involved in the trial in which his wife and father-in-law were involved, agreed to withdraw the action, providing Dr. Stevenson would give his written undertaking not to again interfere with the plff. and his wife, which the doctor gave, and all the other cases between the parties being withdrawn, the case was dropped. The Chancellor, in disposing of the case, said he hoped those instrumental in causing this litigation had learned a lesson that would prevent them in the future from interfering between husband and wife. E. Guss Porter for pl'ff. Clute & Williams for deft.

The imputations cast on my client, Dr. Stevenson, in above report, I ask to have contradicted as widely as they have been spread in the INTELLIGENCER. One would conclude from the wording of the above report that Dr. Stevenson had been keeping Dr. Simpson's wife from him, which is utterly untrue, as is testified by the fact that she lived with him about six months after the commencement of this action, and that, so far as her father was concerned, she was at liberty to go where she liked, and do as she pleased.

Then again, the above report reads as if Dr. Stevenson asked for a settlement, acknowledged his guilt, and promised to be a better boy in the future if let off this time. This is also utterly untrue, and a libel on Dr. Stevenson. The facts are as follows: Mr. Lount, Q.C., called Dr. Stevenson and myself into the Judge's room, where we found Mr. Porter. Mr. Lount asked me to try with him to effect a settlement of this case. I asked him what the proposition would be, and he said, "The plaintiff to withdraw his action, pay his own costs, all other lawsuits to be stopped,—Dr. Stevenson to pay his own costs, and to agree not to interfere between Dr. Simpson and his wife in the future." I objected on behalf of my client, and said he had not interfered between them in the past, and he (Mr. Lount) might rest assured Dr. Stevenson would not interfere in the future; that Dr. Stevenson had no other lawsuit with the plaintiff, but that on the contrary it was Mrs. Dr. Simpson was plaintiff in the other actions, which would be dropped with her consent. Mr. Lount said, "All right, then put it in that way, that Dr. Stevenson had not interfered between them in the past, and would not interfere between them in the future." On these grounds Dr. Stevenson, through Mr. Clute, Q.C., and myself, accepted plff.'s proposition of a settlement, as stated to us through his counsel, Mr. Lount, Q.C., and Mr. Porter. Dr. Stevenson was ready for his trial, and made no proposition to settle.

T. A. O'ROURKE,
Solicitor for Dr. Stevenson.

Trenton, March 13th, 1895.

NORTH HASTINGS.

The Conservatives Select John Caskey as Their Candidate.

(Special to the INTELLIGENCER.)

MADOC, March 14.

The Conservative convention to-day was very largely attended.

John Caskey was chosen as the candidate for the Commons on the first ballot.

FIRE AT HILTON.

The Post Office and Another Building Destroyed — Losses and Insurance.

BRIGHTON, March 14—This morning between 7 and 8 o'clock fire destroyed the post office and general store at Hilton, four miles north of this place. The building was owned by A. A. Becker, and occupied by S. J. Pake, general merchant, and post office. Pake lost everything. Insured for $500.

Everything belonging to the post office was destroyed. Insurance on building $300. A small building adjoining belonging to Marshall Nickle, occupied by widow Chatterson, was also burned. Contents saved.

Surrogate Court.

Abraham Holloway, township of Thurlow, probate of will granted to Charlotte Holloway, executrix. Estate, $2500. W. J. Diamond, solicitor.

John O'Farrell, this city, probate of will granted to Annie O'Farrell, executrix, and Thos. Hanley and Jos. Foltz, executors. Estate, $1600. Chas. D. Macaulay, solicitor.

Mary McKnight widow, this city, probate of will granted to Friend Andrews, executor. Estate, $900. A. R. Dougall, solicitor.

A Sleighing Party.

A party of young people from the city last night drove to the residence of Mr. Anson Haight, near Corbyville, where they spent a most enjoyable evening. They were hospitably entertained by Mr. Haight and family, who provided for them a fine spread. The party arrived home at an early hour, being very much pleased with their outing.

Simply Appalling.

So says Chief Justice Armour of a bill of costs, and so says Gough, Belleville's big clothier, at the prices some people pay for their clothing. Fancy paying $20 or $22 for a black worsted suit, when Gough will give you one of his best tailor made for $12. You should see those $12 fine worsted suits at Gough's — only $12, they are beauties.

Grand Lodge, S.O.E.

A telegram announces that at the election of officers this morning of the Supreme Grand Lodge of the Sons of England, now in session at Woodstock, Mr. Geo. Clatworthy, of Toronto, was elected Supreme Grand President, and J. W. London, of this city, Supreme Grand Vice-President.

Congratulated the Premier.

At the session of the Grand Orange Lodge of Western Ontario at St. Catharines an address of congratulation to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Past Grand Master of British North America, on his elevation to the Premiership and the honors conferred upon him by Her Majesty, was unanimously adopted by a standing vote.

Killed by a Dog.

Mr. Wm. Clarke, butcher, who lives east of Albert College, on Tuesday had a valuable sheep worried to death by a dog, which mutilated it in a horrible manner. The owner of the brute will no doubt have to pay the damages.

Cheap Slippers.

We have a good assortment of cheap house slippers for ladies at 15, 20 and 25 cents. Ladies' felt slippers 25 cents.—VERMILYEA & SON.

DOOLEY AND HYMEN.

THE ONE DISCOURSES OF THE OTHER UP TO DATE.

His Topic the Gould Wedding—Incidents of the Occasion as They Were Filtered Through an Archer Avenue Intellect.

"Jawn," asked Mr. Dooley, "who is this here Costello?"

"Which one?" rejoined Mr. McKenna.

"Th' wan that marrid th' Gool' girl. He must be one iv' th' Connemara Costellos. They was a whole raft iv thim wint to France durin' th' Faynian uprisin' an' they was a smart family an' out f'r th' rowly-bowly iv'ry wan iv thim. 'Tis like as not this man is a son iv Malachi Costello that shot th' sarghint fa'm behint a stone wall in Clare, where he'd wint to sprid th' fight."

"The lad's name is Castleanne," commented Mr. McKenna.

"Well, Costello or Castleanne or Castle annybody else, 'tis case akel. Takin him by an' large he have a gr-reat head on his chowlders. Two million bucks f'r doin' what manny a man does f'r nothin' but th' throuble he takes in doin' it. Jawn, I'd marry th' best woman that iver lived f'r that much. I would that. I marry her an' give her half to go home, an' thin, by gar, I'd get in a new beer pump an' pay me license two years in advance. Faith, I would, Jawn; I would so.

"Have ye r-read about it? Naw? Who got th' decision in th' prizefight? Griffo. There ye a-are. There ye a-are! Iv coorse ye knew that, ye low man. Ye have a vulgar mind, Jawn. If it wasn't f'r th' likes iv men they'd be no wan in th' Archey road f'r'm Healey's slough to th' mills 'd know annything was happenin' in th' wurruld but prizefights an' th' dances iv th' Hibernyon Rifles that comes to th' same thing. Well, ye see, this here young Costello he was up in th' air. He hadn't nawthin', Jawn-broke, by gar, an' a mortgedge on th' ol' ma-an's house. Well, th' dip'ty sheriffs was goin' f'r to foreclose an' saze th' foldin' bed an' th' rockin' chairs an' th' goat an' th' other furniture whin th' lad ups and says: 'Hould on there, he says; 'hold on,' he says. 'Wait a month an' I'll fix it up with ye,' he says. So he comes over here on th' boat be means iv th' poor law guarjeens an' he goes up to where this here young lady was puttin' up, an' says he: 'Can I see Miss Gool,' he says. 'Step in,' says th' man, 'an' pull up a binch in th' front room,' he says, 'an' I'll call her,' he says. So in th' lad goes an' sets an' they sinds th' young lady to him. Whin they come out into th' nex' room the lad says: 'Here,' he says; 'me name's Costello,' he says, 'an' we're goin' to be marrid, he says. 'Th' 'ell ye say,' says Sir Roderick Cameron —'twas him owned th' house—'th' 'ell ye say' he says. So Costello he wint out 'an sint a tilegram to his papa, 'Malachi Costello, Roo de Roo, Paree: Iverything all right. Stand off the constable.' The raypoorthers seen th' messidge an' they knowed what happined at th' house whin th' marridge come off. Thim dam raypoorthers. They're iv'rywhere. They must have been a slough iv thim at th' widdin'. Gawd knows how anny wan ilse got into th' Gool's house afther all th' raypoorthers an' polismin was there. Thim Gool's must live in th' gashouse.

"Well, annyhow, Jawn, they was marrid. 'Twas no ordinary marridge. It cost slathers iv money. They give each other prisints be th' bar'l. Th' Costellos bein' wise chipped in marble-topped tables an' cake-baskets an' pickle-forks an' pie-knives. But th' Gools give dimon rings an' breastpins an' goold watches till th' house must 've looked like th' front windows iv Doherty's pawnshop on a sunshiny day. An' thin th' dhresses an' th' things in Frinch that that there young woman had to have. Four hundherd thousand pairs iv socks, eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-nine ah-ah-corsets, Jawn, th' Lord forgive me. Sixty-sivin thousand pairs of shoes. Wan hundherd thousand nubias. An' handkerchiefs enough f'r all Bridgeport at a funeral. They are cunnin' people thim, f'r no matter what Costello may do with th' two million bucks, he can niver blow in all thim wipes, Oho!

"Just to show ye how much it costs, Jawn, they was marrid by th' archbishop. Ye can't be marrid be an archbishop, Jawn, ott two f'r a quarther. A justice costs wan dollar, a mayor five, a judge tin, a priest twinty, a vicar general twinty-five, an' lord knows what it costs to have th' archbishop. But they'd 've had a pope if wan'd been handy. Dam th' expinse says they.

"An' th' archbishop was worth what they give. Ivry cint. He made no bad plays. Though 'tis again th' rules iv th' dioceese he made a speech at th' ind. He had an eye to th' furniture. He said he was standin' in a room iv almost oryental magnificence, mind ye now, unitin' in th' bonds iv holy mathrimoney two young people that th' tired eyes iv two continents was ristin' on. In that beautiful mansion which a-art, Jawn, avick, combined with th' long green, had created to charm th' eye it was a plisure to him to pronounce th' blessings iv St. Pether on th' splendid sign iv a noble race. He jollied Costello about his family an' tol' th' audjeence that he come down fr'm wan iv th' saints—Saint Boniface, d'ye mind, Jawn. Thin he wint out an' had th' check certified.

"But he said nawthin' about who th' young lady come down fr'm. He didn't give her pedigree—whether she come fr'm St. Boniface or St. Paul or Wabash or Erie. He didn't tell thim her father was a saint. An' p'raps 'twas bether pol, Jawn. Blood'll tell, as th' paper says, speakin' iv Costello, an' it may tell on thim two millions, Jawn."

Mr. Dooley paused for a moment, then said with a sigh: "'Tis odjos th' way all th' women with money is goin' out iv th' counthry without givin' me a chanst. Th' only wan left seems to be Mrs. Hettie——."

"But she's married," said Mr. McKenna.

"Th' divvle ye say. Well—annyhow th' rint's paid," said Mr. Dooley.

Another Old Resident Gone.

Another of Belleville's old residents passed away this morning in the person of Mrs. Margaret Naylor, relict of the late Thos. Naylor, who died some 12 years ago. The old lady died after an illness of some length at the residence of her son, Richard Naylor, Dundas St., aged 66 years. Deceased was born in Ottawa, and her maiden name was Margaret Bishop. She came to Belleville at the time of her marriage, and has lived here and at Canifton ever since. She leaves two sons, Richard and Edward, and four daughters, to mourn her loss. The funeral will take place at 2:30 p.m. Saturday.

Rev. Messrs. Crossley and Hunter in St. John, N. B.

"Fully twelve thousand people attended the evangelistic services yesterday and even then hundreds were turned away. Never have two men created such a furore in this city. In the homes and on the streets it is the chief subject of conversation. Politics and civic affairs are forgotten. Many people who have never thought of going to church have been going regularly, many have been converted and the general tone of the city's morality has been improved."—Daily Record, 11th inst.

Patrons of Industry.

The Grand Association of the Patrons of Industry has elected officers. All the offices for the past year were unanimously re-elected as follows:—Grand President, C. A. Mallory, Northumberland; Vice-President, T. O. Curry, Middlesex; Secretary Treasurer, L. A. Welch, Strathroy; Grand Trustees, J. L. Wilson, Glengarry; A. Gifford, Grey; F. Kennedy, Lambton; Auditors, Wm. Vallens, Bruce, and James Moodie, Dundas; Sentinel, D. Dwyer, Wentworth.

The Weather.

The present month is distinguishing itself for sudden and violent changes in temperature. Yesterday noon it was 43 degrees abover zero; during the night the thermometer registered two degrees below zero, a change of 45 degrees within eighteen hours. At 8 a.m. the mercury stood at zero, and at noon it marked 10.

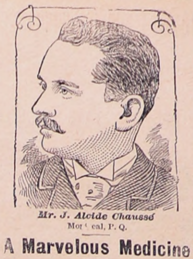
PROBABILITIES.

Fresh to strong north-westerly winds; fair and cold.

A New Publication.

(Mail and Empire.)

A new book by Sir Oliver, entitled "The Patrons as I Have Found and Fixed Them," with a preface by his colleague, Mr. Haycock, may soon be ready for publication.



Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé
Montreal, P. Q.

A Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial Hood's Proves Its Merit.

The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Shaw Street, Montreal, Canada:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

"Gentlemen:—I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 152 pounds, but since

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased to 163. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvellous medicine and am very much pleased with it." J. ALCIDE CHAUSSÉ.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

ECHOES OF THE DEMONSTATION.

It is Still the Topic of Conversation—What Others Thought of it.

Tuesday's demonstration in honor of the Premier will not soon be forgotten and our citizens are still talking of it.

The Kingston News says: Belleville's Hotel Quinte claims the prettiest waitresses in the Midland district.

The staff of Hotel Quinte are to be congratulated on their efficient services Tuesday evening. They were all in their places, and their courtesy and prompt attendance will go a long way towards making the house popular.

A local paper has given Harry Webb, of Toronto, the credit of preparing the dinner served at the banquet, whereas it was cooked in the hotel by Harry Cussan, the chef, and to him is the credit of its success largely due.

In addition to expressing to the Premier the great pleasure which he enjoyed in visiting Belleville last year, the Governor-General sent by Sir Mackenzie Bowell to Thos. Ritchie, Esq.—whose guest he was during his stay here whilst visiting Belleville—a personal message asking that Mr. Ritchie send him copies of the Belleville newspapers containing reports of the demonstration in honor of the First Minister.

Belleville has done honor to itself by doing honor to the Premier.—Mail and Empire.

A deserved tribute to a man whose public career is a bright example of what may be achieved by industry and application.—Ottawa Citizen.

Through an inadvertence the remarks of J. H. Metcalfe, M.P., were omitted from our report of the banquet. He spoke of the pleasure it gave him to be present, and congratulated the Premier on the recent honor bestowed upon him.

Women's Work for Women.

The quarterly union meeting of the various auxiliaries, mission bands and circles of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist church in this city, was held in the Sunday school rooms of the Tabernacle church yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large and the meeting proved one of the best yet held. Mrs. (Rev.) Woodcock, President of the Tabernacle Auxiliary, gracefully presided and surrounding her on the platform were Mrs. (Rev. Dr.) Carman, President of the Bay of Quinte Branch Society; Mrs. Massey, Organizer of the Belleville and Brighton Districts; Mrs. (Rev.) Baker, President of the Bridge St. church Auxiliary and Miss Wilson, President of the Holloway St. church Auxiliary. Brief papers giving a survey of the work being done by women for women in Africa, India, China, Japan and our own North-West were read by different ladies. The reading of these with singing and prayer interspersed completed an hour and a half of profit and blessing.

An Error.

The summer carnival scheme was hatched by the Sun, and the two other papers accordingly are down on it, or at least view it with cold indifference as an unpractical project. Two meetings of citizens have been held, and have signified approval, but it is claimed that those opposed neglected to attend.—Kingston News.

The News is in error. Our opinions in reference to summer carnivals are not influenced by the unworthy motive ascribed to us by our Kingston contemporary, but by the unfavorable experience of Toronto and Hamilton, which cities have tried the experiment and "won't do it again;" also by the fact that no other places have ventured to go into the summer carnival business; and that there are more worthy objects for expending public money on.

Not Crude Material.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil perfected and is prepared upon the principle of its digestion and assimilation in the human system, hence it is given without disturbing the stomach.

SPORTING TALK.

Several of the city cyclists have their wheels out and they say the wheeling is good.

Negotiations have been going on all this week between the Belleville and Trenton hockey teams, the former endeavoring to get the latter to come down and play the final match for the Corby trophy, but they have finally refused to play. The local team offered to give them $10 for expenses, as they had already been down once without playing. As it stands the cup can be held by no one and the Trenton team will never have a better opportunity to win it. Their conduct is considered very unsportsmanlike.

The Sound of Going.

(Hamilton Herald.)

Some of the Reform papers are swearing by all that's blue that they can hear the sound of going in the tops of the mulberry trees. They want to take good care that the sound doesn't fool them. It may be the same old sound they heard four years ago.

Why?

(Montreal Gazette.)

If, as the Globe says, Canada felt the trade depression that prevailed on this continent the past two years "with diminished force," why change the fiscal system under which this satisfactory condition showed itself? Why throw away the umbrella that kept us dry?

DIED.

NAYLOR — On March 14th, MARGARET NAYLOR, widow of the late Thomas Naylor, aged 66 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Dundas st., on Saturday afternoon at 2:30.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

Newest Weaves in Silks.

WE are showing a choice assortment of the latest novelties in Silk Materials suitable for Dresses, Blouses, Trimmings, etc.

PLAIN TAFFETA,
ILLUMINATED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA CHINE,
SHOT POPELINES,
PEAU DE SOIE,
MOIRE ANTIQUE,
PLAIN POPELINES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

SATIN DAMASSE,
SATIN DUCHESS,
BLACK BROCHES,
FANCY ARMURES,
BENGALINES,
ANTIQUE ROYAL,
SURAH TWILLS,

See the New "KAIKI" Wash Silks for Blouses.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.,
SILK MERCERS.

WOLCOTT'S LUCKY DRAW.

Four Sharpers had a Plan to Worst Him in a Gentlemen's Game, but They Failed.

Washington Corr. New-York Sun.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, is the hero among clubmen, as the result of a recent experience in a so-called gentlemen's game of poker which took place at a fashionable resort here. Colorado's junior Senator likes to tickle the pasteboards a little every now and then, and this winter he has been famous at the national capital for the number of quiet but big games of poker played. In a gentlemen's game there is no limit, and pretty high play has been in consequence. At one of these seances it happened that four sharpers had it in for the silver Senator, or, as they termed him, "the sucker from Colorado," and after two hours' play it was patent that Senator Wolcott was no match for his adversaries, for his pile of chips dwindled as perceptibly as though sprinkled with alum from the Thompson-street Poker Club rooms. He was not a very heavy heavy loser, however, and so hung on, hoping that luck would change.

Fortune did favor him, too, in a manner that made four very disconsolate, glum-looking gamblers after the betting had ceased. It was a put-up job, and the cards were stacked to a nicety just as a big jackpot hove in sight. In a deal a straight, running from five to nine, four hearts and a seven of diamonds, was given Senator Wolcott.

In this game straights beat three of a kind, and a straight flush was a lulu hand. Of course, after the jackpot was opened, Senator Wolcott stayed in, but, instead of standing pat, as it was hoped he would, he drew one card. This did not upset the calculations of the sharpers who were trying to skin him, but rather whetted their appetites for such a cinch as they were sure they had on him now.

There was some pretty stiff betting, for there were big hands out, but the Senator was in luck, for in drawing one card he got the seven of hearts, which gave him a straight flush. When the final call was made it was simply because the four other players were out of stuff, and a straight flush, four aces, a king full with queens for siders, four jacks and an ordinary club flush were exposed. The four sharpers are still wondering how on earth they miscalculated about that seven of hearts, and one of them declared that they had been overreached by a man with a bug up his sleeve. At all events, Senator Wolcott is the poker hero of the hour, but he is inclined to be a trifle shy of any more gentlemen's games.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath smothering spells, pain in left side, and all the symptons of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by all druggists.

Dec.8 9mos, mon&thu

HE WAS AN OLD WHALE.

A Harpoon With the Date 1853 was Found Embedded in His Back.

Boston corr. New-York Sun.

A whale about 75 feet long, evidently an old one, was killed off Nahant yesterday by a picked crew of experienced men made up in Nahant. The whale had been reported several times in the past few weeks, and last nigth two fishermen who were out in their boat were forced to make a hurried retreat to the shore to escape a rush by the whale.

To-day's whaling party sighted the whale about a quarter of a mile off-shore, and proceeding cautiously, were able to get near enough to strike him just behind the head with a harpoon. The whale threw up his huge tail and disappeared in a whirlpool of water. To the harpoon was fastened about 30 fathoms of line, on the end of which was a stout cask. This was drawn overboard, and in a moment it was whisked out of sight.

The whale came to the surface about a mile from where he had gone down, swimming round and round, seeming to have the line wound around him. The hunters lay off and watched his struggles, which made the water boil. After a while he quieted so that the whalers were able to get within 10 yards of him and put a number of bullets into his head from an old-fashioned flintlock and a duck gun, and soon he was floating belly up, stone dead. The body was then towed near Little Nahant Beach. The whale was half-covered with seaweed. Deeply embedded in his back was an old harpoon, badly rusted, with the inscription: "Hiram K. Swain, Nantucket, 1853," still legible.

The Nahant whalers are in high glee, as there has been considerable rivalry between them and their Swampscott brothers over the prospective capture of the big fish.

PRICE'S TOBAC-CURE

Guaranteed. $1.00 a box.

A genuine cure for the Tobacco Habit. Kills the craving and "hankering." Tablet form for vest pocket. Thousands of cures. All druggists.

For sale at L. W. Yeomans & Co's.

Spring Poetry.

There was a man in our town
And he was wondrous wise,
Unscrupulous and bad men
He truly did despise.

He went into a store once,
Where, with a pack of lies,
A slick young clerk persuaded him
And swindled out his eyes.

But when he saw his eyes were out,
What did that wise man then?
Why, he patronized the Oak Hall,
And his sight came back again.

THE REV. W. J. WALKER'S PRAYER.

Vancleave, Jackson Co., Miss.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—I wish to inform you of the benefit my wife has received from the use of your medicines. I must say that your "Favorite Prescription" is the best female regulator on earth; my wife has been cured by the timely use of it.

I have been using the "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Pellets," and I am fully satisfied they are all you claim them to be: so, wishing you abundant success, and hoping that the Almighty God will continue His blessings toward you in your noble work, I am,

Respectfully,
W. J. WALKER.

REV. W. J. WALKER.

PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE OR MONEY IS REFUNDED.

Sinclair & Ostrom's

Big Sale

of W. Flint Jones' stock of Dry Goods, Mantles, Millinery, etc. still continues till the whole stock is cleared out.

BIG -- BARGAINS
—IN—
Every Department

We would solicit a call and see for yourself what we are doing.

SINCLAIR & OSTROM,
Successors to W. Flint Jones.
Next door to Haines & Lockett.

SAMPLES OF SITUATIONS! SECURED

O — From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st., soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

B — From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

C — From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

GRADUATES.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE 27th YEAR.

W. B. ROBINSON,
J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A. } Principals. { For 18 Years

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. IT NEVER FAILS Mothers and Wives, you can save the victims.

BOOK OF PARTICULARS FREE

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO. TORONTO, Ont.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract....One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast.......Half a Cake
Sugar....................Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water.........Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

WANTED TO RENT.

A HOUSE within five or ten minutes walk of the market. Possession to be had April 1st. Address P. O. Box 622.

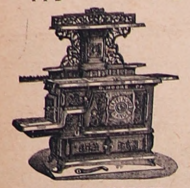
Changed Daily. THURSDAY, March 14.

New.. Lamps!

It is drawing close to the time when the Lamp question is put aside until the fall—as the days are getting longer—however, we keep selling and ordering more right along and if you are wanting a lamp, perhaps we have the one to suit you—they GIVE LIGHT.

Strouds.

Happy Home Range



BEST IN THE MARKET.

W M. McGIE.

Plumbing and Hot Water Heating.
Next to Nathan Jones.
Telephone 38. Front St.

THE Best Life Policy • IS A • 20 YEAR Survivorship Distribution Policy With Options —IN— THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

QUALITY Is the Test of CHEAPNESS!

• • •

For smoked meats, rich, mild and mellow, no finer in the Dominion is to be had anywhere than those cured by your

CITY PORK PACKER.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Mild Hams.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Matchless Breakfast Bacon.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Rolled Bacon.

When buying from your grocer, ask for McGuiness' meats, and be sure you get no other.

McGuiness.

SALT AND PEPPER DUSTERS.

We have bought at a bargain about 350 Satin finished China Salt and Pepper Cups worth 25c. each, that we are selling at 10cts each. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

UNBREAKBLE SLATES.

We have just received in stock a large lot of unbreakable Slates. They are the nicest thing of the kind to buy for the children.

Prices are same as common slates:—5, 7, and 10c. each.

MEN'S BRACES.

I job lot of 50 doz. Men's Braces worth from 30c. to 60c., all going at 25c. for a few days, at

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

Bitter . . .
. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE
GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

McLAUGHLIN'S . . QUEEN FLOUR
Which is Warranted.
THE BEST IN CANADA
For sale by
Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville
Louis Benmore.
Send them an order.

Dont Play . .
With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

Daily Intelligencer.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

The street by-and-by leads to the house of never.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

Each day brings to us all some opportunity of doing good.

Reasons for Success.

The success of Norway Pine Syrup as a cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles is due to the fact that it is the best and pleasantest remedy ever discovered, and because its action is prompt and certain.

White hairs are like the sea foam which caps the waves after a storm.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

When pride and poverty, have to shake hands, the meeting is a bitter one.

Chronic Derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

A Brooklyn barber shines the boots of every patron without cost.

Scraped With a Rasp.

SIRS,—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

The female frog is voiceless. It is only the male frog that sings.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT Settlers Trains

TO MANITOBA

—AND THE—

. North-West .

SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF

"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"

S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent,
Belleville.

NO-TO-BAC!

Guaranteed to Cure Tobacco habit in every form.

At the PHARMACY,
D. M. WATERS.

LENT TRADE! FISH!!

OUR stock of Fish and Canned Goods is now complete:—Finnan Haddies, Salt Water Herrings, Fresh Water Herrings, Salmon Trout, Boneless Cod Fish, Cod Steak. Also Lobsters, Mackerel, Sardines, Salmon, Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, Herrings in Tomato Sauce, of best known brands, quality guaranteed. See our pzices before buying elsewhere. It will pay you.

= **Louis Benmore,** =
Telephone 90. Family Grocer
Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

'ntelligencer Printing & Publishing Co'y,
(LIMITED.)

JAMIESON, President. | J. W. LONDON, Secretary.

THE Treasurer is the only person authorized to receive money for the Company, or to grant receipts for the same.

All Bills, Notes, Cheques and other documents binding on the Company, will require the signature of the President, in addition to that of the Treasurer.

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ONTARIO PUBLIC SUPPLIES

Marter Wants Goods Purchased by Tender.

LAYING TRAPS FOR THE PATRONS

Opposition Amendment Respecting the Purchase of Supplies—The Subject Hotly Debated—Dr. Ryerson to Ask If the Imperial Privy Council Decision Re Separate Schools Will Affect Ontario

Toronto, March 13.—The Opposition in the Local Legislature are still after the scalps of the Patron party. So well did their tactics work last week in regard to the fees question that yesterday they pursued similar operations, and the followers of Leader Haycock are likely, as a result, to be again placed in a hole. The first attempt of the Opposition failed. Mr. Whitney introduced a want of confidence amendment to the motion that the House resolve into Committee of Supply, the said amendment being one for the abolition of Government House. Mr. Speaker, however, ruled it out of order, owing to the fact that it was on all fours with a motion of which the Patrons had already given notice. But the Opposition were prepared for such a defeat. Mr. Marter had another amendment, containing provisions enumerated among the planks of the Patron platform. The motion formed a text for a protracted debate, which was not ended when the House adjourned at 6 o'clock. The division, when it comes, will be watched with interest.

Mr. Marter's amendment reads as follows: "That in the opinion of this House it is advisable, and would be in the interests of the province, that supplies which may be required for the public institutions of the province should be supplied after public competition, in lieu of the course at present carried out.'" Speaking in support of his motion, the leader of the Opposition argued that this was a most important question. The Provincial Secretary had said that only a matter of $82,000, divided over 12 institutions, was concerned, but he (Mr. Marter) found that there were $88,000 worth of goods bought each year for the Central Prison alone without tender, and he believed he was within the mark when he said that in the neighborhood of $300,000 were spent for our public institutions without tender.

Mr. Marter then proceeded to show that the Ontario Government paid far more for supplies than the Dominion, comparing the prices paid for articles at the Kingston Penitentiary with those given at the Central Prison, amid Ministerial cries of "What quality?" These were the figures:

	Kingston.	Toronto.
Tea	17¼c per lb	25c per lb
Lard	12c per lb	14c and 15c per lb
Vinegar	15c per gal	25c and 30c per gal
Rice	3 7-10c per lb	4c, 4¼c & 5c per lb
Tobacco	49¼c per lb	52c per lb
Coal Oil	14c per gal	20c and 25c per gal
Flour	$4.13 per bu	$4.60 per bu
Sole Leather	17¼c per lb	28c per lb
Kip Leather	30c per lb	50c per lb
Hard Egg Coal	$4.23 per ton	$5.65, $6.50 per ton
Beef	$4.97 per cwt	$5.50 per cwt

Mr. Marter concluded with the statement that the Government did not desire to alter the present state of affairs, because they found it an excellent means of buying their way into power.

Hon. Mr. Gibson replied: In regard to the figures that had been quoted, he could not without preparation make any detailed answer, but he was perfectly certain they were susceptible of satisfactory explanation. He was satisfied that, in connection with the purchase of supplies for Central Prison, they were adopting the best system. The foreman purchased articles from time to time as he required them in the best market, and it was to his interest to purchase at the best advantage. He invited Mr. Marter to bring his evidence before the Public Accounts Committee and substantiate his unfounded charges of corruption against the officers of the Government. The charges were unworthy of the hon. gentleman, and he regarded the motion, at this stage, as a most improper one.

The debate then became general, but nothing startlingly new transpired. The following members took part in the discussion: Messrs. Matheson, McKay, Davies, Crawford, German, Middleton, Conmee and Whitney.

Hon. Mr. Hardy introduced a bill respecting juries and jurors, providing that jurors shall receive pay for Sundays, when they are kept over that day. The bill also requires sheriffs to post up in the jury room a copy of the law with regard to tampering with juries.

The Attorney-General brought in two bills, one for the establishment of standard time, and the other respecting elections under municipal bylaws.

A number of private bills were also introduced and read a first time.

The answer of the Attorney-General to-morrow to this question of Dr. Ryerson's respecting the decision of the Imperial Privy Council in the Manitoba school case will be looked forward to with interest. Dr. Ryerson will ask whether, under the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, the amendments to and the changes in the Separate Schools Act in Ontario, passed since Confederation, can be repealed by this Legislature, and whether in the event of the repeal of any such amendments an appeal will lie to the Governor-General or the Governor-General-in-Council under the 93rd cr other section of the British North America Act?

Mr. Willoughby will to-morrow enquire whether the Government have appointed a Clerk of Forestry, and if not whether they intend to appoint one?

Mr. Haycock will to-day ask when the report of the Fees' Commission will be laid before the house.

Dr. McKay has given notice of a bill providing that assessment, loan and building societies shall be inspected by the Government.

Mr. Little will introduce a bill to amend the Assessment Act, providing that the assessment shall, in townships, take place in the summer instead of in the winter.

Mr. Wood has a bill allowing women to become barristers and appear in courts of law to plead. At the present time they can only act as solicitors. Mr. Wood will also introduce a bill to amend the act respecting contracts in relation to goods entrusted to agents.

At the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee Mr. Matheson asked for all accounts in connection with the mining development of 1894, in order that he might obtain further information about the purchase of the diamond drill.

The Government bill for the further protection of children provides that the trustees of any duly incorporated orphanage, children's home or industrial school may transfer children under their care to the Children's Aid Society in the locality, to be placed out in pursuance of the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

WILL NOT RUN IN KINGSTON.

The Premier Has No Intention of Being a Candidate.

Ottawa, March 14.—The Marine Department was notified to-day by the Lighthouse Board of the United States that the lights on Lake Erie and Detroit River will be displayed on and after March 15, as it is expected that navigation between Detroit and Cleveland will be open on that date. This is unusually early in the season. The board requests that the Canadian lights in that vicinity be also lighted, and this will be done.

The Militia Department has been notified of the death of Gen. Ravenhill of the Imperial army, who for some years past has held the position of inspector of remounts. As Col. Ravenhill he visited Canada four or five years ago purchasing horses for the British army.

Your correspondent is in a position to state that there is no truth in the report that the Premier will contest Kingston at the next general election. Sir Mackenzie Bowell has no present intention of running for any constituency.

JUSTICE NOT INTERFERENCE

The Orange Grand Lodge and Manitoba Schools.

LET MANITOBA GRANT RELIEF.

The Grand Master in His Address Urges Non-Interference by the Dominion Unless Remedial Legislation Be Confined Definitely to Roman Catholic Schools in Existence in 1890

St. Catharines, Ont., March 13.—The 36th annual meeting of the Right Worshipful Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West began sessions in the Court House yesterday. There was a large representation from all parts of the province. Buffalo and the new frontier district were also represented.

The first session opened at 2 p.m., when the Striking and Standing Committees were named. The Grand Master's address, which was a lengthy and evidently carefully prepared document, was read by the R.W.G.M. J. L. Hughes. After referring to matters of general interest to the order, Mr. Hughes reviewed the Manitoba school question concluding by making the following recommendations concerning it:

I recommend that this R. W. Grand Lodge memorialize the Governor-General-in-Council as follows:

1. That this R.W. Grand Orange Lodge heartily approves of the principles embodied in the Manitoba School Acts of 1890, believing, as we do, that a national system of education is the surest foundation for national greatness, and for civil and religious liberty.

2. That while we believe in the use of the Bible in connection with the opening and closing exercises of schools, we would recommend that no form of devotional exercises be used in the public schools of Manitoba or of any other province, if on this condition the Roman Catholic minority be willing to give up separate schools, and unite heartily in supporting the national systems of schools. This would remove the objection raised by counsel for the Roman Catholic minority to the effect that the public schools of Manitoba are Protestant schoils, and that on this account Roman Catholics cannot conscientiously send their children to them.

3. That in case the Governor-General in Council shall decide that the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba is entitled to remedial legislation, the following principles be followed in giving effect to the decision:

1. That the Legislature of Manitoba be first requested to provide the remedy which shall satisfy the just demands of the minority. This will avoid the very undesirable course of interference by the Dominion Government with the Education Acts of a Provincial Legislature; and may prevent possible conflict between the Dominion and Provincial authorities.

2. That no remedial legislation be recommended which would weaken the Manitoba School Law of 1890 as a basis for a national system of schools or establish Roman Catholic separate schools on the same footing as public schools throughout the Province of Manitoba. The Privy Council in its recent judgment was very explicit in stating that it is not desirable or expedient that the Statutes repealed in 1890 should be re-enacted.

3. That in restoring the just rights and privileges held by the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba in 1890, care be taken to confine the remedial legislation to those Roman Catholic schools which were in existence at that time. Sec. 22, sub-sec. 3 of the Manitoba Act of 1870, which is identical with Sec. 93, sub-sec. 4 of the British North America Act, provides that remedial legislation by the Dominion Parliament shall be granted "so far only as the circumstances of the case may require." To deal fairly with the Roman Catholic schools existing in Manitoba in 1890 is a very different thing from extending the right to Roman Catholics to establish new separate schools in other parts of the Province.

After reading carefully the arguments of Mr. Blake and Mr. Ewart, Counsel for the appellants in England before the Privy Council, and of Mr. Cozens-Hardy, counsel for the Province of Manitoba, and the later addresses of Mr. Ewart and Mr. McCarthy before the Governor-General-in-Council, I am of opinion that under our constitution the Roman Catholic minority living in Manitoba in 1890 is entitled to some consideration. They are clearly entitled to as much consideration as Protestants would have been, if the Roman Catholics of Manitoba had increased more rapidly than the Protestants, and had passed school laws objectionable to Protestants. But I protest most strongly against the adoption of a separate school system for Manitoba by any other power but the Manitoba Legislature. The Dominion Parliament may interfere if necessary to do justice to the minority as it existed in 1890, but it would be clearly an outrage to force a system of separate schools on the people of Manitoba against the will of the vast majority of the people in that Province. If the remedial legislation be confined definitely to the Roman Catholic schools in existence at the time the Manitoba School Acts od 1890 were passed, just Protestants could not reasonably object, and just Roman Catholics should be satisfied.

The delegates are now considering the address.

DISSOLUTION AT EASTER

Rosebery Determined to Hand in His Resignation.

London, March 14. — Lord Rosebery owing nominally to the present state of his health, has determined to place his resignation in the Queen's hands. It is expected that dissolution of Parliament will take place immediately after the Easter recess.

Sharbot Lake, Ont., March 13.—Yesterday M. Sliter, engineer in Thomson & Avery's sawmill, had both legs broken and was injured internally by a belt breaking, throwing him among the machinery. He died at 6.40.

SIR DONALD SMITH ACCEPTS.

He Will Again Be the Candidate in St Antoine.

Montreal, March 13.—This afternoon the Messrs. Drummond, Murphy and Ogilvie, with James O'Brien, Richard White, A. F. Galt and leading men of the Conservative clubs waited on Sir Donald Smith at his residence and asked him to again stand for St. Antoine division.

Sir Donald accepted, and made a most important speech. He said three Government leaders had passed away within a short time, but he expressed the belief that Sir Mackenzie Bowell would administer the affairs of the Dominion in a satisfactory manner. Sir Donald said he was not sure what his attitude would be regarding fiscal matters if he were in England, but as a Canadian he did not hesitate to affirm that free trade here would be a national calamity. It would be most unwise, he believed, to disturb the present protectionist system, as a change would have disastrous results.

Sir Donald also made important reference to the Manitoba school question, which he thought should be settled by Manitoba herself. Sir Donald, however, added that when he had gone to that country as a representative of the Canadian Government, and when what was known as the bill of rights was drawn up, he had promised the people that no rights they then possessed would be interfered with, and whether that guarantee would apply to the whole province it certainly applied to all territory within 60 miles of Fort Garry.

Sir Donald will have no serious opposition.

B·B·B CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET

Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

Jules D'Estimanville Clement. writes from Montreal: "I was suffering from skin disease, and after all drugs failed tried Burdock Blood Bitters, of which three bottles restored me to good health. I recommend it also for dyspepsia."

Beggars are promptly arrested in Vienna if caught begging on the streets.

The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

Algiers is so called from the Arabic words Al-Jezair, meaning "a peninsula."

Consumption follows neglected colds, Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles.

The word Ceylon is of Sanskrit origin, signifying the "Island of Lions."

To save life from the ravages of disease is nobler than to win a kingdom. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all blood diseases, scrofula, blotches, pimples, skin diseases, etc., by its cleansing power over the entire system.

Jutland was originally Juteland, or the land of the Jutes, a Gothic tribe.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Couhgs, Colds, etc.

Bulgaria was formerly Volgaria, so called om the Volsci who inhabited it.

As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

Zanzibar, more correctly Zanguebar, signifies "the coast of the negroes."

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

BICYCLES—

. . . SOME GOOD VALUES IN

SECOND-HAND WHEELS.

- At Cash Prices. -

Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
New Rapid, $60.00,
Psycho, $30.00,
Altain, $55.00,

We are getting bargains like . . . this daily. . .

C. F. SMITH & CO'Y.

- STAMMERING -

Stuttering and all other impediments PERMANENTLY CURED to a distinct articulation.

Our System is Strictly Educational.

No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.

The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.
Formerly The Linton Institute.

Jan. 9 95, d&wly.

How is this for . . . .

SOAP—

Empire Electric, C. P. R. Electric and Mottled, 7 bars, 25c.; Large Golden Bar, 9cts.

Sunlight, Surprise, Queen's Laundry, Star and all other makes in stock.

J. A. Elliott's,
Telephone 237. Front St

IF YOU USE A BLENDED - TEA

Ask Your Grocer For

'MORAHNEE'

It has no equal.

In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.

J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
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LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, MARCH 15 1895. NO. 265

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MEDICAL.

DR. G. S. RYERSON.

60 COLLEGE STREET, Toronto. 248d&wly

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Grand Trunk Railway.

Trains arrive at and depart from Belleville Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.

GOING WEST.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.

Going East.	(Arrive.)
Mail	4:30 p.m.
Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

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SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Free from Eruptions

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Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.

We are still able to supply the demand for Ice Cream, either delivered or served in our parlors.

Daily Intelligencer.

MAY GO TO THE JURY TO-DAY

Evidence in the St. Thomas Case all In.

DEFENCE CONFIDENT OF ACQUITTAL

Additional Medical Evidence Put In By the Defence—Also Testimony That the Tree Did Not Fall As Calculated—Peculiar Remark Made By the Dead Man's Father—Evidence in Rebuttal—A Summary of the Case.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 14.—The eighth day of the Hendershott murder trial witnessed the conclusion of the case, in so far as the evidence is concerned, and the head of the dead man was not viewed by the jury.

To-morrow the addresses of counsel will commence, and it is probable that the case will be given to the jury. The man who to-night thinks that a verdict of guilty will be returned against both prisoners would have as difficult a task to find any person in this city who agreed with him as had the wisest man of Athens with his lantern to find an honest man. It is not likely that the jury will be absent more than an hour or two in arriving at their decision.

The trial may be summarized in a few words. Here is what the Crown has endeavored to establish in the case against Welter: That he was alone with Hendershott when he was killed; as against the claim that deceased was struck by the trunk of the falling tree that the wounds could not have been inflicted by a trunk of a tree; the Crown medical witnesses swear the wounds were inflicted with an ax; witnesses for defence admit that all could have been made with an ax; the blood-stained ax concealed in the woods with nicks on blade fitting into nicks on the tree, showing that it was used in felling the tree; the watch belonging to the dead man, which Welter claimed the former was running for when killed, found in Welter's possession after his arrest, and he accounted for it by stating that he had bought it from a stranger; the blood scattered for a considerable distance in the woods, in a pool of water and on the ax, bearing characteristics of human blood.

In the case against Hendershott the Crown's case is that he placed $11,000 insurance on the boy's life, paid the premiums, and was sole beneficiary; that he stated that he intended to place insurance on a number of people's lives and would get rid of one of them; that he said deceased wanted to break a colt for him, and if he broke the colt the colt would break his neck; that he admitted going to the woods with his nephew on the morning of the tragedy and showing him the tree to cut; that he indicated how his nephew was killed before he knew who it was that was dead; that he said there were two axes in the woods, and handed one to the authorities saying it was the missing one three days before the bloodstained ax was found, and that the bloodstained ax was owned by Hendershott.

The claims of the defence are that the tree turned in falling and did not alight where calculated; that the limbs of the tree struck the ground ten feet before the tree; that Hendershott was struck by the branches and thrown under the tree, and the trunk then struck deceased, inflicting the blow on the top of the head which caused death, and that neither the ax nor any other weapon was used.

The court room was again crowded with ladies to-day. The prisoners wore a jaunty air, and are evidently congratulating themselves on the fact that the Crown missed some important points in the case. Welter actually danced a jig in his cell at the conclusion of the Crown's case.

The defence introduced a little additional medical evidence to-day, Dr. Mason of St. Thomas, Dr. Henry Going of Windsor and Dr. Waugh of London testified that they believed the wounds could have been caused by the branches of a tree, but they admitted that an ax might also have produced them.

A.M.McIntyre of Dutton, M.Campbell of Lawrence Station, George Holmes of Toronto and other witnesses deposed that they thought the tree had twisted in falling and alighted in a different spot from that calculated. John Z. Long, the St. Thomas architect examined yesterday, was recalled and exhibited a model of the tree, but as it had been constructed from statements made to him as to the relative position of the branches and the knot, and several witnesses swore that in consequence it was not accurate, it had little bearing on the case.

Mrs. Welter, aunt of the younger prisoner and wife of Charles P. Welter, to whose house William Welter went first with the news of Hendershott's death, was then called. She denied that there was any blood on his face or clothing. John Hendershott called at her place about 10 o'clock on the morning of the tragedy, and then left with his daughter for Eden. To Mr. Osler witness admitted that when Welter came to her place he said that Hendershott was killed by a tree falling upon his head, that it had crushed his head into the ground.

To discredit the story of David Hendershott, the victim's father, that Welter told him of the insurance on his son's life while driving to St. Thomas the day after the tragedy, Hugh McAlpine was called. He swore that he told Hendershott of the $6000 policy after their arrival in St. Thomas, and Hendershott appeared surprised.

John Ketchabaw, brother-in-law of the prisoner John Hendershott, related a number of remarks, which he alleged had been made to him by David Hendershott. The most important of these were: "If I can't get the insurance, John will not. I will send him down. Mrs. Smuck will not swear to the story she first told. I have seen her." This story, which witness also heard Mrs. Smuck tell, was that she saw Welter and Hendershott in the woods laughing and cutting up, that she looked around and saw them both running, soon afterwards she heard a tree fall, and, on going a little further, saw Welter running in the direction of Charles Welter's. Mrs. Smuck swore yesterday that all she observed was two men whom she did not recognize standing in the woods after a tree had fallen.

Rose Hendershott, the youngest daughter of John Hendershott, is a little damsel of 12, and gives evidence of developing into as finely-formed and comely-faced a young woman as her sister Lily. She corroborated the story of Lily and Mrs. Charles Welter as to the length of time John Hendershott remained at Mrs. Welter's the morning of the tragedy, and also as to the arrival of William Welter at the house in the afternoon. She did not see any blood on his face.

Sylvester Swisher said he heard David Hendershott say in the woods before the ax was found, "There is an ax missing; I know where it is; it will turn up at the proper time."

Lily Hendershott was recalled. She had removed her veil, and a little color came into her face, which was more hopeful looking than for days.

Here the defence closed its case.

In rebuttal, Dr. Lawrence testified that the fibrous substance which Dr. van Buskirk found in a wound on the head of the dead man was the thread of an undertaker's stitch. He also said that the doctor had told him, after hearing his report of the post-mortem, that things looked very suspicious.

To controvert the branch theory of the defence, Edward Wardell, Richard Curtis and Richard Saunders were called. These witnesses removed the dead man from under the tree. The knot was eight feet from where the branch was attached to the tree. The top of the branch was fully four feet from the feet of the body and a greater distance from the head. The branch was six inches from the ground, where it projected from the tree and extended upwards. The branch could not have touched the body at all where it lay. There were no roots or snags under the body. Sanders swore that the two sections of the branch produced by the defence had been shortened by some one.

The man who owned the white horse which was buried in a field adjoining the woods, and from which the defence claimed the blood came, was then put in the box. He is Philip Hornby of London. He swore that he left the horse with Hendershott for pasturage. The prisoner had a right to shoot it. Then the man who shot the white horse, Edward Bowlby, was called. The deed was done on Thanksgiving day.

And the great case came to an end so far as the evidence is concerned.

The Begin Murder Trial Ended.

Sherbrooke, Q., March 15.—The Begin murder trial was concluded to-day, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

THE AILSA'S EASY VICTORY.

Britannia Beaten 13 Minutes For the Challenge Cup

Cannes, March 15.—The thrice postponed race for the James Gordon Bennett and Ogden Goelet Challenge Cup, No. 1, valued at 8000 francs, for all yachts over 20 tons, was sailed to-day over the old triangular course, from Cannes to a mark boat off the island of St. Honorat, thence to a mark off Point d'Aguille, and back to the starting point, three times around. The total distance about 30 miles.

The starters were the Ailsa, the Britannia and the Corsair, and again the new boat proved her superiority over the Prince of Wales' cutter, this time beating her by 13 minutes and 13 seconds, actual time 12 minutes, corrected time.

The French rules governed the race, and, according to French measurements, the Ailsa allowed the Britannia 1 minute and 13 seconds and the Corsair 19 minutes and 42 seconds. The wind was very light from the southwest, and the sky was clear. When the boats came up to the starting mark they carried all their head sails and working topsails. The Corsair was first to cross the line and head for the St. Honorat mark. The times of starting were as follows: Corsair 11.00.21, Ailsa 11.00.39, Britannia 11.01.07. After crossing the line it was a beat of two miles to the St. Honorat mark boat. The Corsair tacked first and the Ailsa next. The Britannia kept on further and went about 10 seconds after the Ailsa did.

The Ailsa had drawn away from her competitors, and upon reaching St. Honorat clearly showed the effect of her having lessened her ballast since her previous race, in the manner in which she had gained in the light wind. The times of rounding St. Honorat mark were: Ailsa 11.32.27, Corsair 11.33.00, Britannia 11.59.48.

From the St. Honorat mark it was a broad reach of four miles to the Point d'Aguille mark and the Ailsa increased her lead so that on rounding the mark she was 1 minute and 55 seconds ahead of her rival, while the Corsair was far astern. The times of rounding the Point mark were: Ailsa 11.54.55, Britannia 11.56.50, Corsair 12.00.15. From the Point mark the yachts had a long leg and a reach for the club house. On this reach the Ailsa still further increased her lead, rounding the Club mark 2 minutes 51 seconds ahead, the boats turning in this order: Ailsa 12.25.06, Brittania 12.27.57, Corsair 12.34.00.

The Ailsa was now sailing splendidly and on the second run to St. Honorat she still further increased her lead, the yachts turning the mark boat as follows: Ailsa 12.48.30, Britannia 12.52.07, Corsair 1.03.50.

The wind freshened as the racers got away for the Point for the second time and the sea was heavy. The mark boat at the Point was turned as follows: Ailsa 1.07.50, Britannia 1.11.00, Corsair 1.28.00. Thus the Ailsa was 3 minutes 10 seconds ahead of the Britannia in beginning the run home on the second round. The Club mark was reached and the second round completed as follows: Ailsa 1.29.46, Britannia 1.36.19, Corsair 1.56.09. The Ailsa was 6 minutes 33 seconds ahead of the big cutter when she turned the mark boat to make St. Honorat for the third and last time and continued to gain throughout the remainder of the race. The yachts rounded St. Honorat the third time in this order: Ailsa, 1.58.35; Britannia, 2.07.02; Corsair, 2.30.14. The new boat made a splendid run to the Point, which the boats passed as follows: Ailsa, 2.19.19; Britannia, 2.28.34. The run home from the Point was much like the race had been throughout, the Ailsa steadily drawing away from the Britannia and the Corsair hopelessly falling in the rear of the Britannia. The leading boats crossed the finish line thus: Ailsa, 2.47.31; Britannia, 3.00.44. The Ailsa according to these figures won by 13 minutes 13 seconds actual time and by 12 minutes, conceding 1 minute and 13 seconds to the Britannia.

LO-T WITH 420 ON BOARD.

The Spanish Cruiser Reina Regent Four Days Overdue.

Cadez, March 15.—The Spanish cruiser Reina Regent is four days overdue at this port. She left Feb. 10, and has not been heard of since. It is feared she has gone down with her 420 souls in the big storm of Sunday night.

The Reina Regent was a steel deck protected cruiser of 4800 tons displacement and 12,000 horse-power. She was launched in 1887, and was a sister ship of the Alfonso XIII. and the Lepanto. Her speed was 20 1-2 knots.

Tangier, March 14.—No news has been received here of the missing cruiser Reina Regent. A Spanish man-of-war has been sent to search in the straits for the missing ship.

GOING INTO THE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

The Patrons Decide To Add Another Branch To Their Interests—Lecturers Appointed.

Toronto, March 15.—The Patrons yesterday decided to unite commercial interests with politics, and add insurance to the manifold objects of their organization. A committee was appointed to formulate a safe and feasible scheme of life insurance and fire insurance for its members. This will involve a charter for the order, putting it on the same basis as the Foresters and other secret societies.

Twenty-five grand lecturers are to be appointed, to be continually at the call of candidates and others requiring their services. It was also recommended that county lecturers be elected by the various lodges of the province.

At night a joint meeting of the Grand Association and the Patron members was held. Leader Haycock and others delivered addresses. A large number of the Trades and Labor Council were also in attendance.

THE EMBARGO SHOULD GO.

Canada's Report Forwarded to the Home Office.

PLEURO DOES NOT EXIST HERE.

Mr. Angers' Concise and Conclusive Arguments Why Britain Should Raise the Embargo On Canadian Cattle—The House Being Prepared For a Session—A Shipment of Winter Made Butter

Ottawa, March 15.—The Department of Trade and Commerce has been advised of negotiations for a proposed re-arrangement of the direct Australasian steamship service. The New Zealand Government has received an offer from Huddart, Parker & Co. to run a fast connecting steamer between Fiji and Auckland or Wellington. The matter was considered by the Government, and it was thought better to have direct steamers themselves, if possible, to touch at Auckland or Wellington, at the option of the contractors and the Postmaster-General of New South Wales was asked if that colony would be agreeable to allow the steamers to come on to New Zealand. The Government of that colony is in favor of establishing a direct mail service via Vancouver, alternating every fortnight with the San Francisco service. In negotiating for a connecting service it was contemplated to include Samoa as well as Fiji. Messrs. Huddart, Parker & Co. have offered to build a special fast steamer to connect at Fiji for a subsidy of £10,000. The negotiations are still progressing.

Representations have been made to the Government respecting the brave conduct of the officers and crew of the British steamship Iran, Capt. Jennings, who rescued the crew of the U.S. brigantine Prussian in mid-Atlantic on Feb. 12. The brigantine encountered heavy weather and became dismantled, losing her rudder, and the crew were compelled to abandon her when 500 miles from Philadelphia.

The Minister of Agriculture has been closely following up the controversy with the Imperial Board of Agriculture in reference to the scheduling of Canadian cattle. Further evidence of experts is to hand, and this has been embodied in an able report, which has just gone forward to the Colonial Office.

Summarized, the report says: 1. That a disease which appears from lesions in the lungs to have a particular type alleged by the Board of Agriculture to be pleuro-pneumonia has been found in the case of about a dozen animals out of 193,860 slaughtered at the port of landing since the fall of 1892; and it may be added out of a total of 1,393,589 meat cattle shipped from Canada since 1880. 2. That persistent and reiterated demands by the Board of Agriculture of the Canadian Government to furnish further information of such disease, based on expert examination of lungs after the slaughter of the animals, cannot be complied with for the reason that such disease cannot be found in Canada, notwithstanding diligent and repeated veterinary search, this fact leading to the confident belief that it does not exist in Canada, and to the conclusion that it is absolutely impossible to furnish the board with any further information in relation to it by the discovery of cases in Canada.. 3. That lesions stated to have been found in the lungs of animals after landing in England or Scotland, after having been carried in some cases from the Northwest plains of Canada, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of between two and three thousand miles, to the seaport, subject during such carriage to detention, arising out of waiting for railway connections, the animals being sometimes confined for several days in the stockyards before embarkation, and necessarily packed in close compartments on shipboard, where, sometimes, despite the utmost care under the regulations they are in some weathers subject to insufficient ventilation and other forms of hardship, it being only after animals have endured such trials that the lesions in question can be discovered. It follows, therefore, that further elucidation arising from expert enquiry, as asked for by the board, can only be obtained in the United Kingdom.

4. That such disease, moreover, being found in animals having their constitutions impaired by age, or hardship from confinement in traveling, has for these reasons been called by veterinary experts in Canada "transit pneumonia.

5. The inference of the Board that such disease, being bacterial or germ, must, therefore have been contracted in Canada before embarkation, is not supported by evidence; on the contrary there is nothing to show that it might not be contracted in the conditions and time of transit stated.

6. That the weight of expert evidence as appears in the proceedings of the Board determined such lesions to be of very recent origin, that is, within the period occupied by transit.

7. That there is nothing in present discoveries of bacteriological science to establish an inference of the Board and its officers that a bacterial or germ disease may not be developed during transit such as described.

8. That experience in Scotland and England in the same way as in Canada has shown such disease to be non-contagious from contact of Canadian animals in very large numbers spreading over many years. The contention in the Parkhill-Lindores case in 1892 that one Canadian animal communicated the disease in question is not supported by sufficient evidence in the face of strong improbability.

9. That in all the many thousands of Canadian animals slaughtered in the United Kingdom not a single case of old or encysted pleuro-pneumonia has been found, a condition which it is believed would be impossible if the disease, as alleged, prevailed in Canada.

10. That among 3085 sets of lungs of cattle slaughtered in the abattoirs in November last no case nor trace of the disease in question was discovered. It is believed that if such disease had prevailed in Canada some trace of it would have been found by the test.

11. The conclusion of the Board of Agriculture in their minute that such disaster exists in Canada, and that it is contagious pleuro-pneumonia of a special type, but not different in its "contagious and fatal effects" from the commonly accepted type known in Europe and elsewhere, is altogether irreconcilable with the fact that it cannot be at all found in Canada, and that it has never in any part of the Dominion been known; that no trace of it even has been, nor can be, discovered: This declaration is made after very earnest special search by veterinarians employed for that purpose by the Canadian Government.

12. That the continuing of the restrictive order requiring the slaughter of Canadian cattle at the port of arrival for the reason of the alleged presence of the disease of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada is not supported, and it is believed cannot be, by any proof of its existence.

If the Board of Agriculture should consider it advisable to send one or more veterinarians for any further elucidation of these facts on the authority of the persons employed by themselves, Mr. Angers advises that the offer made in 1892 be repeated, and that he be authorised to pay the expenses from his departmental appropriation applicable to such service.

The Engineering staff of the Public Works Department has prepared plans of proposed further protection works to Toronto Island, with the idea of placing a sum in the estimates at next session of Parliament. Mr. Coatsworth, M.P., was in town a few weeks ago, and strongly urged the Government to do something during the coming season. It is probable that a series of groins will be built on the lake shore of the Island and at right angles to the shore.

A number of shantymen, employed by Mr. George Fraser, on Magnassippi, had a lively experience on Sunday night. A box of sawdust took fire through a match being carelessly dropped into it. In a moment the shanty, in which there were 30 men, took fire. The foreman, William Gendron, jumping from his bunk, seized the burning box and attempted to get out of the door, which was blocked by the excited men. Before egress could be had, four men, Pepin, Desrosiers, Legault and Leon Landriau, all of Ottawa, were fearfully burned. Two were sent to Water-street Hospital.

The Department of Agriculture is advised of the forwarding of one shipment of winter-made butter to England, amounting to 4200 pounds, under the system of Government advances to farmers and dairymen, as outlined some time ago.

The Public Works Department have a staff of men engaged in putting the House of Commons Chamber in order, preparatory to a session of Parliament, whenever it may come.

IN THE IMPERIAL COMMONS.

The Venezuela Boundary Questions—The Armenian Enquiry.

London, March 15.—In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, said, in reply to a question on the subject, that Great Britain has no diplomatic representative at Caraccas, the capital of Venezuela. British interests there, he said, had been for some time in charge of the German representative. The British Government were ready to take steps for an amicable arrangement of the differences existing between the two countries, and had communicated that fact to Venezuela in [illegible], and again in 1893. The latter communication had never been answered by Venezuela, and Great Britain must, therefore, maintain the provisional boundary settled upon, which, however, does not embrace the whole of the British claim. Venezuela has been informed that Great Britain is willing to submit the question on possession of the territory outside of the Schonberg line to arbitration, but that she could not agree to arbitration in regard to territory which has been settled as part of the British colony.

Sir Edward, referring to the labors of the Armenian Commission sitting at Moosh, said that in consequence of representations made by the European delegates steps had been taken to provide the commission with an additional dragoman. The commission, he said, would have every possible assistance to prevent interference with the enquiry and to secure its efficiency.

Sir William Harcourt For Speaker.

London, March 14.—The Globe asserts that intimations have been conveyed to certain members of the Opposition that Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will accept the Speakership of the House of Commons. His candidature is not opposed. If this is settled Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman will succeed Sir William Harcourt as Government leader in the House.

Belgian Buyers For Canadian Horses.

Antwerp, March 14.—A syndicate is forming in Belgium to import Canadian horses. Its agents will go to Canada to open the trade.

Lindsay, March 15.—An incendiary fire in Sylvester Bros.' Agricultural Implement Manufactory last night caused $8,000 damage. Insured.

Waterloo Shoddy Factory Gone.

Waterloo, March 15.—Bauer & Co.'s shoddy factory was burned this morning, the engine house alone being saved. Loss $3000, no insurance.

Suicide By Chloroform.

Medford, Mass., March 15.—James W. Watts, an expert steel engraver, committed suicide last night by inhaling chloroform. He was one of the last survivors of the old school of line engravers.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. 17d&wly

Bohemia is so called because it was settled by the Boii, a tribe of Germans.

Covered With Liver Spots.

GENTLEMEN,—I was covered with Liver Spots over my back and chest. I took three bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters and am now perfectly cured of Liver Complaint. I can truly say that I think B.B.B. the best medicine ever discovered.
L. KITCHEN, Hamilton, Ont.

Ecuador means "Equator," an allusion to its geographical position.

SIGNS OF WORMS are variable appetite, itching at the nose, etc. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is the best worm expeller.

Egypt to the Hebrews and ever since was "the land of the oppression."

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

The Sahara is so named from the Arabic word signifying "desert."

BILIOUSNESS AND LIVER COMPLAINT, Headache, etc., are cured by Burdock Pills.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says:—"I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurence to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds."

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R.Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

SURPRISE SOAP

While the best for all household uses, has peculiar qualities for easy and quick washing of clothes. READ the directions on the wrapper.

156 ST. CROIX SOAP M'F'G. CO., St. Stephen, N. B.

STUDENTS!
. . Are in attendance at . .
BELLEVILLE
BUSINESS COLLEGE.

From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and from all parts of Ontario.

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From seven different business colleges are in attendance at BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

It is the largest, most substantial, and best equipped business college in Canada.

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BELLEVILLE Business College......
ROBERT BOGLE,
Principal and Proprietor.

Up To Date

Our Store up to date.
Our Stock up to date.
Our King Shirt up to date.
New Store, new Goods, new Prices.
Everything new, bright and cheerful.
New Collars and Cuffs, new Neckwear.
New Gloves, new Shirts, new Braces.
Everything new and up to date.
Come and see our alterations and try our new Patent King Shirt.

A. E. FISH & CO.
The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gent's Furnishers, of Belleville.

- FINE TAILORING -

We have moved into the Store lately occupied by
MR. MILLS.

OUR NEW . . .
SPRING GOODS
Arriving daily. Inspection solicited.

A. N. REID.
MR. MINOR, Cutter.

C. G. ROW.

Our stock being very heavy we have decided to give the public a chance to buy small quantities at reduced prices.

Fresh supply of fresh Fish just received for Lent. Fresh frozen, smoked, dried, green, pickled, boneless, shell and canned, the best quality and brands.

A special lot of Lochfyne herring in small kegs, fresh salted.

Choice family Groceries in every variety. Special line of Teas that defy competition. Redpath's finest Sugars.

Also a fine lot of Chinaware. Dinner Sets a specialty.

Also Flour and Feed
Telephone No. 33.

THE
WARWICKS
Are here. See them at
FOSTER'S!
OPEN TO-NIGHT.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for
Coughs,
Colds,
Sore Throat,
Bronchitis,
Weak Lungs,
Consumption,
Loss of Flesh,
Emaciation,
Weak Babies,
Growing Children,
Poor Mothers' Milk,
Scrofula,
Anæmia;
in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective *nourishment. Send for Pamphlet. FREE.*
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAR. 15.

CASKEY FOR NORTH HASTINGS.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr A. W. Carscallen, M. P. for North Hastings, from public life, it became necessary for the Conservatives of North Hastings to choose another gentleman to represent them in the next election for the Commons. Accordingly they met, in convention duly called, at Madoc on the 14th inst., and on the first ballot chose Mr. John Caskey as their candidate.

That Mr. Caskey will prove worthy of the confidence thus flatteringly shown by his fellow Conservatives of the riding and that he will faithfully represent them in Parliament we have no doubt whatever. An acquaintance with Mr. Caskey, extending over many years, enables us to speak of him as a man who is worthy of confidence, because he has proved himself thoroughly reliable in public affairs and active and earnest in support of Conservative principles.

Mr. Caskey, who is a farmer, resides in the township of Madoc, and has had a long experience in the Township and County Councils as Deputy Reeve and Reeve, in which positions he served his constituents faithfully and effectually.

The estimation in which he is held in the constituency is evidenced by the proceedings at the convention, and, whilst we have no doubt of his election, we urge every reader of the INTELLIGENCER to give him a hearty support in his candidacy for the high position of M. P. for the staunch old riding of North Hastings.

In Mr. Carscallen, who has occupied the position for two years—succeeding Sir Mackenzie Bowell on his appointment as leader of the Senate in 1892—North Hastings has had a highly efficient representative, and sympathy is felt for him on all hands in the cause of his retirement from public life, and hope for the speedy recovery of Mrs. Carscallen, whom he accompanied some weeks ago to the west, for the benefit of her health.

PROTECTION.

Some farmers have an idea that the aim of the present Government has been to crush the agriculturist. This is due to the Liberal leaders, who have not lost an opportunity to disquiet the farmer—and, in the past, they succeeded in causing some of the yeomanry to leave the farm and go to cities or the United States, where they have invariably fared worse, and are now showing it by returning to their farms.

Protection is also heralded as the ruination of any agricultural country, but let the working of the Conservative protection in Canada, answer. Farm implements are quite a necessary thing on a farm. They are bought as cheaply here as elsewhere, and to prevent combines, which would keep the price up, the Government has reduced the duty on them from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent.

Then comes the farmer's living. Protection does not affect that. Articles which are a necessity, or those which are not produced here, are admitted without a duty. Every one knows this—for the buying capacity of a dollar is double what it was in Mr. Mackenzie's time.

A few years ago Canada had no pork industry. The Armours, of Chicago, supplied the cities and towns with meat, which Canada did not produce. The lumber shanties of Ontario were eating imported pork. Was protection a benefit to the farmer, when the Government protected it to the extent of 3cts. a pound? Let the lucrative pork industry which Canada now has, decide that point.

Then to get a more definite idea of the people's wants, the Cabinet sent the Controllers through the country so as to hold interviews with the farmers and others, and in consequence, the revision of the tariff list saw many more articles on the free list, and a reduction of duty on others.

Apart from the value of protection to the farmer, we find the Experimental Farms of the Dominion doing a grand work, and to such an extent that farming is rapidly becoming a science. The cheese industry has grown rapidly to wonderful proportions, until it may be said to monopolize the British market; and this same Government, which the Liberals claim do not help the farmer, are now trying to induce the English to like the flavor of our butter as well as they do that of our cheese.

Why should Protection give way to Mr. Laurier's new English Free Trade?

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.
In order to be healthy this is necessary.

PALE CHILDREN
With poor appetites and frequent coughs, should be given a few bottles of . . . . . Campbell's
Skrei Cod Liver Oil.
Doctors recommend it because it is pure and easy to take and to digest.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

New Millinery—Colors—Trimmings—Ribbons—Suits—New Silks—Wools.

For the INTELLIGENCER.

In new millinery, rough or fancy straws, especially the former, are the rule, and trimmings are extremely lavish in quantity and reckless in combinations of color. Wide brimmed hats are sometimes extremely wide and the majority in fanciful shapes, with full, high garniture, but as manifestly such styles are unsuited to a large class of persons, there are numerous toques or turbans, which by the addition of narrow velvet strings, do duty as bonnets; strings however being at a discount and not worn by many to whose advancing years they would be very becoming.

COLORS

are extremely bright, since the bright pink shades of the winter are repeated, with a liberal quota of green and these two are sometimes united with quite a glare. The bluet shades are seen again, but hardly with a former distinction. In ribbons there is an extraordinary range and choice is afforded in satin that may be double-faced, gros grain, taffeta, gauze, crepon with satin stripes or plisse, that is woven in folds, of which the inner one is a contrast or a lighter shade of the same hue as the outer fold and in either case is shown in glimpses, as the ribbon is made into loops. Taffeta ribbon stamped with chene patterns of small flowers, is extremely fashionable, because such styles lead in summer silks and narrow stripes for a similar reason, are popular.

IN SILKS

chene patterns are generally enclosed within narrow stripes and other varieties of silk show stripes, because such style is especially adapted to fancy waists. Much attention also is given to black silks, because skirts made of them are a chosen contrast to independent silk waists and among a large line at Lord & Taylor's, mention may be made of brocade in enormous patterns on satin or gros grain surfaces. Brocades of less size are seen of course and there is great choice in satin, moire and gros grain.

SUITS

of two or three pieces, skirt and jacket, or skirt, jacket and waistcoat, are to be worn and with waistcoats, the jacket is cut away to show them and fastened by one or three buttons. Great use will be made of these fancy vests, to give color effects and rich silks for the purpose, are in Paisley or Oriental mixtures. Skirts are close fitting in front and at the sides, with fullness massed at the back and as they are untrimmed, the finish at the foot is of great importance. The best is given by S.H. and M. skirt bindings and being on a true bias, they are easy to put on, the first step being to baste smoothly on the material, with both right sides together. A quarter inch seam should then be taken, after which, the binding must be turned over on the wrong side, until both edges are exactly even. The binding should then be basted again and lastly hemmed down on the upper edge. Finally press the binding with a warm iron, protecting it by a bit of crinoline and when the bastings are taken out, the binding will extend very slightly below the edge of the skirt, thus affording complete protection and giving an elegant finish.

LOOSELY WOVEN WOOLS

harmonize with loosely woven rough straws and some are so open as to require a light weight silk lining. Mixed wools are subordinate to plain black, because the latter are best suited to fancy waists, and nothing is more stylish than crepon, though of course, there must be choice among other goods.

LUCY CARTER

An Absurd Policy.

If we had a foreign market that took from us every year over a hundred million dollars' worth of agricultural products, a market that preferred our produce above all others, what would our farmers think of a political party that should propose to drop it? They would think that party mentally unfitted to be trusted with the public business of this country, and would throw the whole weight of their votes against it at polls. Now it is not our good fortune to have a foreign market so partial to our exports, but we have a home market of at least this magnitude. We have also a political party that proposes to give it up. The actual situation is the same, therefore, as in the supposed case. Our farmers have a $100,000,000 market which the Liberal party means to throw open to the farmers of all other countries. If we had a foreign market of equal capacity our farmers would have to pay freight and more or less foreign to get our stuff into it, and ocean freights, according to Mr. Mulock, are apt to be put up high on some heavy farm staples. The home market also costs the farmers something for protection, though certainly less than it would cost them to place the same quantity of produce in foreign markets, with the tariffs of the world as they are now. Markets are not to be picked up every day. They are in fact the great want of our time, coveted by all exporting nations, and jealously guarded by all countries but Great Britain. To get them by treaty is a matter of hard bargaining, in which one side always wants as much as the other. There are no markets lying around unclaimed or unoccupied. If the Liberals were in power they would surely be on the watch to find new markets. But why should they look for that abroad which they gave away at home? Having given it away they would have nothing to offer as an equivalent for trade privileges in the foreign countries to which they look for the sale of our farm products. The protective barriers would, therefore, be maintained against us by the United States, South American countries, and the nations of Europe. In the face of the tremendous competition that now disputes the foreign markets, our farmers could not hope to sell abroad a quantity of produce equal to that now sold at home, except at prices ruinously low. The Liberals lightly propose to bring the farmer to this pass. They want him to make an unconditional surrender to outsiders of a market that buys most of his surplus produce. This he is to do for nothing. He is to dispossess himself of his customers and get nothing for his goodwill. But he is expected to stay in business, embrace a life of poverty, and be borne up by his self-approval at having made shipwreck of his affairs for a principle. The Liberals must take the farmers to be a meek and simple type of person. The farmers have a market that they hold, not by the uncertain tenure of a treaty, but by their votes. They will be pretty certain to renew their hold on it at next election. They will not do as the United States farmers did, vote first and rue afterwards. Yet the loss of farmers across the line, as a result of the last tariff revision there, was a paltry thing compared with the disaster that free trade would bring upon Canadian Farmers.—Mail and Empire.

A Sure Remedy for Neuralgia.

Neuralgia is one of the most common and distressing complaints incidental to this climate. It is not confined to any particular season, for whilst most general in the winter seasons, yet many suffer its excruciating agony in the heat of summer. In late years this form of disease has become better known, and consequently the means of relief have become greatly increased in numbers, as well as in efficacy. Among the most powerful and penetrating combinations placed within the reach of the public for the relief of neuralgia, we can mention no remedy equal to or more certain than Polson's Nerviline. Its power over pain is something wonderful, and we advise a trial for neuralgia, or any other painful complaints.

Not Crude Material.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil perfected and is prepared upon the principle of its digestion and assimilation in the human system, hence it is given without disturbing the stomach.

A great discovery—Jacob Finkle's velvet molasses candy.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Two Important Resolutions by the Patrons

TOUCHING TWO OF THEIR PLANKS.

Appointment of County Officials By Direct Vote of the Electors — Reduction of Judges' and Local Masters' Fees Proposed—Bills To Amend the Municipal and Assessment Acts.

Toronto, March 15.—The Patron Party in the Legislature placed on the notice paper yesterday a batch of resolutions, which will in all probability give rise to some interesting discussions and close voting when they come before the House. Mr. McNichol has a motion favoring the election of all county officials except county judges by a direct vote of the municipal electors. Mr. Haycock will move that the commutation to the judges and local masters should be reduced so as not to exceed the revenues derived from the fees in respect of which the commutation allowance is paid. Mr. Caven will bring in a resolution that registry offices should be inspected in a manner to afford a better safeguard against fraud in regard to the proportion of the revenue payable by the registrar.

The session of the House yesterday was dull and uninteresting. For several hours the estimates were discussed in Committee of Supply, but nothing important transpired.

Mr. Haycock introduced a bill to amend the Municipal Act, providing that when a municipality pays 40 per cent. of the cost of a granolithic stone, asphalt or brick sidewalk, under the local improvement plan, those who pay the other 60 per cent. shall be exempted from only 60 per cent. of their portion of the general rate of the municipality for sidewalks within the municipality.

Mr. Richardson brought in a bill proposing several changes in the Municipal Act, as follows: That in the qualifications of candidates for members of councils the incumbrances upon the property under which qualification is claimed shall not be considered; that township councils shall have the power to remunerate their presiding reeves; that by a by-law the head of a municipality may be empowered to detain an indigent in a House of Industry for a term not greater than a year.

Mr. Richardson also introduced an amendment to the Registry Act, requiring registrars to send to the clerks of municipalities a yearly list of all transfers of land.

Mr. Little's bill to amend the Assessment Act and Mr. McKay's bill respecting the inspection of building societies were read a first time.

At the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee, Mr. Noxon, Inspector of Prisons, was instructed to prepare a statement showing the goods that are at present purchased by tender and otherwise, and to suggest what, if any, articles might be purchased by tender which are not at present secured in that way.

A deputation from Albemarle and Teeswater waited upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the purpose of asking for a grant for a road to connect, through the township of Albemarle, the two leading highways running north and south in the Bruce Peninsula.

The Speaker gave his second dinner last night.

Mr. Howland will ask whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce during the present session acts for the prevention of sales of merchandise, stock in trade, with intent to defraud creditors, and for amending the Registry Act by reuniting the Toronto Registry Offices and abolishing the office of registrar of East Toronto.

Mr. Whitney will enquire whether the Government has decided upon the establishment of a Normal School at London.

DESTROYED A $20,000 NOTE

Which Was Obtained By Alleged False Pretences.

Montreal, March 15.—Considerable excitement was this afternoon caused in the Stock Exchange by the forced liquidation of telegraph, cable, and gas stocks, held by the Quebec Bank as security for advances made to the broking firm of Meredith & O'Brien, who had in turn secured them from small brokers as security for loans and margins. However, no great break in prices occurred, and the firm passed the clearing house all right.

The Stock Exchange Committee held a meeting, but look on it as a matter of mutual adjustment between the parties. Most of the stock was bought low down, and the advance may clear the bank and the brokers.

The sale was caused by the non-payment of a $20,000 note of the firm's.

James O'Brien, jr., a son of James O'Brien, sr., the well-known wholesale merchant, has been arrested at the instance of Thomas McDougall, general manager of the Quebec Bank, on a charge of false pretences in regard to this note. Mr. O'Brien, jr., was released on bail and the enquete set for Monday, but a settlement is probable. The note was signed by the firm, endorsed by James O'Brien, sr., and has been overdue since March 4.

O'Brien, jr., got possession of the note on a promise that his father would re-endorse or pay the cash, but Mr. McDougall alleges that instead of doing so Mr. O'Brien, sr., destroyed the note. The complaint alleges that it was false that Mr. O'Brien, sr., had promised to re-endorse, and hence the arrest and forced liquidation.

Snider in North Waterloo

Elmira, Ont., March 15.—The Reform convention for North Waterloo met here this afternoon. I. E. Bowman, the present member, declined to stand, and E. W. B. Snider, ex-M.L.A. for this riding, was nominated.

Toronto Markets.

Flour—The market is firmer, owing to higher prices of wheat. Holders are asking $2.75 to $2.85 for straight rollers, Toronto freights.

Bran—A car offered at $15.50 west, with $15 bid. Small lots are $17 here and shorts $18.

Wheat—Offerings very light and prices firmer, owing to strength of outside markets. White wheat sold at 62 1-2c on the Northern, and holders generally asking 63c. There is a good demand for No. 1 Manitoba hard, with sales at 81c west, and at 83 1-2c, grinding in transit. The quotations at North Bay are 82c to 82 1-2c.

Barley—Trade is quiet and prices unchanged. No. 1 is quoted at 50c to 51c, No. 2 at 46c to 47c and feed at 43c to 45c.

Oats—The demand is good and prices rule firm, there being sales outside west at 35c for white, and east at 35c. Cars on track quoted at 38c.

Peas—Offerings small and prices unchanged, exporters paying 58c and local dealers 59c to 60c.

Rye—There is little or nothing offering and prices are quoted at about 45c east.

Buckwheat—Trade is quiet, with sales outside at 39c to 40c.

Sayboy—I want to make a match with Madge. Gayboy—Why don't you do it? Sayboy—Her father says it takes money to start a match factory on his premises.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

She—Do you think I look as old as they say I do? He—If you mean the gentlemen, I say yes; but if you mean as old as your lady friends say, I say no, decidedly.—Boston Transcript.

Mr. Wixham—Did you ask that new girl to show you her recommendations? Mrs. Wixham—No; recommendations don't amount to anything. I've given them myself.—Somerville Journal.

Boy—Shovel off your snow? Lady—No. I've got a husband who can do it. Boy—My goodness, you look too young to be married. Lady—Ahem! Well, you can do it.—Harper's Weekly.

MOUNTAINEERING.

FATAL ASCENT OF THE GROSS-GLOCKNER ON CHRISTMAS.

How Three Members of the Austrian Alpine Club Lost Their Lives—Experience of a Member of the English Alpine Club.

The three young Viennese mountaineers, Dr. Cohn, Dr. Patzau, and Herr Robert Pick, who lost their lives on Christmas Day while attempting to make a mid-winter ascent of the Austrian Matterhorn, as the Gross-Glockner is often called, have added three more victims to the already formidable list of fatalities that have occurred on that mountain, the number of which forms another point of similarity between the two giant peaks of Switzerland and the Austria Tyrol. In summer the Austrian peak is a comparatively easy climb, but in winter the risks from avalanches as well as those arising in consequence of the length of the tramp through deep snow, bad weather, and from the steepness of the last bit of ice-work are very considerable. The three members of

THE AUSTRIAN ALPINE CLUB,

who were all trained mountaineers, lost their lives, there is little room for doubt, in consequence of their vainglorious attempt to "do" the peak without guides, which, while quite possible in summer, is far too riskful in winter, when intimate knowledge of the weather and snow conditions is essential. The three climbers were in an exhausted condition long before they reached the dangerous parts of the expedition, and they were presumably swept from the face of the ice slope, which is the only approach to the main peak from that side, by the first gusts of the snowstorm which burst over that part of the Tyrol on Christmas Day. Two of them half fell, half slid, some six hundred feet, while the third went down double the distance. Their bodies were recovered and brought back only on the fifth day by the intrepid guides from Kals, the little village from where the ascent was attempted. Quite a pathetic incident is connected with the death of Dr. Cohn, for the Veinnese lady to whom he was engaged died of the shock which the news gave her, and the two were buried on the same day. The last serious accident on the Glockner occurred in the summer of 1886, when a well-known Austrian mountaineer, the Marquis Pallavicini, and three companions lost their lives by falling down some of the immense precipices which form the northern face of the great peak, and which are among the highest in the Alps.

The first successful winter ascent of the Gross-Glockner was carried out by the well-known English mountaineer Mr. Baillie-Grohman, with four guides, on the 1st and 2nd January, 1875. This member of

THE ENGLISH ALPINE CLUB,

who, as his book, "Camps in the Rockies," shows, has also done a good deal of mountain exploration in the Alps of North America, recently wrote a letter to a London morning paper giving not only the particulars of the last accident, but mentioning incidentally some details of his own ascent nineteen years ago, which so far has remained the only successful one at that season. Mr. Baillie-Grohman writes: "Leaving Kals on New Year's Day at 2 p. m., we reached the top of the Klein-Glockner, after a weary tramp of eleven hours through three feet and four feet of snow and some subsequent stiff ice work, between eight and nine the following morning. The top of this peak is ordinarily a sharp cone, from which a knife-like ridge runs towards the adjacent summit of the Gross-Glockner, which is only a trifle higher. Towards the north the Klein-Glockner falls off in one of the most profound precipices to be found anywhere in the Alps, for a stone flung by giant hand from this spot would first touch terra firma on the Pasterzen glacier.

NEARLY 400 FEET BELOW.

To our surprise we found on getting to this point, instead of a sharp rocky point, a broad platform of snow some 60 ft. long and from 12 to 16 ft. wide. Being anxious to show ourselves to the people of Helligenblut (a rival village from where several attempts had been made to gain the top in winter), who, we knew, were on the look out for us, the leading guide and I, forgetting for the moment the most ordinary precaution, stepped almost to the very edge of the platform. Sticking my bergstock into the snow with some force, so as to make a rest for my telescope, it almost slipped through my hands, and looking down through the hole it had made, I saw the Pasterzen Glacier straight below me. We had been standing for some seconds, or perhaps minutes, on a snow cornice jutting out into space, which the wintry gales had drifted against the brink of this stupendous abyss. By a side view we subsequently obtained from the ridge connecting the lower with the higher peak, we saw that where the cornice joined the rock it was only about three feet thick, while where I stood it seemed no more than a third, or at most, half that thickness."

Collector—You say that you are not liable to income tax? Why, you must be spending $25,000 a year! Jack Dashing—Very likely; but what has that to do with my income?—New York Sun.

Nocturnal Animals.

The true nocturnal animals are those which can find their food only at night. With the exception of the owls and bats, lemurs, lorises and nightjars, opossums, which are partly insectivorous, they are nearly all insect eaters, and though the last, like the owls, do move with rapidity and some precision when once disturbed, the others might be distinguished from those creatures which are only nocturnal by necessity by the absence of that wakefulness in sleep which the latter possess in such a marked degree. The bats, lemurs and lorises are, during the day, steeped and drugged with slumber.

If once discovered, they make no effort to escape; like the opossums, which let the "black fellow" chop them out of their holes in the hollow trees without moving from their sleeping places, it does not seem possible for them to awaken. Light benumbs their faculties like freezing cold, and they seek darkness with the same instinct that a human being, with senes benumbed by sickness demands more light. Bats, the only purely nocturnal animals in this country, show this charcteristic in its completest form. Their daylight sleep paralyzes them, though not because they are unable to see and fly with safety in the sunlight, for they can do both. But if handled and disturbed, they make no effort even to spread their wings, and seem unable to shake off the drowsy influence.

Not even the great night-flying moths are so completely the slaves of this unyielding habit of diurnal sleep. Contrasted with this deep repose, the slumber of the great body of herbivorous animals is so light and broken that it may be doubted whether their senses are ever so completely at rest as to deserve the name of sleep at all. In human sleep the sense of hearing is that which remains awake longest, and to which the brain most readily responds. But in sound and heavy sleep hearing often suggests a long train of thought in dreams before the brain awakens to a sense of reality. In most sleeping animals its warning is instantaneous, and the faculties obey the call for action with no apparent interval of inertia.—The Spectator.

FRIDAY IS NOT UNLUCKY.

The Abused Day Has Been Quite Prolific in Happy Events.

In spite of superstition, Friday is not an unlucky day. In fact, it can be proved by the most important happenings in the history of this and other countries that Friday is the most fortunate day in the week. For thirteen years past I have been collecting important events that have happened on Fridays, writes Marvin R. Clark. I venture to say that stronger proof cannot be submitted and ask you to cut it out and paste it in your scrap-book, where you may find it when your heart weakens with an attack of superstition.

On Friday, August 21, 1492, Christopher Columbus first sailed upon his great voyage of discovery from Palos, in Spain. On the 11th day of September, which happened upon a Friday, while in mid-ocean, to the consternation of his officers and men, the needle of the compass fluctuated and fell off in an unexplainable manner, and it was then that all but Columbus lost faith in the enterprise. It was on Friday, October 12, 1492, that Columbus first discovered land. On Friday, January 4, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, where he landed in safety on a Friday. On Friday, November 22, 1493, he arrived at Hispaniola, on his second voyage to America. It was on Friday, June 13, 1494, that he discovered the continent of America.

On Friday, March 5, 1496, Henry VIII. of England, gave John Cabot, his commission which led to his discovery of North America. This is the first American state paper in England.

Friday, September 7, 1505, Melendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States by forty years.

Friday, November 10, 1620, the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, made the harbor of Provincetown, and on the same day signed the august compact, the forerunner of our present constitution. On Friday, December 22, 1620, the Pilgrims made their final landing on Plymouth Rock.

George Washington was born on Friday, February 22, 1732, in Westmoreland Co., Va., near the banks of the Potomac river.

The first Masonic lodge in America was organized on Friday, November 21, 1721.

Bismarck, Gladstone and Disraeli were born on Friday.

Friday, April 8, 1646, the first known newspaper advertisement was published in The Imperial Intelligencer, in England.

Friday, July 1, 1825, Gen. Lafayette was welcomed to Boston and feasted by the Freemasons and citizens and attended at the laying of the corner-stone at Bunker's Hill of the monument erected to perpetuate the rememberance of the defenders of the rights and liberties of America.

The Hudson river was discovered on Friday, March 25, 1609.

On Friday, March 18 1776, the "stamp act" was repealed in England.

Friday, November 28, 1814, the first newspaper ever printed by steam, The London Times, was printed.

On Friday, January 13, 1785, Gen. Winfield Scott was born in Dinwiddie Co., Va.

Friday, May 14, 1586, Gabriel Fahrenhet, usually regarded as the inventor of the common mercurial thermometer, was born. It was he who first noticed that water boils at different degrees of temperature, according to the weight of the atmospheric column resting upon it—that is, it requires less heat to make it boil on the summit than at the foot of a high mountain. Wherever the English language prevails the graduation of Fahrenheit is generally preferred.

Friday, December 25, 1742, Sir Isaac Newton, the illustrious philosopher, was born.

Martin Luther, was born on a Friday, November 10, 1543, at Elseben, in the county of Mansfield, in Upper Saxony.

George Stephenson, the father of railways, was born on a Friday.

The Great Eastern left the Irish coast to lay the Atlantic cable on Friday, and reached Heart's Content on Friday.

Queen Victoria was married on a Friday.

The battle of Waterloo was fought, the Bastile destroyed, Moscow was burned and the battle of New Orleans was fought on Fridays.

On Friday, January 1, 1808, the importation of slaves into the United States was prohibited by Congress.—New York Advertiser.

Girls Coasting on Palm Leaves.

Wellesley College girls are having gay times nowadays, and if you see any of them in town with battered cheeks, skinned noses, and bruised hands you need ask no questions, for they have been coasting! Splendid opportunities there are for coasting at Wellesley; there are plenty of hills and plenty of room right there on the grounds. I was greatly amused when they told me about sliding down that hill exactly in front of the college on dustpans! It all came about this way:

One inventive genius did not have a sled and did not know where to borrow one; but the crust was perfection and of short duration, so while she stood, with her task of sweeping just concluded, with dustpan in hand, the thought, "Why not use the dustpan?" came like an inspiration, and out she skipped to the top of the hill, and down she sped, seated in state in her dustpan. The news spread and the craze grew until every dustpan on the premises was well worn out. After that, palm-leaf fans were pressed into service, and it is whispered that pillows have now and then proved the most agreeable and satisfactory of conveyances.—Boston Advertiser.

Preferred the Real Thing.

Whether real kissing shall be allowed on the stage is the question that is now agitating Vienna. In a play given lately at the Raimund theatre a good deal of kissing was required in the most important scene; the actress subjected to it held out for ten performances, when her husband interfered and insisted that the kissing should be make believe. The manager refused to yield and dismissed the actress, who is pretty and popular. Thereupon the Freudenblatt collected the opinions of all well-known German, French and Hungarian actresses and found that nine-tenths of them were in favor of the real kiss. The men were not asked.—New York Sun.

Mrs. Ashpen—I found it almost impossible this morning to get a man to shovel snow. Mrs. Dustbin—Poor fellows! I suppose they're all too busy looking for work.—Roxbury Gazette.

Old Skrooge—Do you think, young man, you could support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed? Her suitor—I could, but I'm not mean enough to do it.—Chicago Record.

Buggins—How do you, being a bachelor, know so much about women's bonnets, and so little about the drama? Muggins—Oh, I spend a great deal of time at the theatres.—Philadelphia Record.

Sunday school teacher—When George Washington's father forgave him for cutting down the cherry tree what lesson did it teach? Little Johnnie—That he had buried the hatchet.—Judge.

= = DINNER = =

- - WARE - -

You'll need to be as careful in buying dishes as you would if choosing cloth. "Strippled" edge means poor gilding, flown blue, gold line, Royal blue, &c., &c. are names that mean anything or ware of doubtful quality, such as usually goes by the name of "Grocery" crockery.

Imagine a great china store like this, with 50 patterns in dinner sets to pick from, 80 patterns in Tea sets and 60 in Bedroom. We do the trade by our attention to it exclusively. We make this the best place to deal in for dishes.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

R·I·P·A·N·S
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

SPECIAL MENTION.

—North Bay has been selected as the county town of Algoma by 176 majority.

—Frank Rawlin, of Hamilton, is pickling horse flesh and exporting it to Siberia.

WILL BE FOUND AN EXCELLENT remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

WILL POSITIVELY CURE SICK HEADACHE and prevent its return Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

THE WELL KNOWN STRENGTHENING properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

It is not to be wondered at that Ayer's Pills are in such universal demand. For the cure of constipation, biliousness, or any other complaint needing a laxative, these pills are unsurpassed. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, and every dose is effective.

For Sore Throat, Sudden Colds and Diphtheria, no remedy has ever been discovered so powerful to cure as Davis' PAIN-KILLER. As a Liniment it has no equal in curing Rheumatism or Neuralgia, Burns and Bruises, and wounds of every description. It is the cheapest and best remedy ever offered to the public. Only 25c. for big 2 ounce bottle.

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarred from eating these tempting fruits, but they need nor abstain if they have Dr. J.D. Kellog's Dysentery Cordial, and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

Don't Make any Mistake

When you are threatened with consumption or lung troubles and get the wrong kind of Emulsion. There is only one perfect, pleasant and effective preparation of that life-giving substance and it is Miller's Emulsion. There is no bad taste to this preparation. It is compounded on an entirely new principle, by which the vital energy of the Liver of the Norwegian Cod Fish is retained and incorporated with the hypophosphites of lime and soda, making the most potent blood maker known to science. It has saved thousands of young lives, and is revolutionizing the old methods of consumption treatment. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughf, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c and $1 at all Drug Stores.

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.
248ds&w1y

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

WANTED—Good General Housekeeper. Apply Box 565. 264dtf

TO LET.

DWELLING in Bellevue Terrace. Apply to MRS. W. H. GRAHAM, house No. 1.

WANTED TO RENT.

A HOUSE within five or ten minutes walk of the market. Possession to be had April 1st. Address P. O. Box 622.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TANNERY AND FUR Dressing business; established ten years; large custom trade; splendid locality; corner of Canifton road and Mill street. A chance. Cause of sale—death. Apply at premises or P.O. Box 161. 264d3tw1t

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR ACRES on the Front of Sidney with good buildings and plenty of fruit. Also a fine young horse to sell or exchange for a bicycle. F. M. VANBLARICOM, Moira St., West Belleville. 264d6tw1t

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary or commission, to sell Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business. Fall plowing all done.
249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to
MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Street.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1895, for the privilege of collecting the tolls and revenues of the Bay of Quinte Bridge for the year commencing April 1st, 1895 and ending March 31st, 1896.

Parties tendering will be required to give security for the due performance of the contract, a form of which can be seen and other particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order of the Board.
U. E. THOMPSON,
Sec'y-Treas.
Belleville, March 5th, 1895. 250d2wks

See That Window!

To See is
To Admire

OUR IMPORTED LACES!

For Style—Unsurpassed.
For Value—Unequalled.

They embrace:
All the newest styles in white, cream and black and are imported direct from the makers in Europe.

See Them!
Price Them!!
Buy Them!!!

NATHAN JONES.

Great Fire Sale!
—OF—
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, CHINAWARE!

A portion of my stock which was stored in the second flat, including Teas, Spices, Soaps, Canned Goods, Woodenware, Etc., and received more or less damage by smoke and water at the recent fire, will be cleared out at FIRE PRICES! Call and inspect. All are bargains.

C. G. ROW,
Front Street. - - - Belleville.
(Next to Jas. Wallace's.)
Bargains in Fresh Fish.

LOOK!
FEDORA HATS
- - $1.00 - -

MINAKER,
The Hatter and Furnisher,
2 doors North of Foot Bridge.

Whisks!

We have just received a fine line of these goods at 10, 15, 20 and 25c. We can't tell you much about them on paper, so drop in and see them at . . . . .

J. S. McKEOWN'S
DRUG STORE,
Opposite Foot Bridge.

CHEAP
CHEAPER
CHEAPEST
Ordered Clothing!

Spring Stock complete,
Suits at Bottom Prices,
Special drive in Pantings,
Goods bought here cut free.

GEO. R. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Next John McKeown.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,
Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c. All work first-class.
254d1m E. J. BURTON.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS.

NEW LACES,
NEW LACES,
NEW LACES.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES.

NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,

NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We are now showing the latest styles in he above goods at popular prices.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 7, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAR. 15.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

Fish's Shict Sale.

To-morrow (Saturday,) we shall have a special sale of shirts, collars and cuffs, all new and nice fresh goods. At special prices, see our window.—A. E. Fish & Co.

CITY AND DISTRICT.

Revival services are being held in Holloway St. Methodist Church.

Two tramps sought sweet repose beneath the city time piece last night.

Four liquor cases were called in the police court this morning, but were enlarged for a week.

Commercial travellers are out in force. There were 51 of them in Brockville yesterday, according to the Recorder.

The Royal Templars will give an entertainment in their hall this evening. Refreshments will also be served.

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

Pleasant, fragrant, indispensable and preserves the teeth. Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents. 261d m,w,f

An article, specially contributed to the INTELLIGENCER by a correspondent at New York which gives details of the spring fashions for ladies, will be found in another column.

The gentlemen from the United States, who have been negotiating for the establishment of steel works here, will be in the city next week to talk the matter over with the business men.

A party of about twenty young people drove over to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Chislett, at Rednerville, last evening and spent a very enjoyable time. They returned at an early hour this morning.

The names of Ald. Doyle, Ald. Harte, Jas. Knox, G. A. Booth, Mr. Huyck and D.E.K. Stewart, jr., were accidentally omitted from the list of those who attended the Board of Trade banquet in honor of the Premier on Tuesday night.

The speediest and most reliable remedy for all derangements of the throat and lungs is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This wonderful preparation checks coughing and induces refreshing sleep affords great relief, even in the advanced stages of consumption.

Mr. Frederick Villiers, the noted war correspondent, will make a tour of Canada. His agent has written W. N. Ponton for terms, but as he has not the time to devote to it he will turn the correspondence over to anyone who wishes it. Mr. Villiers would no doubt be a drawing card for anybody that would engage him.

Nearly everyone likes in some measure to follow the fashion, but just now the fashion in shoes is likely to bring a good crop of corns. To avoid this the shoe dealer has to be wise in his selection and while shoes should have a narrow appearance they should be roomy inside. This is just what Haines & Lockett have paid particular attention to and they can give you lots of style and at the same time lots of comfort.

PERSONAL.

Ald. Doyle is confined to his room by a cold.

Mrs. G. W. Garrison, of this city, left this morning for Nainamo, B. C.

Mrs. F. H. Thorpe and Master Freddie left yesterday to reside in Toronto.

Mrs. Jas. Ives, of Ogdensburg, is in the city on a visit to her father, Mr. Albert Morton.

W. B. Haines, Manager of the Napanee branch of Haines & Lockett's business, was in the city to-day.

Mrs. E. H. S. McLean, of Revelstoke, B. C., is on the way home to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Detlor, of Chatham, are the guests of Mrs. Detlor's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lockett.

Miss Fretz has returned home from Madoc, where she has been the guest of Mr. Will Brooks and Mr. C. F. Aylesworth.

Miss Clare Ruttan returned to the city yesterday, after enjoying a pleasant visit with her uncle Mr. Will Brooks of Madoc.

Mrs. Scrugham, Belleville, is in town spending a week with her friends here.—Miss Gertrude Bouter, is in Belleville, the guest of Mrs. George Dulmage, Hillside street.—Trenton Courier.

Rev. H. Bruce Kenny, assistant pastor of the Medcalf Street Methodist Church Oshawa, has been given a call to Columbus, six miles north of Oshawa, which he has accepted from the Quarterly Board, subject to the Stationing Committee.

Geo. West, John Billinghurst, J. L. Bronsdon and J. P. Balfour, Toronto; Robt. H. J. Thorpe, New York; D. McLellan, Mount Forest; C. N. Goring and wife, Tonawanda, N. Y.; W. C. Cooper, Leo; A. G. Peale, Dresden; J. W. Parish, E. E. Johnston and Alex. Munroe, Montreal, are guests at the Anglo.

H. C. Helmerdinger and Thos. B. Flint, Montreal; Alf. Jackson, A. T. Johnson and E. Sale, Toronto; S. R. Cleveland, Cardinal; J. A. Hathaway and Joseph Gould, Boston; Chas. F. Newbury, Ottawa; E. Davis, Brockville; J. W. Campbell, Kingston; W. J. Malley and wife, Deseronto, were guests at the Quinte to-day.

CONSERVATIVES IN COUNCIL.

A GRAND GATHERING AT THE NORTH RIDING CONVENTION IN MADOC.

Hearty Expressions of Confidence in the Government—Sir Mackenzie Bowell Complimented on the Honors Conferred Upon Him—Mr. John Caskey Chosen as the Candidate for the Commons—Excellent Speeches by Hon. A. R. Dickey and Others at a Grand Meeting in the Evening.

The Conservatives of North Hastings met in convention at Madoc on the 14th inst., for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the House of Commons at the next election. The convention was called to order by Mr. F. J. Thompson, chairman. The Hall was filled in a very short time. The delegates occupied the centre of the Hall. Before a vote was taken, the following resolutions were proposed and carried:

Moved by Mr. J. Earl Halliwell, seconded by Mr. James Duncan, and resolved, That this convention, representing as it does the Liberal Conservative party of North Hastings, express its warm appreciation of the honors conferred upon its late representative, the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., recognizing, as they do, the valuable services rendered his country in Parliament, and as a member of the Government for nearly thirty years, twenty-five of which he was the representative of this Riding in the House of Commons, and also to convey to Sir Mackenzie Bowell their strong confidence that in the high and responsible position to which he has been called, as Premier of the Dominion of Canada, he will discharge its duties in a way that will be creditable to his past record and in the best interests of Canada, irrespective of classes or creeds.

Moved by Jas. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and seconded by John Tanner, Deputy Reeve, That this Convention of Liberal Conservatives of North Hastings, put on record its confidence in the policy inaugurated in 1878 and styled the "National Policy." That they are deeply impressed with its success, in not only being a great factor in promoting the prosperity of Canada, but also as one of the most effectual safeguards against the present world wide depression of trade.

That though leaders may fall and the country mourn the loss of such eminent statesmen as the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Abbott and the Right Hon. Sir John Thompson—yet we have full confidence in the ability and patriotism of the present Government under the leadership of Sir Mackenzie Bowell to maintain and successfully carry out the policy that has so unmistakably been such a success in the past.

Moved by Mr. J. Earl Halliwell, second by Mr. W. S. Martin, and resolved:

That the selection of a candidate be the first order of business after the opening of this meeting.

That the candidate be selected by ballot without nomination or discussion.

That a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary for an election.

That if there is no election on the first ballot the names of all the candidates for which ballots have been cast shall be read to the delegates in the order of votes received for each. The candidate having the greatest number of votes first and so on down in rotation.

That after the names have been read out any candidate may rise and request that his name be dropped, but no discussion or comment shall be allowed until an election is reached.

That in case of no election a second ballot shall at once be taken and dealt with as before, and if necessary a third or any number of ballots until some one candidate receives a majority of all the votes cast.

That at the close of each ballot, after the first, the number of votes cast for each candidate shall be announced to the delegates together with the names of the candidates.

A letter was read from the present member, Mr. A. W. Carscallen, who is on his way to the far west for the benefit of his wife's health. He thanked the party for the honor conferred upon him by electing him to Parliament, and assuring them of his hearty support of whomsoever the party selected as their candidate.

Balloting for candidates being in order, and before the vote was announced James White moved, seconded by D. E. K. Stewart and resulted, that this Convention stand by the nominee and work for his return as M. P. for the North Riding of Hastings.—Carried.

There were 116 delegates present and the vote was as follows: John Caskey, 89; James Duncan, 19; James Montgomery, 6; Matthew Robinson, 2.

Moved by J. Duncan, seconded by Jas. Montgomery, that the nomination of Mr. Caskey be made unanimous. — Carried. (Great applause and loud cheers for Mr. Casky to speak).

Mr. Caskey, on coming forward, received an ovation. He made a short but excellent speech. He paid a glowing tribute to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and thanked the electors for the honor conferred upon him. He took his seat amidst a storm of cheers.

Mr. J. E. Halliwell was called upon and made a short address. W. S. Martin, Warden, also spoke for a short time and was followed by Mr. W. B. Northrup, M.P. Hon. A. R. Dickey and W. C. Mikel.

The evening meeting was a great success. The hall was filled to overflowing. Addresses were delivered by the candidate, Mr. John Caskey, D. E. K. Stewart, James White, W. S. Martin, Hon. A. R. Dickey, N. B. Falkiner, Henry Corby, M.P. Mr. Burrows was present and favored the audience with a couple of songs, "The Old Flag," and "Jack's Come Home."

Mr. Dickey made the speech of the evening and was listened to with the closest attention. He made a good impression.

The meeting broke up a little after eleven by singing "God Save the Queen."

Around the walls of the hall were hung a number of mottoes. One was a ladder. On one side of the ladder Sir Mackenzie Bowell, our old representative, on the first round of the ladder as printer's devil, 2nd, reporter; 3rd, editor and proprietor; 4th, 1867, M.P.; 5th, 1878, Minister of Customs; 6th, 1892, Minister of Trade and Commerce; 7th, 1894, Premier of Canada.

A telegram was read from Mr. A. F. Wood, ex-M.P.P., who was called to Montreal, stating that whoever was their choice would have his hearty support.

A Happy Evening.

The young ladies numbering about forty composing the class taught by Miss Helen Bryant in Bridge St. Sunday School, spent a happy evening at the residence of Mr. R. D. Conger, Foster avenue, yesterday. It was the annual reunion of the class and as usual was enjoyed by all present.

The Banquet.

In order to meet the large demand for copies of the INTELLIGENCER containing the report of the demonstration in honor of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, a third edition has been printed, of which copies can be had at this office.

Surrogate Court.

Estate of Wm. John Parker, late of the village of Stirling. Letters of administration granted to Julia Parker, his widow. Estate $1,000. G. G. Thrasher, Stirling, Solicitor.

Pomfret Cakes.

This form of Licorice is highly recommended by the medical profession for irritation of the throat accompanied with cough. They are sold by L. W. Yeomans & Co. in any quantity. 5cts. worth will prove thier value for a hacking cough.

Skipping Ropes and Marbles.

These habirngers of spring have arrived and the annual rage for these time-honored sports is in full force.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

In the Case Between Jas. A. Chisholm the Spencers.

About two weeks Alva B. Spencer, of Huntingdon, was arrested and fined for removing goods from his farm held under mortgage by the Freehold and Loan Company, of Toronto, of which Jas. A. Chisholm of this city is local agent. Mr. Spencer was also to return the goods removed and this he claims he has done.

It appears, however, that Mr. Chisholm was not satisfied that all the property was returned, and in company with Constable Garratt he went on Wednesday to the farm of Almon Spencer, a son of Alva B. Spencer, living in Sidney, and it is alleged, broke open the stable door and took therefrom a set of harness and two cows after having been forbidden to do so.

This morning Mr. Chisholm and Constable Garratt appeared in the police court on two charges, namely trespass and removing goods and converting them to their own use. The case was in progress all the morning and is still on this afternoon. A. R. Dougall, Q. C., appeared for Almon Spencer on behalf of the crown and S. Masson acted as counsel for the defendants.

Mr. Chisholm justifies his action by the fact that property on which his company held a mortgage had been removed and he had a right to look for it without a search warrant. The Magistrate did not concur in this opinion.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

Election of Officers—Peterborough Selected as the Next Meeting place.

WOODSTOCK, March 14.—After routine business, the election of Supreme Grand Lodge Officers was proceeded with. Supreme Vice-President George Clatworthy was elected Supreme Grand President by acclamation. Past Grand President Thos. Elliot, Brantford, was nominated, but declined. For election for Supreme Grand Vice-President, Mr. J. W. London, Belleville, and Mr. J. Hook, London, were nominated, Mr. London was elected by a majority of nineteen. Supreme Grand Secretary J. W. Carter, of Toronto, was re-elected by acclamation for his fourteenth term in in that office. Supreme Grand Treasurer, Ben Hinchcliffe, was re-elected by acclamation. For Supreme Auditors, Messrs. George Clark and T. P. Williams, of Toronto, were elected; and Messrs. Thos. R. Skippon, Dr. J. S. King and J. C. Swait, of Toronto, were elected Supreme Trustees. Mr. T. A. Dyer was elected District Supreme President for South Africa. An adjournment was had at 11.30 to allow the scrutineers an opportunity to count the ballots for the Beneficiary Board and General Committee.

Peterborough was selected as the next meeting place of the Grand Lodge by a large majority. Sarnia, Brantford, St. Catharines, Rosseau and Ottawa were also suggested.

WAS FATALLY INJURED.

Engineer Sliter in Thomson & Avery's Mill Tossed by Belting.

SHARBOT LAKE, March 13.—Yesterday afternoon M. Sliter, engineer in Thomson & Avery's sawmill, while watching J. Thomson adjust the belting on machinery in the sawmill, had both legs broken below the knee and injured internally by the belt breaking and throwing him into the belting working the bull wheel. From the effects of the injuries he died at 6:40 p.m. Mr. Sliter leaves a wife and three small children, besides numerous relatives and friends. He was a charter member of court Little John, No. 442, I.O.F., in which he was insured for $1,000. He held the position of Court Deputy of the High Chief Ranger, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. His funeral will take place from the Presbyterian church at 2 p.m. Thursday.

SPORTING TALK.

The Limestone hockey club, of Kingston, will be here to-night and will play a match with the city team. Following will be the city team: Jamieson, Hulme, Phippen, Powell, Wolever, Kelso and Weller.

Peterborough is after the C.W.A. meet this year, and if there is anything in good reasoning they should get it. The town has a large club, a good fast track, and good hotel accommodation. The other competitor for the meet is Waterloo and the matter will be decided at the annual meeting on April 12th.

Mrs. William Willard Howard, wife of the noted American canoeist, has challenged Miss Constance Bennett, the winner in a ladies' race last summer off the south coast of England, in which Mrs. Howard was second, to a race on the Solent this coming season. Mrs. Howard will sail the new half-rater to be built for her husband, and Miss Bennett, who has accepted the challenge, will probably sail in a new boat, Spruce IV.

The new British yacht Ailsa seems to be a flyer. The yacht that easily beats the Britannia, which beat the Vigilant so often, must be a very fast boat. The Ailsa again beat the Britannia yesterday—this time by 13 minutes. Her two victories have been won in Britannia weather—light winds and smooth water. Her performance in high winds and heavy seas will be awaited with great interest. It is pretty certain now that Great Britain will be represented by a faster yacht than the Vigilant in the next America's cup races.

Big Purchasers of Cattle.

Messrs. J. A. Hathaway and Jos. Gould, export cattle dealers of Boston and Chicago, were in the city yesterday and were guests at Hotel Quinte. Their object in visiting the city was to purchase 300 head of cattle in the stables at Mr. Corby's distillery. They looked over the animals and made an offer. They have just come from Hamilton and Windsor, where they purchased about 3000 head of cattle at, we understand, 5½c. At any rate the purchase will amount to at least a quarter of a million dollars. They left this morning for Prescott, where they will try to buy Mr. Wiser's cattle. It is not yet known whether their offer for Mr. Corby's cattle will be accepted or not.

The Weather.

Up to the present, the month of March has rivalled the record of February as being far below the average temperature. During six nights out of the fourteen that have passed since the month opened, there have been no less than six in which the mercury has marked below zero. Last night it was 6 below zero; at 8 a.m., 1 above; and at noon, 22.

PROBABILITIES.

Fair weather; slowly rising temperature, followed by some snow, mostly in southern portion.

Black Suits for $10.

This spring you can buy a beautiful black suit, plain black coat and vest and stripe pants for the very moderate price of $10. But you will have to go to the Oak Hall to get it. This means a good suit too. You know our reputation for selling the right kind of clothing. We guarantee you will pay at least, two dollars more for this suit at any other store. Do you want to save $2.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Ladies' Strap Rubbers.

We are selling Ladies' finest quality one strap Rubbers at 40 cents, these are the lightest Rubber in the market, just suitable for spring wear.—VERMILYEA & SON.

BIRTHS.

KINGSTON—At 473 Church street, Toronto, on Saturday morning, 9th March, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kingston, a son. Mother and babe doing well.

KINGSTON PRESBYTERIAL W. F. M. S.

WHAT WAS DONE AT THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING SESSIONS.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's Reports—The President's Address—Greetings From Other Societies of a Similar Nature—Three Topics for Discussion—Mrs. Harvie's Address at the Evening Session.

The afternoon session of the Kingston Presbyterial W. F. M. S. opened at 3 o'clock yesterday with a large attendance of ladies. The President opened the meeting by reading a chapter of scripture and Mrs. M. W. Maclean led in prayer, after which a hymn was sung.

The following ladies were upon the platform: Mrs. Byers, President; Miss Fowler, Secretary; Mrs. York, Mrs. A.G. Northrup, Mrs. Harvie, of Toronto; Mrs. Mowat, of Kingston, and Mrs. Hamilton, Kingston.

The General Secretary, Miss Fowler, of Kingston, read her annual report, which was most satisfactory. The report stated that on the whole the past year had been one of marked progress, and most of the reports speak of increased interest, and greater willingness to take part in the meetings and a general desire for missionary intelligence. Thanksgiving services have become a prominent feature of the work and are generally found of great value in stimulating the interest. One new Mission Band was organized and one new life member, Miss Holden, of Belleville, was added. Miss Dr. Oliver and Miss Baker, the Society's Missionaries, have visited several of the societies during the year, but Miss Baker, on account of ill health, had been unable to visit Belleville and other places in this locality. Eight hundred pounds of clothing, valued at $528, including complete outfits for nine girls and fourteen boys, had been sent to the North-West. This clothing was shipped from Belleville under the direction of Miss Holden and the ladies of the committee. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Thos. Stewart for valuable assistance rendered in many ways. Four hundred and fifty-eight copies of the letter leaflet were subscribed for. Prayer cards and literature was also distributed. In a few societies the Scattered Helpers Scheme was used successfully. The society acknowledged the following annual donations: Mrs. Shibley, of Harrowsmith, $25; Ladies' Missionary Society, of Deseronto, $20; two ladies in Pittsburgh, $2. There has been an increase in the contributions and a sign of increased prosperity.

The Treasurer, Mrs. Hamilton, of Kingston, read her report, which is as follows:

The Society raised during the year $1,356.63, an increase of $32.52 over last year. Of this amount St. Andrew's church of this city contributed $113.15, and John St. Presbyterian church, $130.00. The Belleville Laborers of Love Mission Band gave $100. The Society also raised for the North-West—$528.22, of which St. Andrew's gave $24, John St., $17.48, and the Laborer's of Love Mission Band, $4.50.

Both reports were received and adopted.

Mrs. Harvie, of Toronto, was called upon and addressed the meeting. She said all the lady members of the church should join either the Auxiliary or Mission Band. In reference to the question of sending clothing to the North-West, she said all goods sent should be sent at one time and that they should be carefully looked over before being sent.

After some discussion on minor points the President, Mrs. Byers, gave her annual address, which was full of encouragement and helpful hints. She warned her hearers that as the opportunities for doing good increased, so do the adversaries of their work. She spoke of the terrible suffering of their heathen sisters, whom their society set out to help. She hoped the outcome of this annual meeting would be to send us home with a greater idea of our responsibility and an increasd desire to do the Master's work. She said some church workers thought this society was taking from ther missionary work, but such was not the case. Let everyone know that we are working solely for heathen women and children only, and that our funds cannot be used for supporting an ordained missionary. She was pleased to note the increase in the contributions from the many Auxiliaries. She had not been able to do as much visiting among the Auxiliaries as she would have liked. Let us never grow impatient or anxious to take one step faster than our Father would have us.

Mrs. Woodcock, on behalf of the Tabernacle Auxiliary, wished the Presbyterial W.F.M.S. every success and God speed in their work.

Mrs. (Dr.) Carman, of the Methodist Mission, also greeted the Society and gave a short address on the work of her own society and warmly greeted the delegates to the city.

Miss Wilson of the Holloway st. Church Auxilliary, spoke glowingly of the work the Society to which she belonged was doing and wished the Presbyterial God speed.

Mrs. (Dr.) Tracy, of the Baptist Missionary Society, and Mrs. (Rev.) E. N. Baker, of the Bridge St. Auxiliary, spoke in a similar strain.

Miss Eva Rose York read a paper entitled the "True Chord of Missionary Work." In missionary work two essentials are necessary—consecration and faith—and she defined carefully what these two terms mean. Years ago prayers of christian people prayed for the opening up of the world and God has answered their prayers and now all that is needed is missionaries to go abroad and do His work. Christian missionaries are giving their best energies in this work, but what little encouragement we give them. The paper throughout showed great thought and careful preparation and the President said she was sure all present had been delighted and benefitted by its contents.

Next followed a conference on the following subjects: (1) "How shall we increase membership and interest?" (2) "What is the best method of conducting devotional exercises?" (3) Methods of conducting Mission Bands." Several ladies took part in the discussion that followed and many helpful points were brought out and explained.

After singing a hymn Mrs. Harvie, of Toronto, answered the questions in the question drawer and Mrs. Mowat, of Kingston, conducted the closing exercises.

EVENING SESSION.

John st. church was crowded last evening with an enthusiastic audience to listen to an address by Mrs. Harvie, of Toronto, on Mission Work among the Indians of the North West. Rev. M. W. Maclean opened the meeting with prayer, and Mrs. Harvie was introduced.

In her opening remarks she said: I count it a very great pleasure to be in the John st. church this evening. I had this privilege about ten years ago and was greeted with a very attentive and helpful audience. I will try to-night to interest you in speaking of the great North West and tell what we saw while there. Continuing, she asked that the prayers of the women of the Kingston Presbytery be earnestly offered up for the improvement and christianization of the Indians of the North West. The Western Section of Ontario is specially interested in three fields, namely, China, including Formosa and Honan, Central India and the North-West. The contributions from women last year amounted to sixteen thousand dollars, besides many thousands of pounds of clothing.

She left Toronto on August 1st last summer for a trip through the North-West and was absent seven weeks, returning on September 18th. They visited all the mission stations in the North-West, arriving first at Winnipeg. They had letters of introduction to the missionaries and preparations were made to receive them at every point. From Winnipeg they went to Portage La Praires, and here they would travel miles and miles without seeing anything but earth and sky. They met a band of Sioux Indians at Portage La Prairie and they were much more comfortable than any tribe they met on their trip. They cultivated a few acres of land and had a school which was started eight years ago. There are at present twenty-two pupils in the school, the youngest being two years of age and the eldest seventeen. The Sioux, she said, are very loose in their morals. The speaker described the boarding and industrial schools and the tepees or huts. The religion of this tribe is all pagan. They next arrived at Minnedosa, which is a pretty town built as if sitting in the middle of a cup, it being surrounded by hills. The instructor here has not yet been ordained, although he has asked to be. He is a clever missionary. They crossed the Riding Mountains on a buck-board, travelling eighteen miles, and they encountered a terrible storm while crossing. The fires at the mission house were extinguished, and they had to sleep in the loft, making their stay there very uncomfortable. The Indians at this point at first opposed the missionary, Mr. Wright, but now they are firm friends. The Indians came early next morning after their arrival to see the great white squaws from the east. The speaker said she named a baby Joseph and gave a pound of tea for the privilege. Since our visit, she said, seven houses have been built at this point and thirteen more are in course of erection. The women looked very savage in their red paint, as they had not yet learned to put it on as artistically as their white sisters in the east. At Rolling River there is a very good day school, but but no boarding school. They have beautiful gardens at this place. They were welcomed by the Indians upon their arrival. The Chief, after a long silence, addressed them as follows:

"I am very glad to welcome the great white mothers from the east. We thank them for the schools they give us and the clothing they send us. We love the Great Spirit and now we welcome you." Another Chief regretted that he could not send a piece of venison to her husband. He wished they would try and have the game laws of Manitoba changed and he asked them to intercede with the Government for them. They also visited Yorktown, Wallace and Birtle. The Indians are very fond of hand-shaking and they had to shake hands from 150 to 200 times a day.

The address was very interesting and Mrs. Harvie was cordially thanked for the information it contained.

The choir contributed largely to the pleasure of the evening, while Mrs. Walter Ross, of Picton, rendered a beautiful anthem, which was much appreciated by the audience.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"For a number of years I have been troubled with general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Orphaned at Ninety-two.

At the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People, Girard and Belmont Avenues, on Wednesday, the oldest man in Pennsylvania, John Gibson (colored), died after a lingering illness. He was buried at Olive cemetery yesterday afternoon. He was better known as "Father" Gibson, and when he entered the Home eleven years ago, he said he was 119 years old, which would make him 130 at the time of his death.

Other testimony as to the colored patriarch's age varies as follows: An adopted daughter says he was 123, having been born at Snow Hill, Maryland, January 26, 1772. Others say he was about 117 years old. Until the war of the rebellion, "Father" Gibson was a slave; but during the struggle he escaped and came to Pennsylvania, subsequently settling in North Penn village, in 1886. In that section of Philadelphia he founded the first colored church, and was long one of its exhorters. He has a son 92 years old in the South.—Philad'a Record.

Fun From the Boarding-House.

"I have one objection to Mr. Longfeeder," said a Texas landlady to a friend. She was referring to one of her boarders.

"What's the matter with him?"

"There is nothing the matter with him. I only wish there was."

"What do you complain of?"

"My dining hour is at 12, and he's always an hour late. But that is not the worst. Instead of coming at 12 and eating for one, he comes at one and eats for twelve, and I'm being shoved into bankruptcy."—Texas Siftings.

"Have you boarded long at this house?" inquired the new boarder of the sour dejected man sitting next to him

"About ten years."

"I don't see how you can stand it. Why haven't you left long ago?"

"No other place to go," said the other dismally. "The landlady's my wife."—Le Figaro.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for rheumatism and neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75cts. Sold by all druggists

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

Newest Weaves in Silks.

WE are showing a choice assortment of the latest novelties in Silk Materials suitable for Dresses, Blouses, Trimmings, etc.

PLAIN TAFFETA,
ILLUMINATED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA CHINE,
SHOT POPELINES,
PEAU DE SOIE,
MOIRE ANTIQUE,
PLAIN POPELINES,

SATIN DAMASSE,
SATIN DUCHESS,
BLACK BROCHES,
FANCY ARMURES,
BENGALINES,
ANTIQUE ROYAL,
SURAH TWILLS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

See the New "KAIKI" Wash Silks for Blouses.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.,
SILK MERCERS.

Correspondence.

Whilst correspondents will be accorded space for the expression of their ideas on topics of public interest, it must be in all cases understood that the views so expressed are simply those of the correspondents themselves.

Samples of Grain.

To the Editor of the INTELLIGENCER.

During the past eight years, samples of those varieties of grain which have succeeded best on the Experimental Farms, have been distributed on application in three-lb. bags to farmers in all parts of the Dominion, free through the mail. The object in view in this distribution has been to improve the quality and character of these important agricultural products throughout the country. This work has met with much appreciation, and a considerable degree of success.

Last year I was instructed by the Honorable Minister of Agriculture to forward, as far as practicable, two samples to each applicant, but the applications received were so numerous, that on this basis of distribution all the available stock had been promised by the middle of February, and all later applicants could not be supplied.

This year my instructions are to send one sample only to each applicant, with the hope that with this limitation every farmer in the Dominion who so desires may share in the benefits of this useful branch of the work of the Experimental Farms.

The distribution now in progress consists of some of the most promising sorts of oats, barley, spring wheat, peas, field corn and potatoes. Already more than 7,000 applications have been filled. All farmers desiring to participate in this distribution should send in their applications early, and state which of the above named samples they would prefer, and their wishes will be met as far as practicable, until the available stock is exhausted. The grain can be sent early, but the potatoes will not be distributed until the danger of being injured in transit by frost is over. Letters addressed to the Central Experimental Farm may be sent free of postage.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farms.

OTTAWA, March 11th, 1895.

The Genuine Merit

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health, you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood, is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient. 25c.

A Pertinent Question.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

Of Sir Mackenzie Bowell it may be said that, more than any other man now in political life, he has applied to the affairs of government that most uncommon of virtues, common sense, and has sought to administer his department as he would administer a great manufacturing or mercantile business, by industry, integrity, prudence and steady application. The printer's boy began life by rolling forms as well as he could; he has since done all his work to the best of his ability, conscientiously, energetically and thoroughly; and his system has made him Premier of the Dominion of Canada.

We are not unwilling to point a political moral with the non-political event at Belleville. The people of Canada will in a few weeks or a few months at furthest, be called upon to say whether they will retain this prudent, honest, capable, efficient, well-tried apostle of common sense at the head of the Government, or whether they will turn him out and put a mere juggler with words in his place. Party principles and party prejudices will guide many electors in casting their votes. To a greater or less extent religious feeling, sectional feeling and race feeling will have their effect. It is unnecessary at present to deal with these. But it is worth while for the man who has material interests at stake—the manufacturer who has his industry to guard, the merchant and the banker, whose fortunes may be blown away at the first tempest, and the workman whose interests are involved with those of the manufacturer—to ask whether the industries and commerce of the country will be safer in the hands of a practical man like Sir Mackenzie Bowell or in those of a theorist like Mr. Laurier, who cannot even state the principles on which the fiscal policy of the Government should be framed, and who gives evidence in every speech he delivers that he does not even understand the policy he strives to expound. If a great ship were at sea in dirty weather, the captain would not try the experiment of turning a skilled engineer out of the engine room and putting in his place a passenger with a mere smattering of mechanical knowledge and a trick of framing polished sentences. Nor would it be safe to try a like experiment in the engine room of the Dominion of Canada.

HEAD AND SHOULDERS above every other blood-purifier, stands Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. See the evidence of it. It's sold in every case, on trial. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

In restoring your strength, when you're "run-down" and "used-up;" in cleansing your blood from every impurity, whether it's a simple eruption or the worst scrofula; and in building up wholesome flesh, when you're thin and weak—there's nothing to equal the "Discovery." In every disease caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, it's the only guaranteed remedy.

MRS. ELIZABETH J. DUSHWAW, of Sidney, Ohio, writes: "My little boy was so afflicted with liver trouble and other diseases that our family physician said he could not live. In fact, they all thought so. I gave him Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets and they saved his life. We have used the 'Discovery' for throat and bronchial trouble, and found such perfect relief that we can recommend it very highly."

Sinclair &
Ostrom's
Big Sale

of W. Flint Jones' stock of Dry Goods, Mantles, Millinery, etc. still continues till the whole stock is cleared out.

BIG -- BARGAINS
—IN—
Every Department

We would solicit a call and see for yourself what we are doing.

SINCLAIR & OSTROM,
Successors to W. Flint Jones.
Next door to Haines & Lockett.

SAMPLES OF
SITUATIONS!
SECURED

BY

O B C

From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st., soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

GRADUATES.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE 27th YEAR.

W. B. ROBINSON,
J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A. } Principals. { For 18 Years

BARGAINS!

Do you want 12 bars of good Yellow Soap for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want 2 large bars of good Family Soap and 2 good large Cotton Towels for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want a first-class pair of Scissors, worth from 30c. to 45c.? Come and take your choice for 25c. at
THE FAIR.

Do you want a good Carving Knife and Fork for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR,
FRANK WEEKS MANAGER.

Changed Daily. FRIDAY, March 15.

WHEN IN...
DOUBT

Where to go to buy a nice Dinner Set, a piece of Glassware, a Lamp or a nice Wedding Present—just call in our bright, well appointed store—take a look round at our nice things and perhaps we can suggest the very thing you will decide on instantly—because it will be just what you wanted.

Strouds.

Happy Home Range

BEST IN THE MARKET.

WM. McGIE.

Plumbing and Hot Water Heating.
Next to Nathan Jones.
Telephone 38. Front St.

THE Best Life Policy IS A 20 YEAR Survivorship Distribution Policy With Options
—IN—
THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

QUALITY Is the Test of CHEAPNESS!

• • •

For smoked meats, rich, mild and mellow, no finer in the Dominion is to be had anywhere than those cured by your

CITY PORK PACKER.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Mild Hams.
McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Matchless Breakfast Bacon.
McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Rolled Bacon.
When buying from your grocer, ask for McGuiness' meats, and be sure you get no other.

McGuiness.

SALT AND PEPPER DUSTERS.

We have bought at a bargain about 350 Satin finished China Salt and Pepper Cups worth 25c. each, that we are selling at 10cts each. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

UNBREAKBLE SLATES.

We have just received in stock a large lot of unbreakable Slates. They are the nicest thing of the kind to buy for the children.
Prices are same as common slates:—5, 7, and 10c. each.

MEN'S BRACES.

I job lot of 50 doz. Men's Braces worth from 30c. to 60c., all going at 25c. for a few days, at

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

Bitter . . .
. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE
GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

McLAUGHLIN'S
. . QUEEN FLOUR
Which is Warranted.
THE BEST IN CANADA
For sale by
Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville
Louis Benmore.
Send them an order.

Dont Play . .
With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

Daily Intelligencer.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

The street by-and-by leads to the house of never.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

Each day brings to us all some opportunity of doing good.

Reasons for Success.

The success of Norway Pine Syrup as a cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles is due to the fact that it is the best and pleasantest remedy ever discovered, and because its action is prompt and certain.

White hairs are like the sea foam which caps the waves after a storm.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

When pride and poverty, have to shake hands, the meeting is a bitter one.

Chronic Derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

A Brooklyn barber shines the boots of every patron without cost.

Scraped With a Rasp.

SIRS,—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

The female frog is voiceless. It is only the male frog that sings.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT Settlers Trains
TO MANITOBA
—AND THE—
. North-West .

SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF
"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"

S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent, Belleville.

NO-TO-BAC!

Guaranteed to Cure Tobacco habit in every form.

At the PHARMACY,
D. M. WATERS.

LENT TRADE! FISH!!

OUR stock of Fish and Canned Goods is now complete:—Finnan Haddies, Salt Water Herrings, Fresh Water Herrings, Salmon Trout, Boneless Cod Fish, Cod Steak. Also Lobsters, Mackerel, Sardines, Salmon, Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, Herrings in Tomato Sauce, of best known brands, quality guaranteed. See our prices before buying elsewhere. It will pay you.

= Louis Benmore, =
Telephone 90. Family Grocer
Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

'ntelligencer Printing & Publishing Co'y.
(LIMITED.)

JAMIESON, President. | J. W. LONDON, Secretary.

THE Treasurer is the only person authorized to receive money for the Company, or to grant receipts for the same.

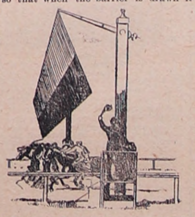
All Bills, Notes, Cheques and other documents binding on the Company, will require the signature of the President, in addition to that of the Treasurer.

THE INTELLIGENCER is printed and published by the INTELLIGENCER Printing and Publishing Company, (Limited by James C. Jamieson, resident in Belleville, at their Office, Front Street south of Hotel St.

AUSTRALIA'S STARTING MACHINE.

A Description of the Affair With a Couple of Illustrations.

The Australian starting machine is said to be a success. It is described as being constructed of two posts, planted firmly on either side of the track in as many places as there are distances for races. These posts are braced in the direction of the track, with wire guy ropes running from the ground to their tops, very much after the manner in which the center poles of circus tents are held in place. The wire braces on the side on which the start is to be made form a sort of inclined plane. The barrier is attached to these braces at the ends by means of ground pulleys. These pulleys are attached to the top of the posts by means of strong rubber bands, so that when the barrier is drawn it will be on a level with the heads of the horses in waiting for the start.



AUSTRALIAN STARTING MACHINE AS THE HORSES GET AWAY.

When ready to be released the barrier is carried to the top of the posts almost instantaneously with the touching of the button. The barrier itself is formed of eight tight ropes stretched parallel to each other at intervals of two or three inches. The barrier is released by means of an electric button attached to the post alongside of the starter's box, whose whole duty is to see that the horses are up close to the screen. The whole machine is exceedingly light and simple in construction.

In a recent number of The Argus of Melbourne the following account of a practical test of the starting machine is given:

In the Nursery Handicap, which was the first race selected to supply an opportunity of testing the machine, twenty two-year-olds faced the screen, the only horse which give the slightest difficulty being Messrs. Baily & Orr's chestnut colt Onward. With a little coaxing, however, and the assistance of a bystander to lead him, he was brought up to the screen. Mr. Watson touched the button and shouted the word "Go," and before the monosyllable was well out of his mouth the screen had shot up high in the air with a snapping sound, and the horses were off at full speed,

HORSES WAITING FOR A START,

So even was the start that it was hard to see whether any horse had the best of it, but it seemed as though Mr. S. Miller's Gale, one of the dead heaters at the finish, was a shade quicker off the mark than anything else in the race. The trial was repeated in the last race on the card—the Windsor Handicap—and resulted in an almost equally satisfactory manner. Walwa was a little unruly and kicked Atlas twice, but after a very few secands' delay Mr. Watson released the spring and seventeen of the twenty horses shot away at once. The three others, Arlas, the Merry Girl and Badoo, were left at the post for a fraction of a second, but got away without losing many lengths.

In trotting races it might possibly be placed at the distance stand, and there line the horses up, so that an even start could be secured from that point and then with instructions from the starter to bring the horses up to their gait, it might help to expedite a start.

"How many in the family, mum?"
"Only two—my husband and myself."
"If yer were only divorced, mum, I'd go with yer, but I can't work for so many in the family."

THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

How Were They Reared and How Was the Material Gathered.

The pyramids of Egypt, for long and to this day included among the world's wonders, are to be regarded as marvellous triumphs of mechanical skill. Of these there are many scattered over the Nile Valley, some of brick, some of stone and of varied height. The two largest are in the neighborhood of Cairo. They are, and have been for thousands of years, the most colossal monuments in the world.

The largest, that of Cheops, in its original state is said to have been 800 feet high and the length of base on each side the same. It is built of huge stones, ranging from two to four feet in height. It is now rugged and has the appearance of a four-sided great stairway. The hollows between the steps are believed to have been filled in with white marble which would shine like snow under the bright Egyptian sun. The pyramid is now much reduced in height, not being more than 500 feet. It is generally admitted that the pyramids were built for tombs, and on certain astronomical principles.

There is an inner chamber where the sarcophagus was placed. When a monarch began to reign he commenced to build his tomb. When he died his body was placed in the sacred chamber prepared for it and the opening which led to it was closed. The pyramid was then completed. If the monarch's reign was long the pyramid was large. If short, the pyramid was small.

How those great structures were reared, how those huge masses were brought together and put in their places—is a question which has never been satisfactorily answered. Of mechanical forces some of the early people seem to have had much more knowledge than there is any direct record of.—Chicago Record.

Not to Be Expected.

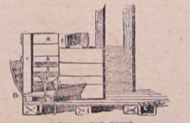
"Put up or shut up," said one pugilist to another.

"I'll put up," was the latter's reply. "But surely you do not expect me to violate the tenets of our profession by shutting up?"—Puck.

A STALL FOR COWS.

An Arrangement by Which the Cattle Will Keep Clean and Comfortable.

A correspondent of The Ohio Farmer gives this description of a stall for cows. The main secret of construction is the fencing of the animal back to the edge of ditch by making the upright fencing (at E) at such distance from the drop as will allow her to stand with her hind feet quite close to the edge of the ditch and her nose against the bars to eat hay. Thus her movements are confined to side motion, which is perfectly free when chained with the ordinary T and swivel chain attached at a. She can lie down and rise with perfect ease, the feed trough being of such height as to give her head room for complete comfort when lying down.



A STALL FOR COWS,

The manger d is 18 in. wide at top, and can be made of such height as best suits the builder and made withou partitions except at g, so that any kind of roughage can be fed, especially fodder. The feed trough is 18 in. wide, with a front board 6 in. or 7 in. high, raised from the platform by two 3x3 scantling running lengthwise of the stable, and is calculated to accommodate any class of feed, such as meals, cut hay, fodder, straw and ensilage, also as a receptacle for the roughage dropped by the cow while eating from her rack at a.

The platform is 6 ft. from b to c, and can be made to suit the maker, either of wood, clay or cement. The one in our stable is made of oak boards with broken joints, laid on three 4 x 4 scantling, with a plank ditch 16 in. wide and 9 in. deep at platform and 7 in. at rear.

The stalls are 3 ft, 3 in. wide and 4 tt. high, and the sides 8 ft. 6 in. long from posts e to posts h. Posts e are made from 3 x 3 studding and are 4 ft. 10 in. high from b to f, and the length of stalls is regulated by putting the bars a on either side of the posts or at any distance to suit the length of cow, or can be made movable if one desires to construct them so as to suit young heifers. The first stall has the siding left off in the illustration, to give the reader a better idea of the arrangement, but should be closed up from upright post to the edge of the hay manger at b and d. I am so confident of the success of this stall that I can at this date, in its second winter in use, in our stable, recommend. Our cows are perfectly clean and comfortable.

Prepare for the Garden.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer urges early preparation for the summer's gardening. He says that little can be done during the next two months in the way of garden work, but preparations may be made to be ready when the times comes to plant that no delays will interfere with the work. It is a good time to study the seed catalogues and make selections of seeds. The novelties of last year have been tried and if they appear in any considerable number of the catalogues it is fair to presume that they are of value and though the price may be a little high a package or two may prove a good investment. I was one of the few who invested in dwarf lima beans the first year they were offered and I sold all I grew to a seedsman at 25 cents a quart and he would have taken more at the same price. It is time well spent to study catalogues pretty closely for most of them give cultural directions and information about varieties that are of value in practical work. The garden tools may be put in order and made ready for instant use and the hot bed sashes and frames made so as to take advantage of the first warm days. The plan of the garden should be decided on and will go on smoothly. I have found that the great difficulty in growing garden stuff is the large amount of hand work that is necessary when the gardens are made up as they usually are in a patchy manner so as to make it impossible to take a horse into them to do any of the cultivating.

My garden is four rods wide and 20 long, containing half an acre. In this everything is planted in rows that run entirely across the garden north and south. Of these sorts that a row would be too much for our own use, I put different things in a row. I will have one row of peas but there will be several varities in the row. And it made that onions, lettuce, radishes and beets will be all in a single row, but the rows run across the lot so a horse can be taken in to cultivate it. It is not good economy to plant a garden so as to make it necessary to do all the work by hand as experience has taught me that when this is done there is always more or less neglect observable, and a good many times the indications point to an abandonment of the whole garden to weeds. If this plan of planting in rows is adopted there is a great saving of time and labor and more thorough cultivation is possible. If land is high priced and one has but small space to spare, such vegetables as onions, lettuce, beets, radishes, etc., may be sown in beds as usual on one side of the lot and cultivated by hand, while corn, squashes, sweet potatoes, early potatoes, etc., may be planted in rows. Do not be afraid to manure the garden heavily nor of working it too much, as stirring the soil frequently is one of the secrets of a good garden.

Dehorning.

Many considered dehorning cruel when it was first mentioned, but when Mr. J. F. Bean explained the advantages derived and that the "cruelty" was mostly imaginary, then the people looked at it with a greater degree of favor, Wherever it has been tried, it has been found to give the best of satisfaction. The dairy cows become quiet, and the hides of beef animals are much better, because they are not injured by the horns of other animals. Some use clippers, others a saw, but in either case it is done quickly and all goring is at an end. Some remove the embryo horns when the calves are a few days old, others apply a caustic, and so kill the horn of the young calf. Sometimes horns grow if dehorned under a year and a half old, but after that age they do not. The horn should be taken off as near the head as possible to obtain good results.

Hamlet—I had a funny experience on the road recently. Yorick—What was that? Hamlet—Why, the management gave us our salary regularly every week for two weeks.—Syracuse Post.

A Lake With a Lead Bottom.

Dubuque county, Iowa, boasts the possession of the most unique subterranean lake in the world—an underground body of water with a bottom formed throughout of pure crystals of lead. The farm upon, or rather under, which this curious lake is situated is near the city of Dubuque, in the heart of the lead regions which made that portion of the Northwest Territory famous before the opening of the present century. The prospectors who discovered the cavern in which this lead-bottomed lake, is situated had sunk a shaft 250 feet before striking it. They attempted to drain the lake or pump it dry, so as to get at the lead, but were disappointed to find it connected with the Mississippi river.

B·B·B CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET

Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

Jules D'Estimanville Clement. writes from Montreal: "I was suffering from skin disease, and after all drugs failed tried Burdock Blood Bitters, of which three bottles restored me to good health. I recommend it also for dyspepsia."

Beggars are promptly arrested in Vienna if caught begging on the streets.

The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

Algiers is so called from the Arabic words Al-Jezair, meaning "a peninsula."

Consumption follows neglected colds, Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles.

The word Ceylon is of Sanskrit origin, signifying the "Island of Lions."

To save life from the ravages of disease is nobler than to win a kingdom. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all blood diseases, scrofula, blotches, pimples, skin diseases, etc., by its cleansing power over the entire system.

Jutland was originally Juteland, or the land of the Jutes, a Gothic tribe.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Coughs, Colds, etc.

Bulgaria was formerly Volgaria, so called om the Volsci who inhabited it.

As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

Zanzibar, more correctly Zanguebar, signifies "the coast of the negroes."

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

BICYCLES—
. . . SOME GOOD VALUES IN
SECOND-HAND WHEELS.
- At Cash Prices. -

Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
New Rapid, $60.00,
Psycho, $30.00,
Altain, $55.00,

We are getting bargains like . . . this daily. . .

C. F. SMITH & CO'Y.

- STAMMERING -
Stuttering and all other impediments
PERMANENTLY CURED
to a distinct articulation.
Our System is Strictly Educational.
No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.
The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.
Formerly The Linton Institute.
Jan. 9 '95, d&wly.

How is this for . . . .
SOAP—
Empire Electric, C. P. R. Electric and Mottled, 7 bars, 25c.; Large Golden Bar, 9cts.

Sunlight, Surprise, Queen's Laundry, Star and all other makes in stock.

J. A. Elliott's,
Telephone 237. Front St

IF YOU USE A
BLENDED TEA
Ask Your Grocer For
'MORAHNEE'
It has no equal.
In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.

J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
Agents for the British Tea and Trading Association, London, Eng.

THE change from the extremely delicate coloring of the past few years with such monotonous effects, to the stronger, richer colorings of today, is not so much a change in fashion as an improvement in taste. When a decorator was timid or inartistic, he avoided strong colors as a child avoids the fire. He had little or no conception of how to use them; hence he remained in the cold montony of whites and grays. If now and again he tentatively ventured in colors, the results were so awful that he would shrink in horror from another such attempt. Some bolder and more callous spirits made picturesque and kaleidoscopic effects which they urged upon innocent and amiable people as artistic; but that sunflower æstheticism did not last. It had the merit of garish effect or of artistic sensationalism only. It could not last. Good taste, like good sense, will always prevail. As a sort of protest against the sunflower sensationalism, the dainty period of creamy-white timidity came into vogue. Many decorators knew that oddities of form and color could not be used in marble halls and maidens' boudoirs, but they did not have the independence to risk an open defiance of the prevalent style. They found a sort of refuge under "A Milk White Flag" of nonentity. The wall-paper manufacturers assumed the risk of putting colors into their papers for this season. The results are beautiful in the products and profitable to the consumer. Strong, rich colors are precisely what the people were waiting for; employed judiciously, they are precisely what they should have. This is an era of strong colors. It is also an era of good taste. It is the period of the golden mean between the eccentricities of the sunflower sensationalism, of riotous vulgarity, and the dreary daintiness of whitey timidity. It is not only philosophic to use strong colors, but it is artistic, æsthetic, and delightful—the climax of all things true, good, and beautiful.

C. B. Scantlebury.

CHURCH'S ALABASTINE

The Permanent Wall-Coating.
Does not RUB or SCALE from any hard surface.
Coat over coat can be applied.
No more washing or scraping of walls necessary.
Alabastine is The Sanitary Wall-Coating.
Displaces Kalsomines, which decay on the wall.
Equally adapted for Ornamental work and plain Tinting.
Pleases Painters as well as the general public.
Easily applied by anyone who can handle a brush.
Sixteen beautiful tints and White.
Put up in Five-pound packages, and never sold in bulk.
The only Wall-Coating that can be mixed in cold Water.
No hot water being needed, SAVES TIME AND WASTE.
Full directions for use on every package.
Sold by leading Hardware and Paint dealers everywhere.
Our book "The Decorator's Aid," furnished Painters.
Ask your dealer for Tint-Circular showing colors.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS bearing similar names.

THE ALABASTINE CO'Y, LTD.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS - - PARIS, ONTARIO

HEAD OFFICE, BELLEVILLE, Telephone A 4. { Scranton Coal } BRANCH Office, NAPANEE.

THOS. STEWART, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
COAL, WOOD, OATS, SEEDS, and HAY.

Hard Wood, Soft Wood, Blocks, Edgings, Stove, Mixed Nut, Pea, Brier Hill, and Connel Coal.
Baled Hay always on hand. Highest prices paid for Seeds.

LISTEN FRIENDS!!
We SAY because we KNOW!

Our COAL! This Season is unexcelled for quality because the Bill of Lading bears the Brand of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company.

Cut this out and test this "Ad" when the winter winds whistle.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

CUTTERS CUTTERS CUTTERS.

See our beautiful stock of Cutters. The largest in the City. Latest styles and all hand-made.

Montreal Sleighs, Spring Backs and Cushions Upholstered in all wool clo
Silver Mounting, Wicker Dashes.
Light and Heavy Sleighs of all kinds.
4 Top Buggies will be sold at cost.
Self-Oiling Steel Tubular Axle Wagons, the best wagon made.

John Finnegan & Son,
MILL STREET, BELLEVILLE.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS.

NEW LACES,
NEW LACES,
NEW LACES.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES.

NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,

NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We are now showing the latest styles in he above goods at popular prices.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 7, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.
BELLEVILLE, SATURDAY, MAR. 16.

HOW IS YOUR EYESIGHT?

REMEMBER that L. W. YEOMANS & CO., are opticians of long experience, and best results are assured. Eyes tested free of charge.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

CITY AND DISTRICT.

St. Patrick's day to-morrow.

The Canadian express vehicle was on wheels to-day.

A great discovery—Jacob Finkle's velvet Molasses candy.

The ice was about all out of the bay a year ago to-day.

There are 13 male and 5 female prisoners in the county gaol.

Horse distemper is raging in the northern part of the county.

One year ago wild flowers had made their appearance in the woods.

Boys and girls are having grand sport coasting on Catherine st. hill.

The estate of the late George Conley, Madoc, is estimated at $27,170.

The cells were vacant last night and there was no police court this morning.

Canadian Pacific conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen are having their eyes examined by an expert oculist.

Owing to the superior character of its ingredients Dr. Price's Baking Powder possesses qualities peculiarly its own.

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder imparts to the teeth that pearly whiteness, and preserves the enamel. Price 25c. 232d,t,t,s

The meetings usually held in Bethel Hall, Sunday will be held in the Royal Templars Hall, Caldwell Block, as Bethel Hall is being renovated and improved.

The market this morning was well attended by both buyers and sellers. Our quotations of Wednesday generally prevailed. Eggs sold at 12c to 15c and butter at 17c to 20c.

The old members of the K. of L. that believe in the ballot box for Justice, are requested to meet at Malcolm's, gas fitter, on Coleman st., on Monday evening, March 18th, or the building formerly built by Thos. Sullivan.

We were in error in stating yesterday that Mrs. Detlor was the daughter of Mr. Lockett. She is the daughter of Mr. J. J. Haines, with whom she and her husband are stopping.

It may be well to remind intending passengers to the North-West, that S. Burrows, Ticket Agent, will secure free berth, for you, on the Tuesday excursions, and furnish tickets starting from Belleville Station.

The speediest and most reliable remedy for all derangements of the throat and lungs is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This wonderful preparation checks coughing and induces refreshing sleep affords great relief, even in the advanced stages of consumption.

Mrs. Louisa Taylor, widow of the late David Taylor and mother of Mr. Henry Taylor, died this morning at her son's residence, corner of Station Road and Bleecker Avenue. Deceased, who was 62 years of age, was much respected. Funeral at 2:30 p.m. on Monday.

The Toronto Telegram is in a mix about the weather. It says in an editorial in yesterday's issue: "Already it is spring by the almanac." Consult your almanac, Mr. Telegram, and you will find that spring commences on the 21st of March. Don't misrepresent the almanac.

The body of Mrs. Ida Ramsay, daughter of Mr. Anson Jones, of Sidney, who died recently near Brandon, Manitoba, will not be brought here for interment, as was at first intended. A funeral sermon will be preached to-morrow evening at the Centenary church by Rev. James Faull.

Be careful as to the kind of Boots or Shoes you wear. Just as much comfort and a great deal more satisfaction can be got from a neat, close fitting Shoe or Boot as from a loose, ill-fitting one. What you want is a Boot or Shoe the right shape for the foot and the proper thing to do is to go right to Haines & Lockett's and get fitted at the store. The variety is so immense, you must have a queer foot indeed if you can't get just what you want.

Diphtheria in Kingston.

During the past few days diphtheria has increased to such an extent in Kingston that the situation has become alarming. Two or three deaths were reported on Friday morning. A number of residences are placarded and some cases are in the hospital for treatment.

COMMITTEE WORK.

Front st. Sewer to be Built to McMahon's Livery—As to Market Fees.

The joint committee of the Executive and Special Sewerage Committee decided last evening to accept the tender of Walter Alford for building the Front st. sewer from Hotel st. to a point a few feet above the water tank at McMahon's livery.

The Executive Committee have received from W. H. Biggar, M.P.P., a copy of a bill introduced by Mr. Richardson, Liberal M.P.P. East York, which will, if made law, abolish all market fees. The Market Committee will be called together to take steps to oppose the passage of the bill.

The Premier's Special Menu Card.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell was greatly delighted to find by his plate at the banquet a special card, executed in pen and ink by Miss Maclean, daughter of Rev. M. W. Maclean, containing a central portrait of himself as Premier, and surrounded by sketches representing him as Printer's Imp, as Publisher INTELLIGENCER, as addressing the electors of North Hastings, as Captain at the front, as Minister of Customs, &c. The whole was surmounted by his crest and motto, "Fortis cadere non cedere potest," and entwined around it was the appropriate quotation, "A man he seems of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows." On the back were some humorous parodies, and an adaptation of Oliver Wendell Holmes' "The Silver Bowl:"

"I tell you there was generous warmth in good old English cheer;
I tell you 'twas a pleasant thought to bring its symbol here."

Pinafore was also utilized.

"He set the type with a smile so bland,
And copied all the leaders in a big round hand;
He copied all the leaders in a hand so free,
That now he is the Premier of this fair countree."

Both in execution and design the artistic work was excellent and the bits were appreciated by the Premier's colleagues as well as by himself.

Many are offered but only one is chosen by the intelligent woman, Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Mrs. Richardson's Death.

We referred a few days ago to the death at Prescott of Mrs. Richardson, mother of Miss Richardson of the C.P.R. Telegraph office, and now we clip the following from the Prescott Journal of the 14th inst.:—"There has been no death in our town of late that has caused such a shadow of sorrow, a pang of regret, a feeling of sympathy and anguish, more than the loss of that estimable lady, Mrs. Richardson, which occurred on Sunday evening last. Her genial and loving disposition made her a great favorite with all classes who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. As a wife none better, as a dutiful and loving mother none to excel. As a Christian woman, she was beloved by God and His followers. We extend our deepest and heartfelt sorrow to the affectionate husband and the sorrowing and afflicted daughters."

A Sure Thing.

Mayor Wright is afraid that Belleville will be watching the movements of Kingston in inducing the smelting works to come here. The Mayor thinks Kingston has got the thing sure as long as she gives the same advantages as other places. —Whig.

Mayor Wright has received a letter from the American firm which proposes to establish smelting works in this city, stating that a representative will come to confer with the city authorities regarding a site for the works. The visitor is expected to arrive any day.—News.

He is also coming to Belleville. Which city has the "sure thing?"

George Kinch Dead.

George Kinch, who has for a number of years been engineer for Jas. Wallace, baker and confectioner, died at his residence on Bridge St. this morning, after an illness of eight months. Deceased was a son of Jno. Kinch, sr., who was for many years engineer for the INTELLIGENCER Co'y, and who, with two brothers and a sister, survive him. Deceased, who was 49 years of age, was married to a Miss Glenn, who, with two sons, aged 16 and 10 years, survive him. He was a member of the Church of England and a quiet, unassuming man. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2:30, to the cemetery.

Over 40,000 tons of ammonia are used annually in baking powders. No adulterants of any kind in Dr. Price's.

Died of Paralysis.

Mrs. John Anderson, of Mountain View, Ameliasburg, died this morning of paralysis, aged seventy-one years. Mrs. Anderson was a Miss Mary Roblin, daughter of the late Owen Roblin, a U. E. Loyalist, who lived near Rednerville, and one of the first settlers on the bay shore. She was married on July 17th, 1841, to her now sorrowing husband, besides whom she leaves three sons and four daughters. Mrs. Anderson had been ailing for some time, but was only stricken with paralysis on Thursday last. Funeral to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at Union church.

St. Patrick's Day, Monday, March 18th.

The Houghton Co. has been specially engaged to produce the great Irish drama, Shaughran in honor of St. Patrick, Monday evening in the Opera House. This Co. is playing at present in Kingston to crowded houses and the papers all speak in the highest terms of the Co. They should get a bumper house here. Prices 25, 35 and 50c.

The Weather.

Although spring is near at hand, winter still reigns. The temperature rose considerably to-day, but did not get above freezing point. The minimum was 8; at 8 p. m., 15; and at noon 31.

PROBABILITIES.

Fair weather; not much change in temperature.

Boys' 3 Piece Suits $2.75.

Think of it—a coat, vest and pants lined throughout for $2.75. Is it cheap enough? You can get one at the Oak Hall in all sizes, for boys 10 to 15 years of age. We never resort to fabrication in our advertising. What we say is true, and you may depend that our boys' suits at $2.75 cannot be bought in any other store for less than $4.

A Dangerous Lunatic.

John Fortune, living on Grier st., was arrested this morning as a dangerous lunatic and the Magistrate committed him to gaol for examination. He is an Englishman and sixty-six years of age and has hitherto been considered a very quiet and inoffensive man.

Miller's Worm Powders

Have proven very satisfactory in children's ailments, they not only destroy the worms, but by their action on the stomach, liver and bowels correct the unhealthy condition of these organs. Price 25c. per box. Try a free sample.—ALEX. RAY. d&w

St. George's Day.

The anniversary of England's Patron Saint will be celebrated on the 23rd April by a banquet, under the auspices of Oxford and Lydford Lodges S.O.E., in the Oddfellows' Hall, Robertson block.

Spring Opening at Geo. Ritchie & Co's.

On Wednesday, 20th March, the Show Rooms of this firm will be opened. The public are invited to see the new Fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1895.

The Spencer-Chisholm Case.

Part of the plaintiff's case was heard and the case enlarged till Thusday next. The defendants offered to return the harness.

BELLEVILLE 4 KINGSTON 2.

That's the Score of the Game Between Those Hockey Teams Last Evening.

The fastest game of hockey witnessed here this season was that played between the Belleville and the Kingston or Limestone teams last evening. On this latter point there seems to be some mistake, the defeated team claiming they were not the Limestones, but the Kingston team. Notwithstanding their statement to the contrary, the correspondence for the game was with the Limestone team and there were at least three Limestone men on last night's team. Send up the Limestones, then, and let us see what they look like.

There was the largest number of spectators present that has witnessed any match here this season when the game was called at 8:30 and very few of them expected to see our boys win, owing to the highly flattering reports that had come here of the Kingston team. The teams took their positions in the following order:

BELLEVILLE.	POSITION.	KINGSTON.
Jamieson	Goal	A. Savage
Hulme	Point	Rigney
Phippen	Cover Point	Metcalfe
Wolever Powell Weller Kelso	Forwards	Sutherland Thompson Reyner Murphy
Nash	Goal Umpire	J. Wilmot

F. M. Doyle—Feferee

The game started with both teams doing fast work and it at once became apparent to the home team that they would have to keep their eyes on young Reyner, who was doing some nice individual work. After sixteen minutes play Thompson scored for the visitors. Then Weller, Kelso and Wolever did some fine combination work and Weller scored for the home team in seven minutes. Kelso did the trick for our team again in three minutes, and one minute after Sutherland tied the score. No more goals were scored up to half time.

After ten minutes rest they began play again and it only took Kelso one minute to score. There was a hard fight for the next goal and in a scrimmage Weller got a bad cut over his right eye, which caused six minutes delay. He showed his pluck and ability, however, by scoring the next goal in twenty-four minutes. The Kingston team with despair on their countenances made some terrible onslaughts on the home defence, but Hulme, Powell (who had replaced Phippen, who went forward) and Jamieson repulsed them as often as they charged and they were unable to score up to the call of time. Score 4 to 2.

Following are the goals, by whom scored and the time:

TEAM.	SCORED BY.	TIME.
Kingston	Thompson	16 m.
Belleville	Weller	7 m.
Belleville	Kelso	3 m.
Kingston	Sutherland	1 m.
Belleville	Kelso	1 m.
Belleville	Weller	24 m.

NOTES.

Wolever did some effective work on his wing, as he had a hard man to check, but was unfortunate in not being able to score himself, although he fed the other forwards in centre with some nice shots.

Powell plays a much better game at cover than on the forward line, and the team was stronger with Phippen on the forwards.

Hulme and Jamieson did some clever work in their positions, they being called upon to stop some hot ones.

Rigney played a beautiful game for the visitors, as did also Reyner, Thompson and Sutherland, but the Weller-Kelso combination, as usual, was too much for them.

The Kingston team are very gentlemanly and no disputes of any consequence took place.

Frank Doyle's decisions as referee were highly satisfactory to both teams.

It was by long odds the best game of the season.

The visitors stopped at Hotel Quinte while in the city.

The Kingston team said after the game that the Belleville boys know how to play hockey and they would like to see them play Peterborough.

STOLE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

A Grand Trunk Brakeman Known Here Under Arrest for the Act.

It is alleged that some of the students of Trinity College, Toronto, have purchased the papers for the forthcoming examinations in order to work up the subjects beforhand and thus ensure success.

This week a student was approached and was told that he could buy the examination papers. His sense of honor and justice prompted him to go to the University authorities, to whom he told the story. Inquiry followed and it was ascertained that a student had actually purchased the fellowship and final examination papers. He was taken before the board and confessed all. He stated that he bought them for $75 cash and was to pay another $200. William Terry, a G. T.R. brakeman, was the man who had sold them to him. The detective department was communicated with and Detective Black put on the trail of Terry, who runs east on the G.T.R. passenger service between Toronto and Belleville. Black arrested Terry yesterday and conveyed him to headquarters where a charge of stealing examination papers was registered against him.

When arraigned in the dock he declined, through his counsel, H. H. Macrae, to either plead or elect and was remanded until Monday. The theory is that Terry either stole the papers from the printing office where they were printed or was in league with one of the printers.—Toronto News.

Nothing can be just as good as perfection. Thus it is that all other baking powders are inferior to Dr. Price's.

Relief in six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages, male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passage almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by all druggists. Dec.8,9mos,wed&sat.

Well Done for Albert.

Albert College sent five students to try the March medical matriculation examination and following is their record:

Examined and approved—J. H. Curts and W. H. T. Peake. To be examined again in Latin.—F. H. Gowman and R. J. Quay. To be examined again in Latin, English and Euclid.—J. E. Caldwell. This is a good record for that institution.

Buying Horses.

Mr. Silver, of the firm of Silver & Smith, Toronto, who own Grand's Repository, was in the city to-day buying horses for their spring show. The show will be held in the drill shed in that city and will be after the style of the New York horse show held at Madison Square Garden annually. He purchased some good animals to-day.

Special Music.

There will be a special musical service at St. Michael's church to-morrow evening in which Mrs. James Grant, soprano; Mrs. E. Dudley Gough, alto; Mr. J. J. Petty, bass, and Mr. J. N. Doyle, baritone, will assist the choir. Miss Mabel Wilson will also assist. A silver collection will be taken up.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Special Meeting Held—The Governor-General's Medal and a New High School Building Brought Forward.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last night.

Present — S. A. Moore, Chairman; Messrs. T. Wills, W. Johnson, W. Tennent, S. S. Moore, W. P. McMahon, W. Kemp, H. Walker, W. C. Reid, J. H. Mills, W. W. Chown, R. Bogle, J. Richards and A. T. Petrie.

The minutes of the last meeting were readand confirmed.

A report was read from the Inspector, Mr. Seath, on his visit to the High School. He says that a number of important improvements had been made since his last visit. Probably the ventilation is now as good as it can be made with the present building. The equipments are good. The library is valued at $261.35; apparatus, $443.19; maps, globes, etc., $129.75. The attendance is large enough for an additional teacher, and if it continues the Board will be required to appoint one. In one form there are about twice the number of pupils there should be. Departments 1 and 2 would be graded if some defects were absent. Mr. Taylor, the last appointed teacher, has not had much experience, but has made an excellent beginning. I have no doubt that he will prove successful. In the various forms the work is of a satisfactory character.

So far as the staff and the pupils are concerned the school is in excellent condition. Mr. Milburn, who long ago established his reputation as an able teacher, has proved himself to be an efficient manager and organizer. The staff as a whole is a good one and the pupils are orderly and diligent.

As to the building, the Board has now probably made the best of poor accomodations. The desirability of erecting a new and suitable High School should become a live question in Belleville. Other places in as poor a financial condition have Collegiate Institutes with all the modern improvements.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were read from Geo. Halloway and Geo. Clapper asking to be appointed scavenger in place of the late A. Halloway.

From H. G. Wells asking to be appointed teacher when a vacancy occurs.

From Wm. Williamson, Sec-Treas. of the Separate School Board, stating that Mr. W. P. McMahon had been appointed upon the Board as a representative from the Separate School Board.

From Messrs. A. McFee & Co. in reference to testing the eyes of the pupils in the High School.

The Finance Committee reported recommending the payment of a number of accounts.

Mr. W. P. McMahon, the representative from the Separate School Board, was warmly received by the members.

Mr. Wills moved that Mr. McMahon's name be placed on all the committees on which Mr. J. Doyle was formerly placed. —Carried.

On motion the Board went into Committee of the Whole on reports. Mr. R. Bogle in the chair.

The report of the Finance Committee was adopted without discussion. The Committee rose and reported, Report received and adopted.

Mr. E. F. Milburn, Principal of the High School, presented his monthly report which showed the school to be in a satisfactory state.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Wm. Johnson moved, seconded by Mr. J. H. Mills, that the medal promised by His Excellency the Governor-General to the Board on his visit to the city, be awarded to that pupil who, being the youngest in years and shortest time in the fourth book, received the highest number of marks at the last entrance examination to the High School. That the Inspector be requested to enquire who the pupil is, and on his informing the Sec.-Treas., that he communicate with His Excellency.

Mr. Wills moved in amendment that a trustee from each of the schools be a committee to decide the matter.

A short discussion ensued, but it was finally decided to withdraw the above resolution and leave it to the committee which had previously been appointed, consisting of the Chairman of the Board, Chairman of School Management, Chairman of Central and High Schools, Chairman of Finance, Rev. Canon Burke and Rev. M. W. Maclean.

The communication of A. McFee & Co., in reference to the testing of the eyes of the pupils, caused some discussion.

Mr. Wills said that Mr. Muir, a practical optician, had examined the eyes of the pupils of the Public Schools and found but few who were near-sighted.

Mr. Wm. Johnson thought in this matter the Board was going outside of its duties. Some of the parents were not in accord with the tests made.

Mr. Wills said it was done in other schools.

The matter was not discussed further, but Mr. McFee will be allowed to test the eyes of the pupils of the High School.

Mr. Geo. Halloway was appointed scavenger at a salary of $100 per annum.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Wm. Johnson gave notice of a motion that at the next meeting of the Board it will be moved that it be recommended to the Committee of Sites, Building and Repairs, to report to the Board not later than the end of April on the advisability of erecting a High School building.

The notice of motion of Dr. Tracy in reference to the building a new school at the station was allowed to stand in the absence of the Doctor.

The Board then adjourned.

Like Tennyson's "brook" the increase of sales of Dr. Price's Baking Powder promises to "go on forever."

R. T. of T. Social.

The Royal Templars held another of their socials last evening in their hall, and it was a great success. The hall was comfortably filled with an appreciative audience. Mr. F. E. O'Flynn occupied the chair. The Harris brothers, with organ, violin and cornet elicited most enthusiastic applause, Miss Morin gave an excellent recitation, Miss Fretz delighted everybody with her whistling, accompanying herself on the harp, which harmonized well with the sweet birdlike notes which she produces in her whistling. Mrs. Dulmage, Select Councillor, gave an address. Little Miss Violet Howe gave a recitation in a charming manner, Miss Lena Lazier recited with fine effect a difficult selection entitled "Herod," while Mr. W. T. Watt, in his usual impressive manner, held the audience spellbound by his rendition of "Jugurtha in Prison," Mrs. J. F. Dingman and Mr. J. T. Burns gave a duet and responded to an encore. A chorus by members of the Order brought the programme to a close, after which an abundance of cake and coffee were served.

These R. T. of T. socials are getting to be immensely popular.

The Genuine Merit

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health, you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood, is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient. 25c.

Hood's Cured
After
Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any go..., and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic [illegible]

SPORTING TALK.

Messrs. Dere, Membery and Perier killed a big bear in its den near Rock Lake lately.

Mr. H. K. Smith, Game Warden, has some cases of violation of the game law for trial at Coe Hill shortly.

Thoughtless Beauty won the Waterloo cup—the great coursing prize for greyhounds—"the Derby of the leash."

Ontario Fish and Game Commission has decided to offer a bounty of 50c a head on foxes, owing to the damage they inflict on farmers' poultry.

The game between four members of the Legislature and a rink of the Toronto C.C. yesterday afternoon at Toronto resulted in favor of the legislators. Mr. W. H. Biggar skipped the winners. His brother George led for the losers.

Several fox hunters from the city were out in Sidney one day this week with their dogs and had a fox wounded. They were waiting for the dogs to bring him around a hill, when a farmer walked out of his house and shot Reynard and took him inside. The hunters were quite wrath to have their sport thus cut short and vowed vengeance on the next farmer who shoots a fox in front of their dogs.

The Napanee Express of this week upholds the defeat of their hockey team by saying that they scored two goals which the referee would not allow, and also that they did not play the game they knew how to play. The first statement is false and was evidently inspired by a sore head. As to whether the team played their best game or not we are not prepared to state, but one thing is certain the Quinte's had the easiest thing they have struck this winter.

The Kingston Bicycle Club met on Thursday night and elected the following officers for 1895: President, Dr. John Herald; Vice-President, Mr. C. N. Greaza; Secretary, Mr. L. Hughes; Treasurer, Mr. Geo. Cliff; Captain, Mr. E. Lyons; Racing Board, A. T. Smith, Thos. Mills, W. O'Shea, F. Raney and John Tweddell. Mr. R. Wilson was elected a delegate to the annual meeting of the C.W.A., which is to be held at Toronto on Good Friday.

All the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron agree that the Ailsa is a wonderful boat, and that she is superior in all points to the Britannia. The Field, commenting upon the performances of Mr. Walker's new cutter, Ailsa, says that the new Valkyrie has a big task before her. Such a craft as the Ailsa would have won the America's cup in 1893, and if the Valkyrie proves superior to her, Valkyrie ought to stand an exceedingly rosy chance of defeating the cup defender.

The Bancroft Times says: "Deerhunters can sometimes be mean, and a peculiar instance of it came under our notice lately. A hunter a few miles west of our town, had the good fortune to succeed in killing a deer, but while gone for assistance to take it home, a rival, who had been watching, lugged it off; and the fun of it is, that neither of them dare squeal on the other, as it was out of season and both are liable to a fine." It it to be hoped that both of the offenders will be punished as they deserve —the one for killing the deer out of season; the other, under the game law, for being in possession of game out of season and, under the criminal law, for stealing the deer from the people, to whom it had been forfeited by its slaughter during close season.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. A. W. Vermilyea is confined to her bed with illness.

Miss Louise Viger, of Trenton, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss E. M. Brandon, Napanee, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Lizzie Wallace, Napanee, is visiting Miss E. M. Diamond, Charles st.

W. H. Pearson, jr., Toronto, lessee of the Gas Works, is in the city to-day.

John Kinch, Kingston, is in Belleville attending the bedside of his brother—Whig.

Miss Frank Graham, of Belleville, was the guest of Miss Lillie Graham on Saturday last.—Tweed News.

Mrs. Austin, of Lynhurst, who has been visiting her daughter Mrs. F. W. Bresee, returned home to-day.

Mr. Wm. Taylor, of the Commercial house, Belleville, was in town on Wednesday.—Deseronto Tribune.

Mr. Arthur Blackburn, of the Bell Télephone office, who has been in poor health for some time, was taken worse on Tuesday evening. He was somewhat better this morning.

Mr. John Vankleek, who has been in British Columbia for a few years, paid us a visit last week. He is in Belleville at present, but intends to move on his farm in Faraday, in the spring.—Bancroft Times.

M. J. Hynes and D. McClew, Deseronto; H. A. Anderson, Lunenburg, N. S.; D. Walter Havard, Parrsboro, N. S.; F. M. Pearce, Minneapolis; H. S. Rockwell, Picton, are guests at the Huffman.

A. B. Speerman, Hastings; Geo. H. Lowe, Queen's College, Kingston; John P. Stafford, Quebec; Jos. Cushman, Sarnia; A. H. Rose, Toronto; R. Hall, Hamilton, are guests at the Anglo.

J. Silver and wife, Henry Harper, D. Anderson and wife, W. H. Pearson, Toronto; A. S. Foster, Guelph; C. Laycock and Robt. T. Fraser, Montreal; Walter F. Donaldson, Boston; E. Davis, Brockville; M. S. Sutherland, Kingston; Thomas Davis, A. A. McDonald and Mrs. D. Feeney, Madoc, are guests at the Quinte.

Our Old Men.

It speaks volumes for the salubrity of our climate that Mr. Wm. Alford celebrated his 83rd birthday on the 15th March—and Mr. Wm. Moorman celebrated his 75th birthday on the day of the reception, procession, and banquet. Both have been constant readers of the INTELLIGENCER for over half a century.

Napanee Firebug.

NAPANEE, March 15.—Fire broke out in the kitchen of the Presbyterian manse here about 2 o'clock this morning, but was extinguished before much damage was done. There was a strong smell of coal oil on the premises when the fire brigade arrived, and every indication that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Gents' Fine Boots.

Our new boots for gents are great value, all on the newest toes, both hand-made and machine work. Call and see them, as it is a pleasure to show them.—VERMILYEA & SON.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

Newest Weaves in Silks.

WE are showing a choice assortment of the latest novelties in Silk Materials suitable for Dresses, Blouses, Trimmings, etc.

PLAIN TAFFETA,
ILLUMINATED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA CHINE,
SHOT POPELINES,
PEAU DE SOIE,
MOIRE ANTIQUE,
PLAIN POPELINES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

SATIN DAMASSE,
SATIN DUCHESSE,
BLACK BROCHES,
FANCY ARMURES,
BENGALINES,
ANTIQUE ROYAL,
SURAH TWILLS,

See the New "KAIKI" Wash Silks for Blouses.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.,
SILK MERCERS.

Albert College News.

The "Mock Parliament" last evening was one of the most interesting and best attended sessions we have had for some time.

The first part of the programme consisted of music and recitations, all of which were very good. Then came the debate, Messrs. H. B. Reddick, J. F. Chapman and Prof. Osborne defended the question and Messrs. S. L. Toll, F. A. Carman and R. A. Facey opposed it.

The question,—"That Imperial Federation should be considered by Great Britain and her Colonies" was well discussed on both sides and on the yeas and nays being called for, it was found that the bill was sustained by a majority of four.

We were glad to see a goodly number present from the city and trust that next Friday evening the chapel may be filled to its utmost capacity. There will be only two or three more meetings, so don't miss the opportunity of attending them.

A meeting of the executive of the College was held this week at which important business was considered.

Another student expected at the College this week. Still they come.

A number of our students were in Toronto last week writing on an exam. We have not received the report of that exam. yet.

Mr. F. C. Stephenson, a former student of Albert, who is now attending Trinity Medical College, Toronto, spent Thursday evening with us. F. C. is quite popular among the old students and we were pleased indeed to have him with us. He is on his way to Montreal in connection with Missionary interests.

Merit is best brought out by the test of competition. That is why Dr Price's Baking Powder surpassed all others at the World's Fair.

The Y. M. C. A. Meetings.

A crowded hall greeted Rev. W. W. Weeks as he addressed the meeting last night, on the subject of "What then shall I do with Jesus?" After a short song service, when were sung "Oh! what will you do with Jesus?"; "Man of Sorrows"; "There shall be Showers of Blessing," the reverend gentleman requested that brief prayers be offered for the Spirit's presence. Then followed one of those addresses which are peculiar to Mr. Weeks. He has to be heard to appreciate his words. Some lives are like the meteor flashing across the darkness and disappearing only to make the darkness more intense. Such a life was Pilate's, just when we expect to see a manly, ennobling example of kingly grace, he miserably fails and finally sinks into a suicide's grave. Many failures are made to-day, but none so signal as he who coming face to face with this question of accepting Christ, reject him and are externally lost. He spoke at length of the issues involved in this question meaning either the joy and security of one who accepts, or the misery and defeat of those who reject.

The Association are pleased to announce that Mr. Weeks will continue his services next week, commencing Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and every afternoon and evening following.

The meeting this evening at eight and to-morrow afternoon at four will be for young men only. All young men are invited.

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open. 248ds&wly

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary.

DEATHS.

KINCH.—In Belleville, on March 16th, 1895, GEO. KINCH, aged 49 years.

Funeral from his late residence, West Bridge St., on Monday afternoon at 2:30. Services at St. John's church at 3 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—In Belleville, on March 16th, 1895, LOUISA TAYLOR, wife of the late Daniel Taylor, aged 62 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Henry Taylor, cor. Station Road and Bleecker Ave., on Monday afternoon at 2:30.

Services at the house at 2 o'clock. Friends please accept this notice.

ANDERSON.—On Saturday, March 16th, at her residence, Mountain View, Ameliasburg, of paralysis, MARY ROBLIN, wife of John Anderson, Esq., aged 71 years and 5 months.

Always in the Family.

Mr. L. B. Russell, of Albury, in renewing his subscription for the year in advance of the time it expired, says: "My father took the first INTELLIGENCER issued and it has been in the family ever since." Mr. Russell said the house would not be a complete house without the INTELLIGENCER.

HEAD AND SHOULDERS above every other blood-purifier, stands Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. See the evidence of it. It's sold in every case, on trial. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

In restoring your strength, when you're "run-down" and "used-up;" in cleansing your blood from every impurity, whether it's a simple eruption or the worst scrofula; and in building up wholesome flesh, when you're thin and weak—there's nothing to equal the "Discovery." In every disease caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, it's the only guaranteed remedy.

Mrs. ELIZABETH J. HUSHAW, of Sidney, Ohio, writes: "My little boy was so afflicted with liver trouble and other diseases that our family physician said he could not live. In fact, they all thought so. I gave him Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets and they saved his life. We have used the 'Discovery' for throat and bronchial trouble, and found such perfect relief that we can recommend it very highly."

HALLS OF SILENCE.

Notes of Happenings at the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

(From the Canadian Mute.)

There is now a clean health bill on the boys' side of this Institution. Not one of the 144 boys now in attendance is on the sick list. This is most gratifying.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Watson, who are well known in Belleville and now connected with the Washington State school for the deaf and feeble-minded, are being freely praised for the good work they are doing for the afflicted ones under their care.

Miss James, after being treated in the Belleville Hospital for three weeks, has so far recovered as to be able to return to the Institution again. She is still very weak, and too much indisposed to take charge of her class, which has been in Mr. Nurse's care during her absence, but all hope for her a better established state of health shortly.

On the 12th inst., there was a grand celebration in the city in honor of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada. His grandson, Charles Holton, went to town to see him. He said he was very glad to meet his grandfather again. We heard that Sir Bowell, Sir Caron and others intended to visit the Institution, but they did not. We would like to see him.

Tuesday, the 12th inst., was Mr. Coleman's birthday and he was the recipient of many hearty congratulations and kind wishes. Mr. Coleman has been connected with this Institution for twenty-five years, and it has been a quarter of a century of earnest, faithful, successful work, as can be testified to by hundreds of pupils who have graduated from his class and gone forth to take their places as useful, intelligent and progressive citizens. Despite his long term of service he is apparently as young as ever he was and of him it may well be said that "age cannot wither nor custom stale" his genial disposition and unfailing good humor.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Young People's Day at
BRIDGE STREET METHODIST CHURCH
To-morrow.

Sermons at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the Rev. E. N. Baker, M.A., B.D., Morning subject, "Universal Praise." Evening subject, "How to Rule."

Sunday School 2:30 p.m.

Evangelistic services 8:15 p.m. conducted by E.L. of C.E.

Strangers in the city, students at Albert College, the business colleges, the schools, and all other visitors invited to these services.

TABERNACLE METHODIST CHURCH.
Church St.
Rev. E. Roberts, Pastor.
Sunday Services.
11 a.m.—"Successful Prayer."
7 p.m.—"Not Far from the Kingdom."
Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.

Reader, you are cordially invited to be present at these services.

SAMPLES OF
SITUATIONS!
SECURED

BY

O From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st., soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

B From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

C From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

GRADUATES.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE 27th YEAR.

W. B. ROBINSON, J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A. } Principals. { For 18 Years

Changed Daily. SATURDAY, March 16.

Silverware

We are more than gratified with our sales of Silver plated ware this past month—and we are sure our goods and prices are all that our customers could ask for. Don't fail to come in and see our assortment when wanting any nice thing in Quadruple Silver Plated.

Strouds.

BETWEEN SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS

BY MRS E. LYNN LINTON

Pretty girls with good fortunes and susceptible temperaments need careful guardianship in smart hotels where society is mixed and credentials are not always forthcoming. Harpies of both sexes abound; and more than one good bag has been made for the benefit of the fowler and the ruin of the victim—always under cover of fine manners and high-sounding names. This being so, it was a little doubtful if Mrs. Brand was the right kind of guardian for Ida Maynard. A ladylike woman, who had less self-respect than complaisance, and whose capacity for belief was as large as her power of discrimination was small, had a burden of responsibility rather heavier than she could bear in the charge of a pretty young person of romantic tendencies and a handsome income. And more than one of Ida's old family friends lamented the chain of circumstances which had driven her into Mrs. Brand's nerveless hands as the sole guardianship she had. So far, however, no harm had come to the young heiress with a chaperon who never thwarted her, but also who never knew when the ice was thin or when there were rocks ahead.

The hotel was crowded, and the company was of the gayest. Butterflies sporting with one another among the flowers best expressed their general condition, and, because the place was so overflowing and the salle-a-manger had not space for universal segregation, the small tables usually given up to two or three were perforce tenanted by five or six. Whence resulted intimacies which were sometimes dangerous even when most delightful.

The hotel was crowded, and there was not space for segregration in the salle-a-manger. Owing then to this congestion the maitre d'hotel, with bows and apologies, begged to be allowed to place three charming people at the table of the young heiress and her chaperon. They were all that he had of most comme il faut on his list; and he was sure that in asking this accommodation he was doing nothing that would be displeasing to madame or mademoiselle.

That evening, then, at dinner, three strangers were at Ida's table, and the mental stock-taking began.

Imprimis, a tall, handsome Englishman about thirty-two or three, with fine features, a good carriage, good manners if somewhat overbearing, and the unmistakable look of one who has seen service of some sort. Secondly, a soft-voiced young Italian, with the caressing eyes and soft seductive ways of his country; accompanied by, thirdly, his mother, a typical southerner, graceful, indolent, astute and fascinating. The Englishman was Gerald Frobisher; the Italian was Il Barone di Siena; his mother was la Principessa di Certosaria. They were all noticeable because of manner, dress and general appointments; and soon this special table became the cynosure of the room, as rumor magnified the fortune of the young heiress and the social standing of her company.

THREE STRANGERS WERE AT IDA'S TABLE.

In the sweetest ointments lurks at times that intrusive fly. Through the most harmonious combination of circumstances strikes the jarring note of unpleasant friction. And this little coterie, formed by chance, was no exception to the rule. The jarring note came from the Englishman. From the first he seemed to have translated his condition as a compatriot into the privileges of a friend and the duties of a guardian. He drew an invisible line of possession round Ida and Mrs. Brand and before they well knew that he had cast his shoe over them he was the master of the situation. He made no over-demonstration of authority, such as the world could see and comment on. He simply gave them to understand that they must not do such and such things, and that it would be better for them—indeed it was imperative—that they should follow his advice.

As his strong will coerced Mrs. Brand's weaker mind he had things on the whole pretty much his own way, which was not always Ida's. Yet somehow, willing or unwilling, she had to go as Gerald Frobisher ordained, and bit by bit she felt her liberty slipping from her without ever coming to the moment when she could make a stand and say: "I will not."

On the other hand, the young baron and his mother, the princess, were the very heart and soul of complaisance. They seemed to live simply for Ida's pleasure. They had not a wish which was not la signorina's—not a thought extra to her service. Whatever they might propose had but one object—the pleasure or convenience of la signorina, for whom, had they the power, the very elements would be ruled to render service and tribute. Always suave and aimable, they made a decided contrast with Gerald Frobisher, who was generally the very reverse of amiable, with a certain arbitrariness of manner—a certain subacidity of accent, that was less reassuring than threatening—less enticing than compelling. 'The bear," the princess used to call him in her pretty Italian way—her very distaste more caressing than Gerald's praise; and—"Ah! he is your typical Englishman who does not understand love and would beat his wife or sell her for so much and so much"—as the young baron would say, with that little shudder which expresses so much, generally adding: "Per Bacco! that is not the way we Italians treat our women! We Italians know how to treat women as they should be treated—with love and gentleness and courtesy and indulgence, but, most of all, with love."

And when he said this his velvet-brown eyes would look into Ida's with something behind and within which made that erstwhile frank and half-unconscious young woman drop hers to the floor, overpowered by she knew not what. All that she did know was—it was something pleasant, yet something that made her feel part afraid and part ashamed, and especially desirous that Gerald Frobisher should not see.

The day was glorious. A day when youthful spirits were not to be confined within the four walls of a house, nor yet between the hedges of a hotel garden. It was a day for amusements, expeditions, adventures, what not. One of the kind which holds the promise of some undeclared joy like the secret perfume lying within the closed bud of the lily; one of those when Prince Charming is on his way, and the princess is setting forth in her golden chariot to meet him—when the young feel and the old remember, and the joy of living has no flaw from either regret or despair.

"This is the right day for the old Schloss," said Gerald Frobisher at breakfast.

He spoke with the manner of command rather than suggestion—ordaining for the others according to his own ideas of fitness, without reference to their wishes.

"Just!" said Mrs. Brand, complaisant as usual.

"It would be rather jolly," said Ida, not caring to agree too enthusiastically, but secretly charmed with the idea. "What do you say, princess?" she added, turning to the Italian as if it were a forgone conclusion that those two, who were her table companions, should also be their comrades in the day's pleasures.

Gerald's keen eyes flashed impatiently; and his stern mouth hardened to a line.

"Five is an impossible number," he said, as if to himself, but everyone heard, though no one took up the challenge.

"It will be lovely," said the princess, smiling in her sweet way. Her eyes and her smile took in the whole company. "Giulio had already suggested this little journey to me. I am glad that Mr. Frobisher has fallen in with the idea so amiably."

"Pardon me, I have fallen in with no idea from the baron or anyone else," said Gerald, ill-temperedly. "I was not aware that the baron had any ideas—on the subject," he added, as a rider to the original proposition, and when he he thought the sarcasm had had time to strike.

The young man laughed and showed his small, white, pointed teeth, like a row of little shark's teeth gleaming beneath his silken mustache.

"Ah! my friend!" he said, gayly. "A life spent in shooting rhinoceroses and bears is not the best school for the knowledge of mankind. We who live in cities have the advantage over you men of sport and the chase. We have humanity as our books. You study only the habits of bears and buffaloes."

"We learn a little about men, too," said Gerald, slowly. "We have to deal with slaves and thieves, cowards and adventurers of all kinds. We learn their ways pretty accurately, I assure you."

"No doubt," said the baron, retreating in good order, but adding, as his last shot: "This, however, proves my point. These slaves and cowards, etc., do not make up the general society of ordinary European drawing-rooms. Hence you must allow us stay-at-home citizens to have some advantages—and among them you must grant us the knowledge of our own world of gentlehood and the best traditions of good breeding and social diplomacy."

"What time shall we start?" said Ida, to create a diversion.

These dangerous fencings and bitter double-meanings were always going on between the two men—a duel as yet with the foils only; (but the young heiress was beginning to fear a more serious collision, as the animosity between them was daily growing more apparent and more extreme). How long it would continue restrained within the due boundaries of courtesy remained to be seen. As things were it continually looked as if it would break loose like a flood and carry devastation and destruction into the little settlement they had formed among themselves.

Gerald looked at his watch.

"Be ready in half an hour," he said, shortly.

"That will be a little too quick for me, Mr. Frobisher," said the princess, again smiling as if the very soul of sweetness were lodged in her handsome body. If they could have read her heart and thoughts! "I am not so energetic as you English I want a margin for deliberation."

"If your margin throws us too late we cannot go at all," said Gerald, unpleasantly.

"We must not inconvenience my mother," said the baron, with a fine air of filial duty and conventional courtesy.

"Of course not," said Ida.

Whereupon the young Italian leaned over to the pretty girl, and said: "Thank you, signorina!" with effusion, holding out his hand as one under the influence of strong emotion. Looking into the flushing face of the girl with a world of tender meaning in his eyes, he said, speaking to his mother, but still looking at Ida: "The signorina always does and says exactly the right thing at the right moment and in the right way. Is it not so, my mother?"

"Assuredly! She is a saint!" said the princess.

Gerald rose abruptly from the table.

"Very well," he said, holding his head straight and high, "I will give you a quarter's grace, princess. I will order the carriage for the half hour, when I shall expect you all to be ready."

"If our proceedings inconvenience you, my friend, I will take command of the party," said the Italian, with a manner suggestive of the heathen Chinee, it was so bland and so childlike.

Gerald disdained to reply, save by a look that was decidedly contemptuous—as contemptuous and as essentially insulting as a blow would have been. Then he strode out of the room, and worked off a little of his spleen on the unoffending hall-porter, who chanced to cross his path.

Mother and son exchanged looks.

"Our friend is not in the best of humors to-day," laughed the baron.

"Are all English gentlemen like that?" queried the princess. "And yet—correcting herself—"how foolish to ask such a question, when I know so much better! Who, indeed, knows so well as I the charm of the English character? Was not my own dear mother an Englishwoman?"

"They are adorable," said the baron, with fervor. "Who that knows them would not love them?—for the sake of one!" he added, in a low voice, those velvety eyes looking into Ida's with the love and softness, the passion and the prayer he knew so well how to throw into them—"for the sake of one, loving all!"

"Had we not better go and get ready?" said Mrs. Brand, with the fear of Gerald Frobisher before her eyes.

"Yes, let us go," said Ida, in a half-relieved, half-embarrassed kind of way.

And again mother and son exchanged glances, and the smile that just lifted the corner of each well-shaped but over-fleshy mouth meant "Good so far." "Winged if not yet bagged" would have been an Englishman's formula.

The morning had passed into the early afternoon without untoward accident of any kind—unless Gerald Frobisher's temper might be called untoward. Never remarkable for amiability, to-day it was of the vilest kind to be found. His rough life and adventurous experiences seemed to have hardened him to so much granite—granite abraded at all four corners and full of jagged edges and wounding spikes. It served, however, to bring out into greater relief the sweet courtesies and graceful plasticities of the baron, whose whole energies seemed devoted to the one desire to please and entertain the signorina, to do as she desired—to anticipate her unspoken wishes and make her feel that she was the main object of his thoughts and the—as yet undeclared—mistress of his heart and life. His gentleness, his unfailing good humor, the skill with which he parried Gerald's rougher onslaughts—but in the parrying inflaming the Englishman's anger still more, thus putting him for ever more and more in the wrong—his caressing eyes and musical voice, his subtle tenderness, all stole over Ida as some irresistible charm, so ao powerful spell spoken by a potent magician. For one of the few times in her young life she contemplated her wealth with a glow of pride and delight, and rejoiced that she was free, rich and the mistress of her own destiny.

All this Gerald saw and understood. And the feelings which this knowledge roused in him were akin to those with which he had defied a savage chief at the head of his tribe, stalked a rogue elephant, circumvented a man-eating tiger, fought single-handed with a cobra, or looked for whipsnakes in the grass that he might crush them before they had power to sting. In the baron he recognized his enemy, whom yet he despised; and forthwith set himself to destroy him with the same feelings if not by the same methods as those with which he had destroyed those others in the jungles and the wilds.

The object of the expedition had been accomplished. They had seen the Schloss and heard the legends; peered into the dungeons and admired the view from the battlements; eaten their luncheon spread on the trestled table of the courtyard; talked platitude with an air of profundity; skirted by intense feelings with an air of indifference; and done all that people in these circumstances are wont to do. And now it was time to return. Ida always between the two men who were battling together for her possession with as much fierceness, and to the same purpose, as if they had been fighting with clash of steel, not mere fire of words. Fortune hunters both of them; they were the Scylla and Charybdis of the girl's perilous voyage. Into whose hands soever she might fall she would fall to her enduring sorrow.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TO THE FOREMAN.

Between Scylla and Charybdis.

Cut through the adv. rules on each side of this section, and put the double col. illuminated head on this section of story following. This is done to save space to the publisher, the matter being paid by the column. This section is

Released For Publication

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CHAPTER II.

They were not adventurers of the vulgar type—that is, adventurers in the sense of holding a different social position from that which they assumed. They were gentlemen of good family, but fortune hunters to whom the income was of more account than the woman, and who made pretense of a love they did not feel. For Gerald's somewhat brutal attitude of command was love-making in his way—a way analogous to that of the savage who first knocks his intended wife senseless and then carries her off to his own hut in the bush—his conquest, lover, wife and victim all in one.

She had her choice then between the two. In Gerald she would find a spirit of domination that would crush her to the earth—a materialistic, unpoetic kind of nature that would leave her soul as arid as the parched sands of the Libyan desert—a tyrant, a master, a conqueror. In Giulio di Siena she would have infidelity, intrigue, jealousy, and what to an Englishwoman, accustomed to much open-air exercise and absolute freedom of movement would be practically incarceration. In the princess she would have a mother-in-law who would rule her with a rod of iron, and never take her to her heart as a daughter—who would persecute her to become a Catholic; who would ridicule her English ways and decry her nationality who would make up for her husband's neglect by a system of espionage which would not leave her one shred of spontaneous freedom, and who in all of whose persecutions here, and glacial barriers there, would be joined by her married daughter, La Contessa Maria del Sole (who would repeat and exaggerate all that her mother might say and do). Of the two the balance of unhappiness would be on the side of the Italian, but neither man would treat her well, and in a marriage with each alike would be her misery.

HE REVENGED HIMSELF BY TURNING ROUND

The two aspirants had nearly come to that duel, with the buttons off, which seemed as if it must eventually take place, over the fifth seat in the carriage, which meant who should sit outside with the coachman. The friction had been so great, and the courtesy disguise so thin, that the princess had half-laughingly proposed drawing lots for the chance. But, perhaps because she had proposed it, perhaps because he disdained to put himself in any sense on an equality with the despised Italian, Gerald had rejected this arrangement. With as much haughtiness as sullenness he had flung up the contest by mounting the box, where he revenged himself by turning round and engrossing, so far as he could, Ida's whole attention by his persistent talk. He spoke to no one else. If the princess or the baron cut into the conversation, he ignored each as if neither party existed; save when obliged to answer a question directly addressed to him, and then he answered in a monosyllable, and his voice was more like a bear's growl than even before. If it were the baron who spoke to him, on any subject independent of the matter in hand, he contented himself with a reply that effectually put a stop to all such advances, for this time, at least. He was more unpleasant than could have been believed, as the princess said in her pretty broken English, and, so far as he could, he spoiled the day's pleasure for all concerned, anxious as he was to punish all and sundry for the infliction of that undesired association. For this, too, as for some other things, the baron owed him, more than one; and in his own mind resolved to pay his debt with interest. The only difficulty was: How could he pay that debt? The Englishman was stronger than he, and braver. And stabbing him in the back, in the dark, was not apparently very feasible.

The way from the Schloss led down to the valley by a road cut in the side of the mountain. A mass of rock and unscalable escarpments rose sheer from the path above—a precipice with eternity at the bottom fell sharply down below. The road was full of these acute angles and hazardous curves so well known to continental travelers—angles and curves which were veritable deathtraps and where the marvel was that anyone should escape with his life. Two half-broken loosely-harnessed horses, mainly guided by the voice of a voluble and vociferous coachman, who held his reins as slack as a bunch of ribbons in a cotillon, were the locomotive agents of the carriage, in a transit where the chances of disaster were as innumerable as there were flowers on the broad ledges of inaccessible rocks. Yet tragic occurrences were as rare as the passing of a herd of chamois or a flight between an eagle and a vulture in the sky. Rains had washed away some of the edges, both of the cliffs above whereby the road was strewn with stones that rolled as the horses stepped on them, and of the outer line against the sharp decline below. Still, they had gone up in safety in the morning and they supposed they should come down in safety in the afternoon. The horses, if loosely handled and not broken according to our ideas, were familiar with the road, and the coachman, for all his outlandish methods of driving, knew his work.

HE STOPPED HIM IN THE PLUNGE.

Something startled them. The horses used to the road as they were, sure footed and as a rule trustworthy in their own wild way, suddenly broke loose and took matters into their own keeping. Disdaining bit and bridle they tore down the steep incline, the shouts of the terrified driver maddening them still more, and the hand of Gerald Frobisher on the rein of no avail. They had taken the bit between their teeth, and their teeth were strong. The danger was imminent. They were close to the worst bit of the road, where the most careful driver, doing all he knew, could never be quite sure of safe steering. Now as things were destruction seemed inevitable.

The princess shrieked and flung her arms abroad, calling on the saints and adding to the horror of the moment by her ungovernable terror. The young baron was in a state of collapse. Almost fainting, speechless, motionless, his eyes closed, his form drooping, he lay as if half dead. Ida sat perfectly still, her eyes wide open as if she were watching how things would go; and Mrs. Brand, looking into vacancy, moved her lips in silent prayer. The carriage swayed from side to side and one wheel hung over the abyss, when Gerald leaped from the box and at the risk of his life somehow managed to secure the bridle of the off horse, and by sheer force of strength stopped him in the plunge and flung him back on his haunches. His grasp missed would have sent them all to the bottom of the abyss together. As it was they were safe, through his gallant action gallantly performed; and however unpleasant his temper might have been he had undoubtedly saved them all from destruction.

But the contempt with which he grasped the baron by the shoulder and shook him as a terrier shakes a rat!—the driver meanwhile having got to the head of his horses, with whom he was reasoning and arguing, pointing out the error of their ways and the folly as well as wickedness of which they had been guilty; the superb tone of disdainful superiority with which he said: "Come, baron, pull yourself together like a man! Your precious life is in no danger—no thanks to you for yourself or the others. You were not too frightened, I can see," he added, turning to Ida and speaking with more genuine admiration than he has ever yet shown to her. "You are English and know how to face danger with courage!"

"It is well to be without nerves," sobbed the princess. "We southerners have susceptibilities which you cold northerners want."

"They are inconvenient things at times," said Gerald, significantly.

By now the baron had recovered and could take part in things as they were.

"I can face a bullet," he said, quite as significantly. "Where my mother and la signorina are concerned I confess I lose my head. Had I been alone you would have seen a different man."

"Possibly," said Gerald with a sneer. "Meanwhile the man we have seen has not contributed much to the safety of the ladies for whom he professes so much regard. We can judge of the unseen only by the seen."

"We will speak of this again," said the baron, lightly touching his own breast.

"At your pleasure," said Gerald, measuring him from head to foot with eyes that spoke more than lips could have done. It was as if they had said: "Reluctant to meet you? I, the crack shot of the African wilds and the Indian jungles, afraid to face a nerveless coward like you?"

All that evening the Englishman waited for the challenge which never came. When dinner was over he strolled about the hotel gardens and made love to Ida in his domineering, trenchent way. But the baron and his mother did not appear. They had been at the table d'hote dinner where Gerald had almost insulted the young man—where Ida had been now cool and now sorry as her mind dwelt now on her young lover's cowardice and now on his charms. But after dinner they had vanished into space, and no message came to any of the group. Ida was restless and of uncertain mood. She sometimes laughed almost hysterically and sometimes was near to tears. The brutal strain in Gerald's character had never rasped her as it rasped her to-night, and in her heart she hated him as if he had been a murderer. When she saw that, for sure the Italians would not come back this evening, she too slipped away with an aching heart and a temper nearly as bad as Gerald's.

"The one a brute and the other a coward," she said to herself, "and the coward the best of the two!"

The next morning mother and son had gone, and a sweetly-worded note to Ida from the princess told the reason of this sudden flight. They went, it said, because they saw how things were between her, la signorina and Mr. Frobisher. He was her lover and she loved him. The baron's heart was broken; he loved the signorina to distraction; but he was too delicate to interfere in a thing already arranged—and his only duty was flight. Might all the saints bless the sweet young English girl whom they would never forget!

When he heard of this sudden flight Gerald laughed aloud.

"That cur! that coward!" he said, contemptuously. "He has shown his true colors at last, and we are well rid of him. Now, Ida, we can be happy, and you will be my wife before the year is out."

On which strength came to the girl through her very terror.

"Your wife?" she said, her large eyes wide open and full of horror. "I would rather die first! If I cannot marry the baron I will marry no one else, and certainly not you who treated him so ill!"

So there it was. The fortune-hunters were balked of their bag, and the young heiress escaped the Scylla of brutality and the Charybdis of deception; she went home a sadder if not a wiser woman, free to bestow herself and her fortune on whom she would—as, when the right man came along she would certainly do.

Teacher—How do you indicate grief?

Pupil—By burying the face in the hands.

Teacher—How bashfulness?

Pupil—By burying the hands in the face.

A Personal Burglar Alarm.

A Manchester (Eng.) man carries on his person a complete pickpocket alarm system. Removal of his watch, pin or other jewellery causes the ringing of a bell. The electric plant weighs twenty-two ounces.

The World's Tin.

In 1891 the production of tin in the world was estimated at 69,963 tons of 2,240 pounds each. Thirty years ago the world's production of tin was not more than 15,000 tons.

A Pleasant Prospect.

Nodd—My wife went shopping to-day and didn't spend a cent.

Todd—Well, wait till to-morrow, when she has seen what my wife bought.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

17d&w1y

Bohemia is so called because it was settled by the Boii, a tribe of Germans.

Covered With Liver Spots.

GENTLEMEN,—I was covered with Liver Spots over my back and chest. I took three bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters and am now perfectly cured of Liver Complaint. I can truly say that I think B.B.B. the best medicine ever discovered.

L. KITCHEN, Hamilton, Ont.

Ecuador means "Equator," an allusion to its geographical position.

SIGNS OF WORMS are variable appetite, itching at the nose, etc. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is the best worm expeller.

Egypt to the Hebrews and ever since was "the land of the oppression."

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

The Sahara is so named from the Arabic word signifying "desert."

BILIOUSNESS and LIVER COMPLAINT, Headache, etc., are cured by Burdock Pills.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says:—"I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurence to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds."

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

6c. A BAR REDUCED

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCED A BAR 6c.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of Patrick Fitzpatrick, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 110, Section 36, that all persons having claims upon or against the estate of Patrick Fitzpatrick, late of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, hotel-keeper, deceased, who died on or about the 3rd day of February, in the year of our Lord 1895, are on or before the 20th day of MARCH, A. D. 1895, to send by post, (prepaid), or deliver to W. P. McMahon, Barrister, &c., Front St., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for James Fitzpatrick, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, and Thomas Fitzpatrick of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, farmer, executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and the nature of all securities (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given, that after the said last mentioned date, the estate of the said deceased will be distributed among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required, and the executors of the said estate will not be responsible for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received as aforesaid at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Belleville, this 15th day of Feb., A. D. 1895.

W. P. McMAHON,
Barrister, &c.,
Front St., Belleville,
Solicitor for Executors.

242d,sat&wed,8t

Whisks!

We have just received a fine line of these goods at 10, 15, 20 and 25c. We can't tell you much about them on paper, so drop in and see them at . . . . .

J. S. McKEOWN'S
DRUG STORE,
Opposite Foot Bridge.

See That Window!

To See is

To Admire

OUR IMPORTED LACES!

For Style—Unsurpassed.
For Value—Unequalled.

They embrace:

All the newest styles in white, cream and black and are imported direct from the makers in Europe.

See Them!
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NATHAN JONES.

THERE'S DANGER AHEAD!

DISEASE NEGLECTED AT THIS SEASON BRINGS FATAL RESULTS.

In Spring the Wise and Prudent Use Paine's Celery Compound.

A Montreal Lady Speaks About Paine's Celery Compound—Her Doctor Failed to Cure Her—Her Sufferings from Indigestion, Headache and Nervousness, banished by the Great Medicine—She Says: "I am Completely Cured."

Miss Bridges, 22 Dorchester Street, Montreal, actuated by a sincere desire to do good to suffering humanity, gives public testimony regarding Paine's Celery Compound, which raised her from a condition of suffering, alarming and dangerous, to complete health and increased bodily vigor and strength.

She tells us of his disappointments with patent medicines and her failures with one of the best city physicians.

In her hour of peril, Miss Bridges' attention was directed to that never-failing spring medicine, Paine's Celery Compound, the great disease-banisher and health-giver. She joyfully and gratefully tells of her success, and gives unstinted praise to a medicine that is blessing thousands every day.

Sufferer, do not, for a moment, delay the work of purifying the blood and strengthening the system. The Spring season with its variable weather, demands that you look after your health.

Miss Bridges writes as follows regarding her cure by Paine's Celery Compound:

"I consider it a pleasure as well as a duty to put on record what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I suffered for years from indigestion, headache, pains in the back and side, and from a nervous tired feeling. I used many patent medicines without any good results. I was also attended by one of the best doctors, and used his medicines, but could not get cured.

"I saw Paine's Celery Compound advertised and decided to try a bottle. It gave me such good results that I used six bottles, and I found myself altogether a new person. I have used it both Spring and Autumn since 1890, and I can say with pleasure that all my troubles are banished; my nerves are strong, my sleep is good and appetite splendid.

"I would therefore strongly recommend Paine's Celery Compound to all who suffer as I did; they are sure and certain of good results."

= = DINNER = =

- - WARE - -

You'll need to be as careful in buying dishes as you would if choosing cloth. "Strippled" edge means poor gilding, flown blue, gold line, Royal blue, &c., &c. are names that mean anything or ware of doubtful quality, such as usually goes by the name of "Grocery" crockery.

Imagine a great china store like this, with 50 patterns in dinner sets to pick from, 80 patterns in Tea sets and 60 in Bedroom. We do the trade by our attention to it exclusively. We make this the best place to deal in for dishes.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

GREAT CÆSAR!

Had to "Grin and Bear It" when he had a pain. You can grin and banish it at once by using PERRY DAVIS'

Pain Killer

Sold and used everywhere. A whole medicine chest by itself. Kills every form of external or internal pain. DOSE—A teaspoonful in half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

R·I·P·A·N·S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

LOOK!

FEDORA HATS

- - $1.00 - -

MINAKER,
The Hatter and Furnisher,
2 doors North of Foot Bridge.

CHEAP
CHEAPER
CHEAPEST
Ordered Clothing!

Spring Stock complete,
Suits at Bottom Prices,
Special drive in Pantings,
Goods bought here cut free.

GEO. R. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Next John McKeown.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business.

249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary or commission, to sell Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

DAISY.. ...DAISY

THE "DAISY" HOT WATER HEATER

It is now conceded by the Leading Heating experts of of the Country, that the Spence "DAISY" Hot Water Heater, for rapid and perfect circulation, combined with Economy of Fuel, has no Equal in the Market.

et an estimate for heating your house from

C. F. SMITH & CO.

THE Best Life Policy IS A 20 YEAR Survivorship Distribution Policy With Options —IN— THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

How is this for ....

SOAP

Empire Electric, C. P. R. Electric and Mottled, 7 bars, 25c.; Large Golden Bar, 9cts.

Sunlight, Surprise, Queen's Laundry, Star and all other makes in stock.

J. A. Elliott's,
Telephone 237. Front St.

Our Display

Of Confectionery, Fruit and fine Bakery goods to-morrow will be "par excellence," be sure you see it.

In the Confectionery line we have very, very many varieties. In Fruit we have fine large Pineapples, Messina Lemons, California Navel Oranges, (seedless), Florida Oranges, Valencia Oranges and Russet Oranges.

Our window of bakery goods will be sure to attract attention as it always does, by reason of the superiority of the goods themselves, the attractiveness of their finish and the tasty way in which they are arranged. To-morrow we will have large and individual Charlottes, Cream Rolls, Cream Puffs filled with genuine whipped cream, these will be very nice for tea, and many varieties of small and large Cakes. In Ice Cream we will have—Vanilla, Nepolitan and Jersey with cherries.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.

Remember price of our Oysters—Standards, 40c per quart; Extra Selects, 50c.

Bitter ... ..ORANGES FOR MARMALADE, Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE
GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

McLAUGHLIN'S .. QUEEN FLOUR

Which is Warranted.

THE BEST IN CANADA

For sale by
Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville
Louis Benmore.
Send them an order.

Dont Play ..
With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

Daily Intelligencer.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

The street by-and-by leads to the house of never.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

Each day brings to us all some opportunity of doing good.

Reasons for Success.

The success of Norway Pine Syrup as a cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles is due to the fact that it is the best and pleasantest remedy ever discovered, and because its action is prompt and certain.

White hairs are like the sea foam which caps the waves after a storm.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

When pride and poverty, have to shake hands, the meeting is a bitter one.

Chronic Derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

A Brooklyn barber shines the boots of every patron without cost.

Scraped With a Rasp.

SIRS,—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

The female frog is voiceless. It is only the male frog that sings.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT Settlers Trains TO— MANITOBA —AND THE— . North-West .

SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF

"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"

S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent, Belleville.

NO-TO-BAC!

Guaranteed to Cure Tobacco habit in every form.

At the PHARMACY,
D. M. WATERS.

LENT TRADE! FISH!!

OUR stock of Fish and Canned Goods is now complete:—Finnan Haddies, Salt Water Herrings, Fresh Water Herrings, Salmon Trout, Boneless Cod Fish, Cod Steak. Also Lobsters, Mackerel, Sardines, Salmon, Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, Herrings in Tomato Sauce, of best known brands, quality guaranteed. See our pzices before buying elsewhere. It will pay you.

= Louis Benmore, =
Telephone 90. Family Grocer
Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

Intelligencer Printing & Publishing Co'y,
(LIMITED.)

JAMIESON, President. | J. W. LONDON, Secretary.

THE Treasurer is the only person authorized to receive money for the Company, or to grant receipts for the same.

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THE INTELLIGENCER is printed and published by the INTELLIGENCER Printing and Publishing Company, (Limited by James C. Jamieson, resident in Belleville, at their Office, Front Street south of Hotel St.

Jules D'Estimauville Clement, writes from Montreal: "I was suffering from skin disease, and after all drugs failed tried Burdock Blood Bitters, of which three bottles restored me to good health. I recommend it also for dyspepsia."

Beggars are promptly arrested in Vienna if caught begging on the streets.

The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

Algiers is so called from the Arabic words Al-Jezair, meaning "a peninsula."

Consumption follows neglected colds, Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles.

The word Ceylon is of Sanskrit origin, signifying the "Island of Lions."

To save life from the ravages of disease is nobler than to win a kingdom. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all blood diseases, scrofula, blotches, pimples, skin diseases, etc., by its cleansing power over the entire system.

Jutland was originally Juteland, or the land of the Jutes, a Gothic tribe.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Couhgs, Colds, etc.

Bulgaria was formerly Volgaria, so called om the Volsci who inhabited it.

As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

Zanzibar, more correctly Zanguebar, signifies "the coast of the negroes."

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

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... SOME GOOD VALUES IN

SECOND-HAND WHEELS.

- At Cash Prices. -

Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
New Rapid, $60.00,
Psycho, $30.00,
Altain, $55.00,

We are getting bargains like ... this daily...

C. F. SMITH & CO'Y.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract	One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast	Half a Cake
Sugar	Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water	Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

- STAMMERING -

Stuttering and all other impediments PERMANENTLY CURED to a distinct articulation.

Our System is Strictly Educational.

No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.

The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.
Formerly The Linton Institute.

Jan. 9 95, d&wly.

John's got the Rheumatism and Muscular Pains again eh?
Why not try the D&L Menthol Plaster, my wife got me one, it cured like magic

For a long time I suffered with Rheumatism in the Back so severely that I could not even sit straight. My wife advised a D. & L. Menthol Plaster. I tried it and was soon going about all right. S. C. HUNTER, Sweet's Corners.

Price 25c.

You Want a Hat!

—THE—

"Dress Tourist," $1.75

is equal to many

$3.00 HATS.

See our display of New Shapes of both English and American Hats.

MINAKER
The Hatter and Furnisher,
2 doors North of Foot Bridge.

QUALITY Is the Test of CHEAPNESS!

For smoked meats, rich, mild and mellow, no finer in the Dominion is to be had anywhere than those cured by your

CITY PORK PACKER.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Mild Hams.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Matchless Breakfast Bacon.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Rolled Bacon.

When buying from your grocer, ask for McGuiness' meats, and be sure you get no other.

McGuiness.

MULOCK'S TIRADE

Party is Everything -- The Country of no Account.

THOROUGHLY EXPOSED.

Hon. W. H. Montague Shows up the Tactics of the Member for North York in Connection With the Cattle Embargo Question—Desparate Men Who Will go Any Length to Get Into Power.

The Hon. W. H. Montague at Waterloo thus exposed the tactics of Mr. Mulock in connection with the cattle embargo. He said:

"I wish, sir, for a few moments to allude to some recent utterances of Mr. Mulock as to the conduct of the Government in connection with cattle quarantine. That gentleman has recently, for effect in the campaign, dragged out before a public audience, where no one was present to refute them, his utterances of a year ago in Parliament, utterances that were shown at the time to be most groundless, and to have been prompted by a partisanship that knew no regard for the public weal; utterances that were condemned most severely by those interested in the cattle trade as the act of a political assassin. (Cheers.) Mr. Mulock's charge is that by laxness in regard to the quarantine against the United States the Goverment of Canada was instrumental in having the embargo placed up again against Canadian cattle.

DESPERATE MEN.

I wish to show you, using this charge as an instance, to what lengths men like Mr. Mulock, desperate in their unreasoning struggle for office, will go, and I must ask you therefore to allow me to give you a brief history of the matter. By most vigorous and painstaking efforts the Canadian Conservative Government secured in 1879 the removal of the British embargo against our cattle. (Cheers.) In consequence of this we enjoyed the privilege of sending our fat cattle alive to the British market towns, and our stockers to the British pastures, there to be fitted for market, while the cattle exported from the United States had to be slaughtered almost immediately upon their arrival at British ports. This was of immense advantage to Canadian cattle raisers, indeed an independent authority, the agricultural statistician of the United States, declared it to be worth from five to ten dollars a head. As a consequence our trade grew greatly, with correspondingly great gains to Canadian producers. You must remember, sir, that this concession was only secured after the greatest and most faithful and persistent effort.

THE AGREEMENT.

It was necessary first to demonstrate that our herds were free from pleuro-pneumonia. This was done. And, second, it was necessary to agree to keep up a rigid quarantine against the United States, whose herds were well-known to be affected. This was agreed to, and it has been faithfully carried out. Indeed, so faithfully was it carried out that time and again we have been violently attacked by Mr. Mulock's associates in Parliament because, in thus enforcing the quarantine regulations so severely, we were creating hostility to Canadians among the people of the American Union. (Cheers.) I need not tell you that the concession granted to us by the British Government was never popular among British cattle raisers, and year after year the feeling against it grew more bitter and intense. Do you ask me why? Well, because it interfered with profitable home production. (Cheers.) British farmers were never free traders so far as farm products were concerned.

FREE TRADE NOT A FARMER'S FIGHT.

Mr. Laurier tells you that free trade there was a farmers' fight. He is wrong there in his history, as he usually is. Free trade was carried by the British manufacturers, with the money of British manufacturers, and in spite of the struggle of British farmers. (Cheers.) The embargo, however, was a kind of remnant of protection against free importation of cattle and it was justly popular among the cattle producers of the Mother Land. (Cheers.) Indeed, so popular was it, and is it, that the Mark Lane Express has recently suggested the advisability of discovering some disease in Canadian sheep in order that they, too, may be scheduled. (Laughter.)

BRITISH PROTECTION FEELING.

Well, against this feeling, against this pressure for protection for the British producer, for such it was, the British authorities had constantly to contend, and after some years they yielded. About three years ago the embargo was put up, the reason given being that two bullocks had been taken from Pilot Mound, Manitoba, in the steamships Hurona and Monkseaton affected with pleuro-pneumonia. Once more vigorous action was taken. The herds in the neighborhood were all examined and found absolutely healthy. All the evidence went to show that the disease did not exist there. Even British expert opinion was divided, and to this day part of that opinion is very strongly against the contention of the British Board of Agriculture. Indeed, I have no hesitation in saying that the facts and evidence were our way, but the interests of British cattle raisers, and, consequently, the pressure upon British authorities, were the other way. But the essential point to remember is that the case of these two bullocks was the sole and only reason ever advanced by the British authorities for withdrawing from us the privilege we enjoyed. In all the voluminous correspondence upon the question no other reason was even hinted at. (Cheers.)

THE STUBBORN FIGHT.

The fight of the Canadian Government, assisted by our able High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, has, for the reasons I have given, been a stubborn and up-hill one, but we have faithfully kept it up, and have met the contentions of the British authorities at every point, and I have no hesitation in saying that we have shown beyond a possibility of contradiction our herds to be healthy and free from the dread disease. (Cheers.) Well, sir, we had so far won our case that in the spring of 1894 the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had reported in favor of allowing our spring importations in without hindrance, and if they were found healthy he was in favor of the embargo being altogether removed. (Cheers.) Then it was that Mr. Mulock's unpatriotic act was committed. Success seemed to have been assured, and Mr. Mulock felt that the Government could secure, as they deserved, the gratitude of the people of the country. (Cheers.) This would injure the Grit chance for office, and even at the expense of the cattle trade Mr. Mulock was bound to prevent that.

SIR RICHARD'S LETTER.

When Sir Richard Cartwright wrote his infamous letter to The London Economist he was willing to injure the Conservative party at the fearful cost of ruining Canadian credit abroad. When Mr. Mulock made his attack upon quarantine he was anxious to injure his opponents at the expense of so important a Canadian industry. (Cheers.) We had met and answered the contention of the British authorities. We had left them without a reason; but Mr. Mulock suggested to the British cattle raiser a new reason to press upon his Government, viz., that of carelessness of quarantine—a reason they had never thought of and never mentioned. What do you think of that act? Was it the act of a man who desired his country's weal? Supposing his charges had been true, though they were false, would it not have been the act of a patriot to have refrained at that supreme moment from making the charge? (Cheers.)

A GRAVE CHARGE.

I charge now that, in making it, Mr. Mulock was serving the meanest party ends at the expense of our farmers and cattle raisers, and that he knew what he was doing, and why he did it. (Cheers.) And, now, to show you how anxious he was to do this dastardly work, I wish to call your attention to two facts. First—the cattle said to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia were shipped from a point, viz., Pilot Mound, Manitoba, more than a thousand miles from Point Edward, the point at which the carelessness with which Mr. Mulock charged the Government, was allowed. (Cheers.)

A DISEASED IMAGINATION.

What possible connection, except in the diseased imagination of such a man as Mr. Mulock, could there be between the one and the other? Next, the bullocks said to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia were shipped in 1892, while the carelessness which was charged occurred, according to Mr. Mulock's own statement, more than eight years previously. (Cheers.) Just eight years and a thousand miles and more apart—(cheers)—and during those eight years the British authorities never mentioned in all their correspondence any carelessness. And yet Mr. Mulock now tells the Canadian electorate that the embargo was put up because our Government was guilty of the carelessness he charged. I leave you to judge of the desperate condition of a party who are driven to such straits in order to find a cry against their opponents; but before I conclude I must read to you, from a source that will at once be accepted by you as a good one, an opinion upon Mr. Mulock's course upon the question.

CONDEMNED BY THE CATTLE DEALERS' JOURNAL.

It is the opinion of The Butchers' and Cattle Dealers' Journal. The article is headed, "Mr. Mulock again on the Rampage," and reads as follows: "Mr. Mulock has again been indulging in his loquacity, and treating the members of the Federal Government to one of his harangues on the question of the Canadian cattle embargo, if indeed it may be called a treat. He occupied the time of the House on Wednesday afternoon for nearly four hours with a bitter tirade against the Minister of Agriculture and the Deputy Minister, interspersing his speech with copious extracts from the regulations respecting the transportation of cattle in Canada. While pretending to try and benefit the Canadian cattle trade, he has done more harm to this industry by his meddlesome interference than if he had been specially retained for the purpose of advocating a continuance of the embargo. It is quite evident that Mr. Mulock has never paid any attention to the study of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle and how it is likely to be communicated from one animal to another. He has, however, studied the spirit of opposition for the pure love of it, and he made the occasion one for indulging in that same to a most unpardonable extent. Nothing could be more calculated to injure the cattle trade of the Dominion, or to play into the hands of its opponents in Great Britain, than the speech of Mr. Mulock. Canadian cattle exporters have suffered recently from American competition and just now, when there is a chance of their realizing good profits owing to the short shipments of American cattle caused by western railroad strikes, it is undoubtedly hard to think that a prominent Canadian M.P. should so ruthlessly rush in and try to stop the progress of this once promising industry." (Cheers.)

The Lyttel Boy.

Sometime there ben a lyttel boy
That wolde not renne and play;
And helpless like that little tyke
Ben allwais in the way.
"Goe, make you merry with the rest,"
His weary moder cried;
But with a frown he catcht her gown
And hong untill her side.

That boy did love his moder well,
Which spake him faire, I ween;
He loved to stand and hold her hand
And ken her with his een;
His cosset bleated in the croft,
His toys unheeded lay—
He wolde not goe, but, tarrying soe,
Ben allwais in the way.

Godde loveth children and doth gird
His throne with soche as these,
And he doth smile in plaisaunce while
They cluster at His knees;
And sometime, when He looked on earth
And watched the bairns at play,
He kenned with joy a lyttel boy
Ben allwais in the way.

And then a moder felt her heart
How that it ben to-torne—
She kissed each day till she ber gray
The shoon he used to worn;
No bairn let hold untill he gown
Nor played upon the floore—
Godde's was the joy; a lyttel boy
Ben in the way no more.

—Eugene Field

How to Manage a Man.

Feed his body well with food and his mind with flattery.

Defer always to his judgment, even when you know he's dead wrong.

Listen to him with a pleased smile when he's dull as a hoe.

Bear ill-treatment with a smile and never kick back.

Oh, it's easy enough, but is it worth while?—New York Recorder.

Many animals cease to thrive, simply because they require a food more succulent than the continued diet of grain and hay. A few carrots, a mess of potatoes or turnips, cooked, or even ensilage, occasionally, will make quite a difference in the appetite, and, consequently, do much to promote thrift. Medicine is frequently given when a succulent mess would accomplish all that may be desired.

THE PATRON FLOP.

MR. HAYCOCK AND HIS FOLLOWERS SUPPORT THE FEE SYSTEM.

This is Done to Save Sir Oliver Mowat—What is the Meaning of the Change of Front—The Liberals Are the Patrons Thinly Disguised—How the Trick Has Been Played on the Farmers—An Attempt Will be Made to Repeat It.

Both in the Provincial and Dominion arenas the Patrons of Industry have entered the field of politics, with distinct promises that they propose to act independently of either party, and to bring about reforms which they declare have called their organization into existence. This is the declaration adopted by their leaders at a meeting in Toronto on July 3rd, 1894:

"Resolved that we pledge ourselves to vote and act unitedly on all questions declared by the Patron members to be Patron questions, and we hereby declare our determination to resist all attempts at coalition or affiliation with either of the existing parties."

Here we have a promise of loyalty to the Patron platform and independence of either of the existing parties. For months the country has been waiting to see how the pledge would be carried out. It follows just as surely as day follows night, that if the Patrons make themselves in provincial matters the donkey engine of either party, they will when the proper time comes be used for the same purpose in the large and more important struggle that is approaching.

THE BROKEN PLEDGE.

At the same meeting at which the Declaration of Independence was made the Patron party declared its policy on a question likely to be dealt with by the Ontario Legislature. This question was discussed a few days ago and hence it is well to recall the pledge of the Patrons regarding it made ten months ago. Touching the fee system of remunerating officials the Patron platform then adopted "that the amount retained by officials should be fixed by a fair remuneration for the services rendered and that the balance of fees be paid into the treasury of the municipality and treated as general revenue." It is well to remember that the principle of a reform of the fee system was asserted by the Patrons as long ago as 1893. In the bye election in North Bruce in November of that year the Patrons scored a victory by declaring among other things that they were opposed to the fee system. This arrangement which enables Sir Oliver Mowat to keep his son in an office from which he draws annually sums ranging from $7,000 to $8,000 a year in fees has long been supported by the Liberals of Ontario. Against it the Patrons arrayed themselves both on the hustings and in their own conventions. It was in fact the one question above all others on which unity of action between the Patrons and the Liberals was with a due regard to Independence impossible. Yet what are the facts that have been disclosed during the last few days?

THE MASK REMOVED.

In almost the same terms as the Patron platform above quoted was the resolution moved by Dr. Willoughby in the Legislature in amendment to the motion that the House go into a committee of supply. It declared "that in the opinion of this House the present mode of paying registrars of deeds and other county officials is unsatisfactory; that said officials should be paid by salary, such salaries to be commensurate with the duties performed, and the surplus fees if any should be funded for the benefit of the municipalities." This was a declaration directly in line with the Patron policy. Indeed, their leader Mr. Haycock admitted the resolution was almost a copy of the Patron plank, but significantly enough he added that the Patrons would vote against it, for "we are not here to make or break governments." The result of this utterly inconsistent declaration was that in spite of their previous pledges all the alleged Patrons in the Ontario Legislature attached themselves by their solemnly recorded vote to the Liberal party. This is done in spite of the declaration that no coalition will be attempted with either of the existing parties and in defiance of the promise that the Patrons would seek to reform existing evils.

A SHALLOW EXCUSE.

For this act of political perfidy two excuses are offered. The first of these is that the subject has been referred to a Royal Commission, and the second that the organization does not propose to make or unmake governments. Regarding the first it has all along been clear to everyone that the fees commission was merely a political dodge intended to shelve a troublesome question. Indeed, the commission was denounced as such on more than one Patron platform. It was appointed on March 23rd, 1894, and since then has had ample time to report its findings to the Legislature. Moreover it was well known to the Patrons when they made their declaration on the fee system that such a commission was in existence, and yet they made no reservation in favor of waiting until the report of the commission had been received. It is an open secret that when the commission does report it will find in favor of the present system. It follows, if the Patrons are determined to wait until the report is received, that they propose to be guided by the conclusions the commissioners arrive at. Otherwise what is the object of waiting for the report? The pretence that they cannot make up their minds upon a subject, regarding which they have already formally declared themselves, until they get the opinion of somebody else is as transparent as it is ridiculous. There is some other reason than anxiety to read a report by which Patrons do not propose to be guided that prompts this extraordinary consideration for the Liberal party. As to the declaration that a reluctance to make or unmake governments compels Mr. Haycock and his followers to support Sir Oliver Mowat it is scarcely creditable to a body of men who are taking a real part in politics. Every representative of the people who is professedly independent should be prepared to cast his vote regardless of whether it will help or defeat the government of the day. If he is not able to do this of what service is he to his constituents. Are we to believe that so childish a reason as dread of turning out a government is going to make the Patrons support evils they condemn? That in fact they will only vote according to their convictions when there is no prospect of their votes having any value? To suppose this is to suppose an absurdity. There must be some other reason for the allowance between the Patrons and the Liberals which the former have hastened to cement with their votes.

A LIBERAL CONSPIRACY.

On the eve of the last general election a great Liberal conspiracy was exposed by Sir John Macdonald. Happily for Canada it was not the plot of the whole Liberal party, but sufficient of the leaders were implicated to cause the people of Canada to condemn most emphatically the Liberal party. It was a conspiracy to give Canada a fatal stab and hand this country over to the United States. At that time Mr. Edward Farrar, the agent of the conspirators, and the bosom friend of Sir Richard Cartwright, declared that the Liberals were wearing a mask, that in fact they were prepared to act the part of Judas and when the proper time came "a leader will be forthcoming." The conspiracy then was to sell the country to win power; the conspiracy now is to dupe the farmers to win power. We have seen that after a solemn declaration of independence the Patrons in the Ontario Legislature have by voice and vote allied themselves to Sir Oliver Mowat, though in doing so they have sustained a system which they have most emphatically pledged themselves to reform. The only possible explanation of this is an explanation which confirms suspicions entertained by thousands of Canadians. Again the Liberals are wearing a mask. This time they are disguised as the farmers' friends. They have to a great extent taken possession of the Patron organization, and turned it, so far as lies in their power, into a Liberal conspiracy. At the Legislature a few days ago the mask was for a moment removed, and behind the Patron whiskers the Grit conspirators were seen. What has been done in Provincial affairs will be attempted in the Dominion struggle. The Liberals as Patrons will try to dupe the farmers. They will declare they have a mission to perform apart from either party, and as in the Ontario Legislature, when the supreme moment comes for performing that mission, they will fall quietly back into the party ranks and laugh behind their masks.

NO SATISFYING THEM.

When the Patron-Liberal conspiracy was started the declaration of the new organization was for tariff reform and upon those lines it invited the government to act. At the last session of Parliament the tariff was thoroughly revised. Reductions were made on five hundred items and over a hundred were added to the free list. The result are that so far as the necessaries of life is concerned the tariff is lower to-day than ever the Liberals were willing to make it. Here was tariff reform with a vengeance. Here was precisely what the Patrons were asking. But Sir Richard Cartwright declared in Parliament that the revision of the tariff was a fraud, and nothing short of the most abominable wickedness. So the Patrons, or many of them, have since been telling the country. They stand to-day ready to do the will of their Grit masters just as they have done it in the Ontario Legislature. Their declaration of independence is worthless. Will the farmers of Ontario be deceived by this masquerade? This is the question which lovers of Canada are anxiously asking. The Patron-Grit conspiracy is very like a twin brother to the Farrar-Cartwright conspiracy. While the latter proposed to throw away our national life, the former is going to sacrifice our commerce and our industry to benefit the United States. The Liberals proposes to shut down our manufacturers, who furnish the farmers with their best customers and to admit the farm products of the world into the country to drive out our own beef, pork, mutton, flour, etc. This is their policy of free trade as it is in England, a policy which is ruining the farmers there. It will give the rich cheap living at the expense of the farmers. This will suit capitalists like Sir Richard Cartwright who lives on the blood money extracted by means of mortgages from the toilers of this country. But the farmers will be the losers if ever such a policy is inaugurated. Yet this is the policy for which many Patrons are now blindly working at the crafty dictation of political tricksters. It is well for the farmers of Ontario to be warned and to understand that the Patron-Grit conspiracy is as much a blow at this country as the traitorous conspiracy that was traced to the Liberals in 1891.

The Doctor's Escape.

"The worst I was ever frightened," said Dr. E. D. Lucas, "was when called at midnight to attend a man reported to be in a dying condition. When I reached his bedside he was dead and had been for several hours. His wife stood near seemingly calm, and when I told her that he was dead, she said:—'He is not dead—you are a physician and you must cure him. If you do not I will kill you.' I looked at her, and saw that I was alone with a maniac. In her hand she grasped a pistol, and it was evident that she was determined to use it if I did not restore life to her husband. I knew if I didn't keep my self-possession or all would be lost, and I felt his pulse, leaned over him as if listening to his heart beats, and finally said: 'You are right. He is not dead, but must not be disturbed; he will awaken in the morning. As soon as he awakens give him this medicine,' and I poured some drops into a glass of water. Fortunately the woman was satisfied, and allowed me to leave. It was a very narrow escape, and I felt relieved when the woman was taken to an insane asylum."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Robert Louis Stevenson used to tell this story of his early days.

He was entering, in an absent-minded way, the famous second-hand book shop of James Stillie, when he ran into a fuming old gentleman who was leaving the establishment. The latter ejaculated in an angry tone: "Man, can you not look where you are going!" Stevenson apologized for his awkwardness to Mr. Stillie, who was also excited. The bookseller exclaimed: "The craitur has been trying to make out that an old book I sold him is spurious! He may be able to write, but he knows nothing about black letter books. He's the most disagreeable customer that ever entered my shop!" "Who is he?" asked Stevenson. "Oh, that's Mr. Thomas Carlyle," was the answer.

RELIGION OF GHOSTS.

NECROMANCY IN THE PAST AND SPIRITUALISM NOW.

Consulting the Spirit of the Dead—The Witch of Endor and Her Latter-Day Imitators—Dr. Talmage's Arraignment.

"Behold, there is a woman that hath a familiar spirit at Endor. And Saul disguises himself, and put on other raiment, and he went, and two men with him, and they came to the woman by night; and he said, I pray thee, divine unto me by the familiar spirit, and bring me him up, whom I shall name unto thee."—I. Sam xxviii, 7, 8.

Trouble to the right of him, and trouble to the left of him, Saul knew not what to do. As a last resort, he concluded to seek out a spiritual medium, or a witch, or anything that you please to call her—at any rate, a woman who had communication with the spirits of the eternal world. It was a very difficult thing to do, for Saul had either slain all the witches, or compelled them to stop business. A servant one day said to King Saul: "I know of a spiritual medium down at the village of Endor." "Do you?" said the king. Night falls. Saul, putting off his kingly robes, and putting on the dress of a plain citizen, with two servants, goes out to hunt up this spiritual medium. It was no easy thing for Saul to disguise himself, for the tallest people in the country only came up to his shoulder, and I think from the strength of the man and the way he bore himself, he must have been well-proportioned. It must have been a frightful thing to see a man walking along in the night eight or nine feet high. I suppose, as the people saw him pass, they said: "Who is that? He is as tall as the king"—having no idea that in such a plain dress there really was passing the king. Saul and his servants after a while reach the village, and they say: "I wonder if this is the house"; and they look in and they see the haggard, weird and shriveled-up spiritual medium sitting by the light, and on the table sculptured images, and divining rods, and poisonous herbs, and bottles, and vases. They say, "Yes, this must be the place." One loud rap brings the woman to the door, and as she stands there, holding the candle or lamp above her headd, an peering out into the darkness, she says: "Who is here?" The tall king informs her that he has come to have his fortune told. When she hears that she trembles, and almost drops the light, for she knows there is no chance for a fortune-teller or spiritual medium in all the land. But Saul having sworn that no harm shall come to her, she says; "Well, who shall I bring up from the dead?" Saul says: "Bring up Samuel." That was the prophet who had died a little while before. I see her waving her wand, or stirring up some poisonous herbs in a cauldron, or hear muttering over some incantations, or stamping with her foot, as she cries out to the realm of the dead: "Samuel! Samuel!" Lo, the freezing horror! The floor of the tenement opens, and the gray hairs float up, and the forehead, the eyes, the lips, the shoulders, the arms, the feet, the entire body of dead Samuel, wrapped in sepulchral robe, appearing to the astonished group, who stagger back and hold fast, and catch their breath, and shiver with terror. The dead prophet, white and awful from the tomb, begins to move his ashen lips, and he glares upon King Saul and cries out: "What did you bring me up for? Why did you break my long sleep? What do you mean, King Saul?" Saul, trying to compose and control himself, makes this stammering and affrighted utterance, as he says to the dead prophet: "The Lord is against me, and I have come to you for help. What shall I do? The dead prophet stretched forth his finger to King Saul and said: "Die to-morrow! Come with me into the sepulchre. I am going now. Come, come with me!" And low! the floor again opens, and the feet of the dead prophet disappear, and the arms, and the shoulders, and the forehead. The floor closes. Nothing is left in the room but Saul and the two servants, and the spiritual medium, and the sculptured images, and the divining rods, and the bottles, and the vases, and the poisonous herbs. Oh, that was an awful scene!

I learn first from this subject that Spiritualism is a very old religion. It is natural that people should want to know the origin and the history of a doctrine which is so widespread in all the villages, towns and cities of the civilized world, getting new converts every day—a doctrine with which many of you are already tinged. Spiritualism in America was born in 1847, in Hydesville, Wayne county, New York, when one night there was a loud rap heard against the door of Michael Weekman; a rap a second time, a rap a third time; and all three times, when the door was opened, there was nothing found there, the knocking having been made seemingly by invisible knuckles. In that same house there was a young woman who had a cold hand passed over her face, and there being seemingly no arm attached to it, ghostly suspicions were excited. After a while Mr. Fox and his family moved into that house, and then every night there was a banging at the door; and one night Mr. Fox said: "Are you a spirit?" Two raps answering in the affirmative. "Are you an injured spirit?" Two raps answering in the affirmative. And so they found out, as they say, that it was the ghost or spirit of a pedlar who had been murdered in that house, many years before, for his five hundred dollars. Whether the ghost of the peddler had come there to collect his five hundred dollars, or his bones, I cannot say, not being a spiritualist; but there was a great racket at the door, so Mr. Weekman decleared, and Mrs. Weekman, and Mr. Fox and Mrs. Fox, and all the little Foxes. The excitement spread. There was a universal rumpus. The Hon. Judge Edmonds declared, in a book, that he had actually seen a bell start from the top shelf of a closet, heard it ring over the people that were standing in the closet; then, swung by invisible hands, it rang over the people in the back parlor; and floated through the folding doors to the front parlor, rung over the people there, and then dropped on the floor. N. P. Talmage, United States Senator, afterwards Governor of Wisconsin, had his head completely turned with spiritualistic demonstrations. A man, as he was passing along the road, said that he was lifted up bodily, and carried towards his home, through the air, at such great speed he could not count the posts on the fences as he passed; and as he had a handsaw and a square in his hand, they beat, as he passed through the air, most delightful music. And the tables tipped, and the stools tilted, and the bedsteads raised, and the chairs upset, and it seemed as if the spirits everywhere had gone into the furniture business! Well, the people said: "We have got something new in this country; it is a new religion." Oh, no, my friends. Thousands of years ago we find in our text a spiritualistic seance. Nothing in the spiritualistic circles of our day has been more strange, mysterious and wonderful than things which have been seen in the past centuries of the world. In all the ages there have been necromancers, those who consult with the spirits of the departed; charmers, those who put their subjects in a mesmeric state; sorcerers, those who by taking poisonous drugs see everything, and hear everything, and tell everything; dreamers, people who in their sleeping moments can see the future world and hold consultation with spirits; astrologers, who could read a new dispensation in the stars: experts in palmistry, who can tell by the lines in the palm of your hand your origin and your history. From a cave on the Mount Parnassus, we are told, there was an exhalation that intoxicated the sheep and the goats that came anywhere near it, and a shepherd approaching it was thrown by that exhalation into an excitement in which he could foretell future events and hold consultation with the spiritual world. Yea, before the time of Christ the Brahmins went through all the table-moving, all the furniture excitement, which the spirits have exploited in our day; precisely the same thing, over and over again, under the manipulations of the Brahmins. Now, do you say that spiritualism is different from these? I answer, all these delusions I have mentioned belong to the same family. They are exhumations from the unseen world. What does God think of all these delusions? He thinks so severely of them that He never thinks of them but with livid thunders of indignation. He says: "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." And lest you might make some important distinction between Spiritualism and witchcraft, God says, in so many words: "There shall not be among you a consulter of familiar spirits, or wizard, or necromancer; for they that do these things are an abomination unto the Lord." And He says again: "The soul of those who seek after such as have familiar spirits, and who go whoring after them, I will set myself against them, and he shall be cut off from among his people." The Lord Almighty, in a score of passages, which I have not now time to quote, utters his indignation against all this great family of delusions. After that be a Spiritualist if you dare!

Still further: We learn from this text how it is that people fall into Spiritualism. Saul had enough trouble to kill ten men. He did not know where to go for relief. After a while he resolved to go and see the witch of Endor. He expected that somehow she would afford him relief. It was his trouble that drove him there. And I have to tell you now that Spiritualism finds its victims in the troubled, the bankrupt, the sick, the bereft. You lose your watch, and you go to a fortune-teller doctor to find where it is. You are sick with a strange disease, and you go to a fortune-teller doctor to find out by a lock of hair what is the matter with you. You lose a friend, you want the spiritual world opened so that you may have communication with him. In a highly-wrought, nervous and diseased state of mind, you go and put yourself in that communication. That is why I hate Spiritualism. It takes advantage of one in a moment of weakness, which may come upon us at any time. We lose a friend. The trial is keen, sharp, suffocating, almost maddening. If we could marshal a host, and storm the eternal world, and recapture our loved one, the host would soon be marshalled. The house is so lonely. The world is so dark. The separation is so insufferable. But Spiritualism says: "We will open the future world, and your loved one can come back and talk to you." Though we may not hear his voice, we may hear the rap of his hand. So. clear the table. Sit down. Put your hands on the table. Be very quiet. Five minutes gone. Ten minutes. No motion of the table. No response from the future world. Twenty minutes. Thirty minutes. Nervous excitement all the time increasing. Forty minutes. The table shivers. Two raps from the future world. The letters of the alphabet are called over. The departed friend's name is John. At the pronunciation of the letter "J," two raps. At the pronunciation of the letter "O," two raps. At the pronunciation of the letter "H," two raps. At the pronunciation of the letter "N," two raps. There you have the whole name spelled out. J-o-h-n, John. Now, the spirit being present, you say, "John, are you happy?" Two raps give an affirmative answer. Pretty soon the hand of the medium begins to twitch and toss, and begins to write out, after paper and ink are furnished, a message from the eternal world. What is remarkable, the departed spirit, although it has been amid the illuminations of heaven, cannot spell as well as it used to. It has lost all grammatical accuracy, and cannot write as distinctly. I received a letter through a medium once. I sent it back. I said: "Just please to tell these ghosts they had better go to school and get improved in their orthography!" Now, just think? of spirits, that the Bible represents as enthroned in glory, coming down to crawl under the table, and break crockery, and ring tea-bells before supper is ready, and rap the window shutter on a gusty night. Is there any consolation in such poor, miserable work compared with the thought that our departed Christian friends, got rid of pain and languishing, are in the radiant society of heaven, and that we shall join them there, not in a stifled and mysterious half-utterance, which makes the hair stand on end and the cold chills creep up the back, but in an unhindered and illimitable delight.

"And none shall murmur or misdoubt,
When God's great sunrise finds us out."

Yes, my friends, Spiritualism comes to those who are in trouble and sweeps them into its delusions. Saul, in the midst of his disaster, went to the witch of Endor. The vast majority of those who have gone to spiritual mediums have been sent there through their misfortunes.

I learn still further from this subject that Spiritualism and Necromancy are affairs of the darkness. Why did not Saul go in the day? He was ashamed to go. Besides that, he knew the spiritual medium, like all his successors, performed her exploits in the night. The Davenports, the Fowlers, the Foxes, the spiritual mediums of all ages, have chosen the night or a darkened room. Why? The majority of their wonders have been swindles, and deception prospers best in the night.

You have all seen strange and unaccountable things in the night. Almost every man has at some time had a touch of hallucination. Some time ago, after I had been ever tempted to eat something indigestible before retiring at night, after retiring I saw the president of one of the prominent colleges astride of the foot of the bed, while he demanded of me a loan of five cents! When I awakened I had no idea it was anything supernatural. And I have to advise you, if you hear and see strange things at night, to stop eating hot mince pie and take a dose of billous medicine. It is an outraged physical organism, and, not to deceive the very elect after sundown, does nearly all its work in the night. The witch of Endor held her seances at night; so do all the witches. Away with this religion of spooks. Spiritualism is a curse to its disciples.

Still further: I learn from my text that Spiritualism is doom and death to its disciples. King Saul thought that he would get help from the "medium"; but the first thing that he sees makes him swoon away, and no sooner is he resuscitated than he is told he must die. Spiritualism is doom and death to every one that yields to it. It ruins the body. Look upon an audience of spiritualists. Cadaverous, Weak, Nervous, Exhausted. Hands clammy and cold. Nothing prospers but long hair—soft marshes yielding rank grass. Spiritualism destroys the physical health. Its disciples are ever hearing startling news from the other world. Strange beings cross the room is white. Table fidgetty, wanting to get its feet loose as if to dance. Voices sepulchral and ominous. Bewildered with raps. I never knew a confirmed spiritualist who had a healthy nervous system. It is incipient epilepsy and catelepsy. Destroy your nervous system and you might as well be dead. I have noticed that people who are hearing raps from the future world have but little strength left to bear the hard raps of this world. It is an awful thing to trifle with one's nervous system. It is so delicate—it is so far-reaching—its derangements are so terrible. Get the nervous system a jangle, and so far as your body and soul are concerned, the whole universe is a jangle. Better in our ignorance experiment us dead, or with an engineer's steam boiler that may blow us to atoms, than experiment with the nervous system. A man can live with only one lung, or with no eyes, and be happy, as men have ben under such afflictions, but woe be to the man whose nerves are shattered. Spiritualism smites first of all and mightily, against the nervous system, and so makes life miserable.

I indict spiritualism also, because it is a social and marital curse. The worst deeds of licentiousness and the worst orgies of obscenity have been enacted under its patronage. The story is too vile for me to tell. I will not polute my tongue nor your ears with the recital. Sometimes the civil law has been evoked to stop the outrage. Families innumerable have been broken up by it. It has pushed off hundreds of young women into a life of profligacy. It talks about "elective affinities," and "affinital relation," and "spiritual matches," and adopts the whole vocabulary of freelovism. In one of its public journals it declares "marriage is the monster curse of civilization." It is a source of debauchery and intemperance. If spiritualism could have full swing, it would turn this world into a pandemonium of carnality. It is an unclean, adulterous, damnable religion, and the sooner it drops into hell, from which it rose, the better both for earth and heaven. For the sake of man's honor and woman's purity, I say let the last vestige of it perish for ever. I wish I could gather up all the raps it has ever heard from spirits blest or damned and gather them all on its own head in one thundering rap of annihilation!

I further indict spiritualism for the fact that it is the cause of much insanity. There is not an asylum between Bangor and San Francisco which has not the torn and bleeding victims of this delusion. Go into an asylum, I care not where it is, and the presiding doctor, after you have asked him: "What is the matter with that man?" will say: "Spiritualism demented him"; or "What is the matter with that woman?" he will say: "Suiritualism demented her." It has taken down some of the brightest intellects. It has swept off into mental midnight judges, senators, governors, ministers of the Gospel, and one time came near capturing one of the Presidents of the United States. At Flushing, near this city, a man became absorbed with it, forsook his family, took his only fifteen thousand dollars, surrendered them to a spiritual medium in New York, attempted three times to put an end to his own life, and then was incarcerated in the State lunatic asylum, where he is to-day, a raving maniac. Put your hand in the hand of this witch of Endor and she will lead you to bottomless perdition, where she holds her everlasting seance. Many years ago the steamer Atlantic started from Europe for the United States. Getting mid-ocean the machinery broke, and she floundered around day after day and week after week, and for a whole month after she was due people wondered and finally gave her up. There was great anguish in the cities, for there were many who had friends aboard that vessel. Some of the women, in their distress, went to the spiritual mediums and enquired the fate of that vessel. The mediums called the spirits, and the rappings on the table indicated the steamship lost with all on board. Women went raving mad and were carried to the lunatic asylum. After awhile one day a gun was heard off Quarantine. The flags went up on the shipping, and the bells of the churches were rung. The boys ran through the streets crying "Extra! The Atlantic is safe." There was the embracing as from the dead, when friends came again to friends; but some of those passengers went up to find their wives in that lunatic asylum, where the cheat of infernal spiritualism had put them. A man in Bellevue Hospital, dying from wounds made by his own hand was asked why he tried to commit suicide, and he said: "The spirits told me to." Parents have strangled their children, and when asked why they did it replied: "Spiritualism demanded it." It is the patronizer and forager for the madhouse. Judge Edmonds, in Broadway Tabernacle, New York, delivering a lecture in behalf of spiritualism, admitted in so many words: "There is a fascination about consultation with the spirits of the dead that has a tendency to lead people off from their right judgment, and to instil into them a fanaticism that is revolting to the natural mind."

It not only ruins its disciples, but it ruins the mediums also, only give it time. The Gadereau swine, on the banks of the Lake of Galilee no sooner became spiritual mediums than down they went in an avalanche of pork to the constrnation of all herdsmen. The office of a medium is bad for a man, bad for a woman, bad for a beast.

I bring against this delusion a more fearful indictment: It ruins the soul immortal. First, it makes a man a quarter of an infidel; then it makes him half an infidel; then it makes him whole infidel. The whole system, as I conceive it, is founded on the insufficiency of the word of God as a revelation. God says the Bible is enough for you to know about the future world. You say it is not enough, and there is where you and the Lord differ. You clear the table, you shove aside the Bible, you put your hand on the table, and say: "Now let the spirits of the future world come and tell me something the Bible has not told me." And although the scriptures say: "Add thou not unto his words lest He reprove thee, and thou be found a liar," you risk it and say, "Come back, spirit of my departed father; come back, spirit of my departed mother, of my companions, of my little child, and tell me some things I don't know about you and about the unseen world." If God is ever slapped square in the face, it is when a spiritual medium puts down her hand on the table, invoking spirits departed to make revelation. God has told you all you ought to know, and how dare you be prying into that which is none of your business? You cannot keep the Bible in one hand and spiritualism in the other. One or the other will slip out of your grasp, depend upon it. Spiritualism is adverse to the Bible in the fact that it has in these last days called from the future world Christian men to testify against Christianity. Its mediums call back Lorenzo Dow, the celebrated evangelist, and Lorenzo Dow testifies that Christians are idolators. Spiritualism calls back Tom Payne, and he testifies that he is stopping at the same house in heaven with John Bunyan. They call back John Wesley, and he testifies against the Christian religion which he all his life gloriously preached. Andrew Jackson Davis, the greatest of all the spiritualists, comes to the front and declares that the New Testament is but "the dismal echo of a barbaric age," and the Bible only "one of the pen and ink relics of Christian-They attempt to substitute the writings of Swedenborg and Andrew Jackson Davis and other religious balderash in the place of this old Bible.

Now I believe, under God, that this sermon will save many from disease, insanity and perdition. I believe these are the days of which the Apostles spake when he said: "In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits." I think my audience, as well as other audiences in this day need to have reiterated in their hearing the passages I quoted some minutes ago: "There shall not be among you a consulter of familiar spirits, or wizard, or necromancer; for they that do these things are an abomination unto the Lord"; and "The soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits, I will set myself against them, and they shall be cut off from their people."

But I invite you this morning to a Christian seance, a noonday seance. This congregation is only one great family. Here is the church table. Come around the church table, take your seats for this great Christian seance, put your Bible on the table, put your hands on the top of the Bible and then listen, and hear if there are any voices coming from the eternal world. I think there are. Listen! "Secret things belong unto the Lord our God, but things that are revealed belong to us and to our children." Surely that is a voice from the spirit-world! But before you rise from this Christian seance, I want you to promise me you will be satisfied with the Divine revelation until the light of the eternal throne breaks upon your vision. Do not go after the witch of Endor. Do not sit down to table rappings, either in sport or in earnest. Have your tables so well made and their legs so even, that they will not tip and rattle. If the table must move, let it be under the offices of industrious housewifery. Teach your children there are no ghosts to be seen or heard in this world, save those which walk on two feet, of four, human or bestial. Remember that spiritualism at the best is a useles thing; for if it tells what the Bible reveals it is a superfluity, and if it tells what the Bible does not reveal it is a lie. Instead of going out to get other people to tell your fortune, tell your own fortune by putting your trust in God and doing the best you can. I will tell your fortune: "All things work together for good to them who love God." Insult not your departed friends by asking them to come down and scrabble under an extension table. Remember that there is only one spirit whose dictation you have a right to invoke, and that is the holy, blessed and omnipotent Spirit of God. Hark! He is rapping now, not on the table or the floor, but rapping on the floor of your heart, and every rap is an invitation to Christ and a warning of judgment to come. O, grieve him not away. Quench him not. He has been all around you all your lives. Hark! There comes a voice dropping through the roof, breaking through the windows, filling all this house from door to door and from floor to ceiling with tender and overmastering intonation, saying: "My spirit shall not always strive."

A "PUT-UP" JOB.

Party below—Oh, yes, this little Patron gentleman can slip into narrow openings and unfasten doors for us that we couldn't unfasten ourselves!

THE GRITS AND THE PATRONS.

A Grit Newspaper Talks Out and Admits There is a Deal Between Them.

To show how things are drifting in connection with the Dominion elections and the Patrons, the following article from The Norfolk Reformer, a Grit paper published in Simcoe, County of Norfolk, is given. The situation in the Norfolks is that a Patron is running in each riding. It is well understood, however, that the Patron against John Charlton is to retire. Indeed, he has already spoken out at a public meeting saying he endorsed Mr. Charlton. The Reformer says:

"A cruel wail goeth up from the Tory camp. The Liberals and the Patrons are accused of making a common cause against the common enemy. There are certainly many signs of the truth of the charge. In Lennox the Liberal candidate has retired in favor of the Patron. In North Bruce it is said the same thing is about to be done; a similar story comes from the Peterboros. On the other hand, the Patron nominee in South Oxford has declared his intention of supporting Sir Richard Cartwright. Patron Conventions in North York and North Ontario have endorsed Wm. Mulock and J. D. Edgar both Liberal members and both lawyers. Welland Patrons have endorsed Lowell, the Liberal member. We are rejoiced to see so many shining examples of good sense on the part both of Liberals and Patrons. We trust that both a Liberal and a Patron will not go to the polls in a single constituency in Ontario. They have a common object to achieve. They can only succeed by acting in concert. The Patron in North Norfolk who cannot accept John Charlton's record on the essential planks of the Patron platform, is no Patron. He is simply at heart now, what he was before, a dyed in the wool Tory.

And the "Reformer" continues: "Let Mr. VanLoon sacrifice himself. Let the Patron order endorse Charlton and the Liberals do the same by Walker (who is the candidate against Col. Tisdale, a very able Conservative in South Norfolk), then shoulder to shoulder, the two could march to certain victory."

How do Conservatives like this game?

John Milton loved to play on the organ. He made his second wife sing and said she had some voice, but not the slightest idea of tone.

Whenever Whittier had an inspiration he would go to the corner of his room and kneel down while he reduced his thoughts to words.

Adelina Patti has a weakness for Mexican spaniels and wherever she goes carries one with her, usually wrapped up in silk shawls.

Next to money, Rembrandt loved nothing so well as his mokey. He shed tears when the ape died, and painted a portrait of his pet from memory.

THE FARM IN FEBRUARY

SOME HELPFUL HINTS ON AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

Winter Shelter for Stock—When Well Protected From Cold, Cattle Do Not Need to Generate Extra Heat and so Are Less Expensive.

Feed costs more in winter than in summer, not only because there is a smaller supply, but also for the reason that more labor is necessary to give it to stock. It is also more expensive because a large share of it must be devoted to counteracting the effects of the cold. Animals have no stoves to give them warmth, but must derive their warmth entirely from the food, and the colder the weather the more warmth is required, hence the larger the proportion of food necessary to supply the warmth, and consequently there is a greater expense incurred by the farmers. Production, whether of meat, milk, wool or butter, can only occur when the animal has first supplied its own wants. It is true that a cow will produce milk on an apparently small quantity of food on a cold day, but it is at the expense of a corresponding loss of fat or tissue from her body. There is combustion occurring within her, though slowly, and the fuel must be provided in some form, or she will succumb because combustion must sooner or later cease.

SAVE THE FUEL.

The warmer the animal can be kept without resorting to extra fuel (feed) the less expense. This can be done only with good shelter. It is not inferred that barns are the proper shelter, as they are well enough in their place, but cattle are turned out of the barns, or allowed in the barnyard, where they suffer severely. They dislike confinement, preferring the open air and are more profitable when their wishes are gratified, but they should have a large open shed, or windbrake of some kind to keep off the cold winds. Even the barns may contain cracks and crevices which let in cold streams of air on the stock at night and chill them severely. These openings though costing but little for their repair, entail not only discomfort to the animals but loss of product. More fuel must be used and in extreme cases the animals heat is not sufficient to maintain life, especially with young stock. Liberal feeding will not take the place of shelter at all times, for not only are the animals chilled but disease follows.

ECONOMY OF SHELTER.

The recent snowstorm should afford an object lesson in favor of shelter, and a consideration of the cost of sheds or repair of barns, will convince any farmer that $100 expended in that direction will return the outlay in a single winter. Where a large herd or flock is kept the saving of only 10 per cent. of the food during an entire winter will not only pay for all needed shelter but greatly increase production and improve the health of the animals. Next to the shelter is abundant bedding, in order to shut off the draught of cold air along the floor. Every ounce of food saved adds to the profit, and the warmer the animals the more rapid their growth and increase of weight. Warmth is the best cure for diseases, and it is economical to obtain it from shelter more than from food. Shelter is cheap because it serves the required purpose for many years, its real cost being but a small sum if its benefit is apportioned over a long period of time.

A Cooking-School Without a Fire.

Of course it is simple enough. There are half a dozen electric lights in each room in the house, and this ingenious teacher has attached wires to the electric main which furnishes the electric lights. Each set of wires thus attached is fastened to one of the cooking utensils or to the little stand upon which it rests, and the pan or griller or stand is thus heated, just as the tiny platinum wire loop inside the electric burner is. Only, as the griller is much larger than the platinum wire, and iron or copper is harder to heat than platinum, the griller does not get white-hot, or even red-hot, but just hot enough to raise a blister on your finger.

Up out of the floor comes the wires from the electric main, and then each little cooking apparatus has its own particular set of wires, and there are six little knobs for connecting and breaking the circuit for each set, placed just under the top of the table. The cleanliness, the simplicity and the convenience of the whole thing are remarkable, and if you really should happen to belong to some cooking-school here in America, and go to London and see this school, you would be thunder-struck, and made quite unfit to come back to the hot range and the draughts and the coal and wood and the lighting of fires.

The two burglar-proof safes that were the only things seen in the—it would hardly do to call it "kitchen"—cooking-room when you entered, turned out to be nothing more than electric ovens. They are so constructed that the half-dozen shelves inside them which are attached to wirees, just as the utensils on the table are, can be heated to any degree of heat without altering the temperature of the safe or oven itself. Here you can set plates of bread or roasts, or anything that can be cooked or warmed in an oven. Then closing the door, you turn on a certain amount of electric current through the wires that are attached to shelf No. 1, and the plates are warmed. To shelf No. 2 the wires carry more heat, and something is roasted in no time, and so on down through the half-dozen shelves—all done by the turning of little knobs, instead of carrying coal, and putting paper and wood underneath it, and lighting matches, burning your fingers and blowing half your lungs away.—Harper's Young People.

CUT OUT TO PLEASE.

NOT WHOLLY DISINTERESTED.

Willie as sister reaches for the larger apple)—Now, sis, don't be greedy!

"Is Miss Hicks as shy and backward as she used to be?" "Well, if you don't think so just watch her get off a street car alone."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

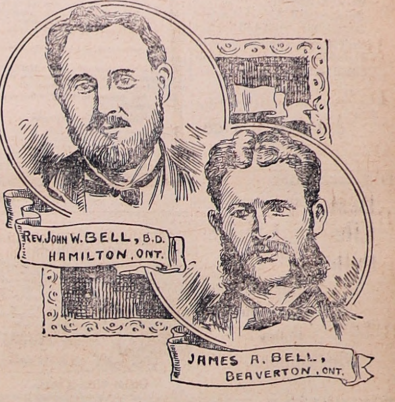
"Scientists say that there are microbes in kisses," said Miss Kittish to Mr. Hunker. "Happy microbes!" exclaimed the young man, ecstatically.—Life.

Cynic—How's that novel of your's coming along? Scribbler—It isn't coming along. I forgot to enclose stamps for its return.—Syracuse Post.

Wife (at breakfast)—I didn't hear you when you came in last night. Husband—I guess that's the reason I didn't hear you.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

BUILT UP THE SYSTEM IN A WONDERFUL MANNER.

James A. Bell, of Beaverton, Ont., Brother of the Rev. John Wesley Bell, B.D., Prostrated by Nervous Headaches—A Victim of the Trouble for Several Years—South American Nervine Effected a Complete Cure.


REV. JOHN W. BELL, B.D.
HAMILTON, ONT.
JAMES A. BELL,
BEAVERTON, ONT.

In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, B.D., and his brother, Mr. James A. Bell. The former will be recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Templars of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario, his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference, and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly marred by severe attacks of nervous headaches, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them, and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, seeminly, the case with Mr. Bell. The trouble reached such intensity that last June he was completely prostrated. In this condition a friend recommended South American Nervine. Ready to try anything and everything, though he thought he had covered the list of proprietary medicines, he secured a bottle of this great discovery. A second bottle of the medicine was taken and the work was done. Employing his own language: "Two bottles of South American Nervine immediately relived my headaches and have built up my system in a wonderful manner." Let us not deprecate the good our clergymen and social reformers are doing in the world, but how ill-fitted they would be for their work were it not the relief that South American Nervine brings to them when physical ills overtake them, and when the system as a result of hard, earnest and continuous work, breaks down. Nervine treats the system as the wise reformer treats the evils he is battling against. It strikes at the root of the trouble. All disease comes from disorganization of the nerve centers. This is a scientific fact. Nervine at once works on these nerve centers; gives to them health and vigor; and then there courses through the system strong, healthy, life-maintaining blood, and nervous troubles of every variety are things of the past.

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	Arrive.	Leave.
GOING EAST.		
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Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.
GOING WEST.		
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.
Going East.	**(Arrive.)**
Mail	4:30 p.m.
Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

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When Sheep and Horses no Longer Pay a Good Thing May be Made by Catering to the Increasing Consumption of Prime Beef.

The prospect favors returning profits in the business of raising beef cattle. While sheep and horses no longer pay, the great consumption of beef gives assurances that prime cattle will always be in demand. And an examination of market statistics for a long period of years shows that the well bred and well fed steers, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. alive, have always sold at a price that paid a profit to the producers. Such meat is of a better grade or quality, with an evener distribution of fat, than animals grown to two or three yeers on coarse food and then made fat on grain. Hence the important point in making beef at a profit is to produce the best, which we have all the facilities and advantages for doing successfully. Competition with the great plains of the west can only be met by sending to market an article our competitors cannot produce, and that will command attention and prices they cannot attain or obtain. The grade Shorthorn cows kept on many farms are excellent foundations upon which to commence. My experience has been that high grade Shorthorn bullocks, everything considered, are better feeders than full blood cattle. Instead of killing the calves for veal, the males at least should be grown to mature beeves.

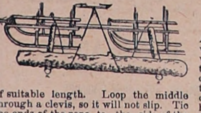
Select as a sire a bull of pure breed, and of any beef breed fancied by the farmer and that is reasonably fine in the bone, but not extremely distinguished in that line; with an abundance of muscle covering his frame, wide back, straight upper and under line, clear bright eye. Or better still is it to choose a sire that is known and has proven himself the progenitor of such stock as we wish to keep and develop. A cross upon this grade cow will insure a progeny suited to keeping and maturing to beef age. Let the calf be dropped at any convenient season. Castrate the male at any time from one day to one week old. If a polled blood has not been introduced, dehorn at any time and by any process that completes the work. The benefits derived by dispensing with the horns are present from the day of its completion until the animal has been driven into the slaughter pen.

Raise the calf by hand. This keeps it tame and it will much sooner learn to take substantial food, than if running with the cow. Give milk fresh or after the cream has been removed, in such quantities as appears to be assimilated and healthtul, but avoid overfeeding at all times. When quite young, a thrifty calf will begin consuming some extra food besides the milk that it receives. Encourage this desire by mixing wheat bran or ground oats with the milk; the calf is fed in small quantities at first, but the grain may be slowly increased as the age and wants of the animal require. In summer or late spring, allow the calf the range of a good pasture lot in connection with milk and such other feed as will prove growthful. A good dark house in summer to keep away flies and warm clean homes in winter, add so much to comfort and consequently to growth, that each demand attention. A very good plan is to give freedom of pasture at night and house during the day time in summer or winter as circumstances indicate. The grain ration must, however, in the calf age, be cautiously managed, having in view our design of future treatment and the age to which we expect to carry our stock before we dispose of it.

For winter feed, clover hay well cured, has perhaps no equal. Any of our tame or cultivated grasses cut early or green will be consumed with a relish, and in connectien with some whole grain would keep up a vigorous and healthy growth if good quarters are provided and plenty of water. If an early market is sought, the grain ration can be safely increased, but in most cases growth is better promoted by plenty of hay, corn fodder, or any other available provender that the animal relishes. Having had no experience with ensilage or roots, I can only commend them upon my judgment and have no doubt that either or both, would be valuable and worthy of more general use. If the animal is to be matured before the age of two years, grain ought to be continually used daily after it was once begun and the nearer we arrive to market day, the more and the richer the feed. Mr. Taylor's views on ground vs. unground grain for cattle, with or without hogs, and the best age for marketing beef will be printed later.—American Agriculturist.

For Loading Logs.

Arrange two stout timbers, aa, with one end of each on the ground and the other on the sled or wagon, as shown in the illustration. Double a 1¼ inch rope of suitable length. Loop the middle through a clevis, so it will not slip. Tie the ends of the rope to the side of the sled farthest from the log bb. Bring the clevis back over the sled and around the log, so it will balance, then take it back over the sled, hitch on the team at d, and go ahead. Have a wood-rack on the sled and remove the stakes from the side on which the log is received.



Sticking to It.

The Rural New Yorker says that it is the fashion in some quarters to ridicule the plodding farmer, but in all departments of life the steady workman is generally the successful one. A span of "high headers" will appear well before a sleigh in a city park, yet for useful service, the steady team which will pull faithfully through the mud end up steep hills, until the harness breaks, is to be preferred. But staying qualities are alike needed in men and horses. Some years ago, Josh Billings called on a restless friend in a New England printing office, and after silently listening to his complaints, with a piece of chalk wrote on the inside of the door to the composing room, "2 win is 2 stay." That man both staid and won. The farmer who decided during the drought of last August that he would have a field of green fodder corn ready for his milch cows next summer, thought wisely. Still the farmer who has chosen his field, has decided how much manure he will need, has begun to haul it into the field as fast as made, and has selected the variety of seed corn best suited for his locality, is the man most likely to be ready for another drought. It was a good resolution, when gathering last October so much wormy fruit, that the orchard must be sprayed next spring. One farmer will forget all about it, but the man who has planned just how the work shall be done, has already ordered his spraying pump and insecticides, and has sent to his State experiment station for the latest bulletins on spraying fruit, is already on the sure road to success. If a thousand of us will chalk on the inside of the barn door "Tenacity of Purpose," and let the idea work into our mental fibre, 995 farmers will be better off at the close of 1895, whether we grow R. N. Y. No. 2 potatoes, Clydesdale oats, Crimson clover, or winter oats.

THE POULTRY YARD.

March is the Month When Breeding Operations Should be in Full Swing.

This months the serious work of the breeding season should be in full swing. The breeders should have been mated last month, so that now all the broody hens which are fit for mothers can be accommodated with a clutch of eggs.

I suppose the breeders are penned separately, each kind and pen by itself, and that no males are running with the layers; they will lay longer and be all the better without, than with a male, and so much feed is saved.

Don't put too many eggs under the first hens; more and better chicks will be got from 9 eggs than from 15 in cold weather.

There will be a few warm, sunny days, or there ought to be, this month, so be prepared to give the fowls and chicks the full benefit of them in a chance for a run on the bare earth; it will be tolerably dry if the snow has been kept shoveled off.

The rye sown last fall will begin to look green and start to grow in warm spots, and the fowls will find the spots if given the chance.

During the cold, blustering days we are sure to have this month, it is a good time to test the utility of the open shed: the hens will enjoy the protection from the winds and the chance to sun themselves and dust themselves, and scratch for the grain thrown in the leaves or straw, if you have done and continue to do your part. It will add dollars' worth of eggs, if they have gone down in price. If the price kept up to the November and December notch, perhaps we would not feel as if we could afford to set as many as we should. We do not know of a better time to do the spring cleaning in the henhouses; renew the straw or leaves on the floor, also, if of earth and soiled, whitewash, renew the nests, burning the old nesting material; lice may not be troublesome just now, but they are only waiting for a little warmer weather. The time to kill the lice, as with weeds, is before they come. If there are any broods of chicks out, keep them warm, give them the chance to run on the ground and get plenty of fresh air, but be sure they can run back to the hen or brooder quickly and often to warm their feet. The feed for the chicks can be almost anything, so long as but little is fed at a time and often, and it is clean and wholesome; the water should be clean and pure, green stuff and gravel should be provided if they are not where they can help themselves to them; access to a dish of charcoal would probably save some cases of bowel trouble, as it is a good disinfectant and corrector of a foul or sour crop. Warmth and cleanliness we place at the head of the list of essentials.

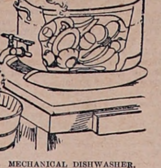
I presume many have attended one or more shows during the past season. Have you learned anything? Did you see any fowls you like better than your own? Did you see anything to convince you that pure-breds would be more profitable for you to keep than scrubs? Did you find a fancier anywhere who had a record of the egg product of his flock, pens vs. single birds? Did you find anybody who knew whether his hens paid him a profit or made him a loss? Were you "stuck" on some particular breed or bird? Don't be in a hurry to get rid of what you have; it pays to wait and go slowly sometimes—often, in fact, study all sides of the question before deciding on a change.

A comfortable job for some of the cold stormy days is to overhaul the coops and see that they are ready for use, and repair those which are not; if you think you will need more, it is a good plan to make them now, when time is not worth so much to you as it will be later on. There is comfort and satisfaction both in the thought that, so far as possible, the wants and needs of the season have been anticipated and that everything is ready and waiting for the wants and needs to materialize.—American Agriculturist.

MECHANICAL KITCHEN MAID.

Dishes Washed Carefully by an Improved Method.

The washing of dishes is one of the most disagreeable duties of a household, and many women who are happy to do anything else draw the line at that.



MECHANICAL DISHWASHER.

Apparatus is now supplied to do this work, and it does it well. An oval tank with a faucet about one-half inch from the bottom and a hermetically closing cover is placed on a rocking base. In the interior there is a sliding second cover which is perforated with many holes, and which can be fastened at any height inside.

To use the apparatus both covers are removed, all objects to be cleansed put inside, then the hot water, with soda or ammonia added, is placed in the pot, the inner cover fastened down upon the crockery and the outer cover closed. The apparatus is then set rocking and douching now and then the water drawn off from the stopcock, and new water added from above. When the water from the stopcock flows off clean, the work is done and the crockery need only be dried.

Revised.

Mrs. Bay—Do you think that his lordship had scruples?

Old Bay—No; but I know he had a good many drams on the sly during the day.

Turn About.

"Good doggy!" said the boy in persuasive accents as he fastened an empty meat can to the animal's tail. "I've got a tin for you."

"And I've got it in for you," barked the dog, turning round and biting him. —Chicago Tribune.

Excited His Curiosity

The New York Girl—Lord Dumley, did you ever hear the joke about the museum-keeper who had two skulls of St. Paul, one when he was a boy and the other when he was a man?

The Englishman—No; what is it?—Life.

Mrs. Watts—You have a most remarkably hard face, to tell you the truth. Dismal Dawson—Yes'm, that is because it is so dry.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Asparagus Bed.

The asparagus bed should be cleaned thoroughly and 200 pounds of sulphate of potash, 100 of nitrate of soda, and 200 of super-phosphate applied per acre. It makes growth early in the season and for that reason the fertilizer must be applied as soon as it can be done.

BETTER THAN COAL GAS

A NEW ILLUMINANT OF REMARKABLE POWER AND BRILLIANCY.

Produced by Electricity—A Compound of Lime and Carbon, and May Be Used in Solid Form, or Converted Into a Liquid by Heavy Pressure—Science News.

Among the many wonderful and interesting achievements of synthetic chemistry, none promises so much from a commercial standpoint as the discovery of the process of producing cheaply, by means of the electric current, a new illuminating gas from lime and carbon. When finely ground chalk or lime, mixed with powdered carbon in any form, is fused in a properly constructed electric furnace, a dark, gray substance is formed, known as calcic carbide. Upon the addition of water to this compound there is formed, among other products, the gas, acetylene, and at a cost that brings it within the range of commercial possibilities.

HIGH CANDLE POWER OF THE GAS.

The gas is at present employed in this country as an illuminant, mixed with an equal volume of air, and has given remarkable results in point of illuminating power. Owing to its intense richness it can only be consumed in small flat-flame burners, but under these conditions emits a light greater than that given by any other known gas, its illuminating value, calculated to a consumption of five cubic feet an hour, being no less than 240 candles. As the quantity of gas to be consumed for a given illumination is exceedingly small as compared with any other gas, the products of combustion are reduced to an excessively low limit.

The scope and possibilities of the discovery of acetylene are dwelt upon at considerable length by Professor Vivian B. Lewis, in a paper read at the last meeting of the British Society of Arts. As the gas can be liquefied by heavy pressures, enormous quantities of the gas may thus be compressed into small metal cylinders, and in this form Professor Lewis believes that it will be of the greatest possible value for floating buoys, lantern projection, railway signals, and, coming down to smaller things, for bicycle lamps.

A BOON TO SUBURBAN RESIDENTS.

Perhaps the most valuable suggestion which has been made with regard to the utilization of this remarkable method of making acetylene is, that advantage should be taken of the method of preparation to utilize the solid carbide in portable lamps for dining and drawing rooms in places where no gas supply exists. To do this a strong steel cylinder, 4 inches in diameter and 16 inches in length, is fitted with an opening in the top of such size that a pound cartridge or stick of the calcic carbide can be passing through it. With the right proportion of water put into the cylinder and by employing proper reducing valves, the gas is generated and compressed by its own pressure in the cylinder. By this means a light of over 20 candle-power can be obtained for a period something like ten hours. When the gas is all burned out, a new cylinder of the carbide can be inserted and the light renewed. Another method suggested is to place a large cylinder of the liquid gas in an outhouse of a country house and connect it in the usual way with the pipes in the various living apartments.

The economic value of the gas becomes apparent, says Professor Lewis, when we compare the cost of the gas for equal illumination with the light obtained from other illuminants. The London gas has an illuminating power of 16 candles, while acetylene has an illuminating value of 240 candles, and this, at $1.60 per 1,000, would in light-giving value be equivalent to London coal gas at less than 12 cents per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

A Vegetable That Has But Few Compeers and That Should be in Every Garden.

Asparagus has but few compeers, few or no superiors among garden vegetables, and should be in every garden. It is not difficult to produce. Once properly established it abides for many years, and heralds the return of spring and of the restored vegetable life with a grace no other vegetable does. A number of varieties or named sorts have been obtained through selection and "sporting," but recently, from one unvarying type that had been known for twenty centuries or more. It was described as a garden vegetable by Cato several generations before the Christian era. An improved type came with the introduction of Conover's Colossal, some 30 years ago. Since then names of asparagus have been multiplied until the catalogues show a dozen or more named sorts. The kind just named is good enough, but some growers in this section prefer the Palmetto, or the Philadelphia Mammoth. One year or two-year-old roots can be had so cheaply from those who make their culture a specialty that there is little need for starting a plantation from the seeds. By the large quantity one-year-old roots can be purchased from $2 to $4 per thousand. The roots may be set out any time in early spring, whenever the soil is in condition for being worked. The rows should be five or six feet apart and the plants set two or two and one-half feet apart in the row. At the start a good application of ground raw bone should be forked in or harrowed in, and broad furrows sufficiently deep to receive the plants thrown out. The tips of the plants should be three and one-half or four inches under the surface. At planting cut off any bruised or broken roots and use care to spread the roots out in every direction, throw on about an inch of mellow soil, sprinkle on and about the roots a handful more of bone dust, fill in to a level or nearly so, and press the soil firmly upon the roots. As soon as the shoots appear and growth sets in in the spring give enough cultivation to keep down weeds. Do not cut the plants at all until the second year after setting out. Let the tops remain in the fall to die a natural death, if being killed by frost may be called natural death. Later the dead tops may be removed if desirable.

Delsarte.

Teacher—How do you indicate grief?

Pupil—By burying the face in the hands.

Teacher—How bashfulness?

Pupil—By burying the hands in the face.

Source of Astonishment

Some expectant people are astonished every time they are not disappointed.—Galveston News.

Costly Perfumes.

Mignonette, that at the moment is a perfume greatly in favor for its delicate and refreshing fragrance, is compounded as well from some of this regular stock in the perfumer's laboratory, and even violet extract is two-thirds of it due to the sweetness of cassie, orris and atter of almonds, though violet is the most popular perfume. The true extract of the purple flower is made in France, is costly, and only to be bought at a few places in New York. Its rare sweetness is expressed from the violets that grow at Cannes and Grasse where the mignonette attains what to American eyes is unbelievable perfection of size, color and order, and where the roses owe their sweetness chiefly to the bees, who sprinkle into their hearts the pollen from the near blooming orange trees.—New York Sun.

RAILROAD FROM A WIRE

CALIFORNIA CAPITALIST TO BUILD A LINE OUT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Cars to be Run on Cables—Electricity or Compressed Air Will be the Power and the Speed Will Be 100 Miles an Hour.

A railroad on wire.

Such is the scheme which D. R. P. Thomas, a San Francisco capitalist, now has on foot. He proposes to build what he calls an aerial road from San Francisco to Los Angeles, up the celebrated San Joaquin Valley. The cars will be suspended on cables and operated by electricity. They will run at the rate of a hundred miles an hour. No grading will be necessary for the construction of this road, no ties, and no rails, no bridges and no fencing in of track; no section gang will be required in its maintenance.

It will, so its projector thinks, be the first road in America to be absolutely free from smash ups. The cars can't collide head on, because the road is a double track, and they can't be telescoped, because, by a simple little mechanism, if one train comes too close to another the electricity is shut off. No obstructions or blockades can interfere with its running. The cars cannot jump the track. The wear and tear on its mechanism and rolling stock is comparatively slight. It costs from one-third to two-thirds less to construct and maintain than any other kind of railroad. It almost solves the question of the right of way. The road may be quickly constructed and will be sightly when finished. Here is Mr. Thomas' idea of the way that the road will look when it is finished.

INVENTED BY A BLIND MAN.

This new railroad is not the invention of the capitalist, but of his blind brother. "He planned it all out in his darkness," says Mr. Thomas, "and you will see, one of these days, that it is such a perfectly feasible and admirable plan that it will one day supersede the surface roads, both in the city and in the country.

"The cheapness of construction and the high rate of speed attained by such a railway are, of course, its main advantages. As far as speed is concerned, it is now only a question of atmospheric resistance. And this natural factor can be largely overcome by constructing the cars either cone shaped or with pointed ends like the prow of a boat. But that, of course, is an after consideration and no such device will be needed to attain a speed, say one hundred miles an hour. And such a rate can be maintained easily and with entire comfort and safety to the passengers in this mid-air railway. There can be no obstructions on the track, for there is no track, and no snows or washouts can retard the trains. There is no dirt and dust or smoke and soot to make traveling a hardship, no jarring and rumbling and ear splitting noises to make one deaf."

Concerning the motive power, Mr. Thomas believes that we shall eventually find a force superior to electricity. That is compressed air, the possibilities of which, Mr. Thomas declares, are as yet but little known.

"My plan," says Mr. Thomas, "would be to build compressed air tanks along the road in the country where trains could stop for a moment or two and recuperate the motive supply. I am satisfied that in the end compressed air would be cheaper and more satisfactory than electricity."

The road will be elevated from ten to twenty feet above the ground, according to the requirements of the grade, and whether the road be passing through the country or the city. The cars will be considerably smaller and lighter than the present railway cars now in use. They will be lighted by electricity and heated in this way, also, and, for that matter, could easily have telegraphic communication all the time with the outside world.

A TACOMA IDEA.

The California idea does not vary in its essential particulars from two rapid transit systems which were exhibited at the World's Fair. One of these, known as the Cook system, proposed to have cars suspended from a single track, placed at the top of a series of poles. The idea was that the cars were to be somewhat in the shape of a present railway car cut lengthwise in twain. One set would move in one direction on one side of the pole, and the other set on the other side in the opposite direction. This was an invention of L. D. Cook, of Tacoma, Wash., who constructed a trial track on the outskirts of Tacoma and claimed to have run his cars successfully at the rate of a hundred miles an hour.

The only difference between the Cook system and the Thomas plan is that the latter would suspend the cars from a series of cables instead of from an iron track. Electricians believe that some such elevated or suspended railway operated by electricity will soon supplant our present surface roads. They believe the day is not far distant when it will be possible to make the trip from Boston to New York, or from New York to Washington, in less than two hours, from New York to Chicago in less than nine hours, and clear across the continent in a single twenty-four hour day. The most wonderful part of all this is that they insist that these electrical railroads can be built so as to run trains at one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles an hour, with far greater safety, comfort, ease, and far less expense than the steam roads, which now make not much over fifty miles an hour. They hold out the prospect that so cheap will railroad traveling become when these suspensory roads are constructed and in operation, that one will be able to travel from New York to Chicago for a matter of $5 or $6, and clear across the continent for, perhaps, not more than $25.

Poultry Viewed as a Business.

The poultry industry is still in it infancy. Thousands of dollars worth of eggs and fowl are imported each year when every bit of it ought to be raised at home. Farmers have been so absorbed in raising wheat and corn, that little attention was given to domestic fowls. The present dull times does not seriously affect the poulterer. The chicken business is moving steadily along paying handsomely. There is little danger of over-production for the supply is so far behind the actual demand that it will be a long time before the want is satisfied. I know of no better way of steadily adding to the family income than to carefully look after farm poultry. Eggs can always be sold at prices which correspond to the cost of feed. On most farms, however, the feed is a small item, thus increasing the profits.

But market poultry is not the only source of gain. Much interest is being taken in pure bred stock. The poultry fancier of to-day has as promising a field as any live stock breeder, in fact, I think it is more inviting. Eggs during the hatching season are high priced. Later they can be sent to the general market. Calls for young stock continue all through the season. There is plenty of room for wide-awake breeders, and the interest at present is probably greater than usual. There is money in fowls.

Antitoxin of Lockjaw.

Tetanus antitoxin is the latest of the new remedies. An English society has a horse immunized against tetanus, or lockjaw, and are supplying the serum in moderate quantities for experimental purposes.

A NOVEL FIRE NOZZLE.

Its Main Feature is a Paradox to Hydraulic Engineers.

A new nozzle for fire hose, which the inventors claim will so spread a stream of water that it will be twice as effective as a solid stream, was exhibited at No. 837 Broadway the other day to a thousand persons, among them being many Fire Department officials from this and neighboring cities. The invention is known as the ball nozzle, and is based on a discovery made by Vice President Pollock, of the Ball Nozzle Company, says The New York Sun. It is a remarkable contrivance, and the officers of the company say that they have submitted it to men of science, but have never obtained any explanation of the way in which the ball in the nozzle acts.

Briefly, the nozzle is almost exactly the same in construction as the ordinary one now in use in our fire department. The only difference is that the end is shaped like a bell and in this bell is placed a ball of solid, polished rubber. The ball is loose and there is nothing to hold it in position except a loop of brass over the front of the bell to prevent it from rolling out when the hose is not in use. When the stream is on full force the guard is unnecessary, although one would imagine that the force of water would drive the ball out of the bell like a shot from a cannon. On the contrary, however, it holds it in and the more pressure turned on the more secure is the ball in the bell. The ball does not stick tightly against the outlet, but is held at a distance from it of about a quarter of an inch. The flow is not in any way retarted by the presence of the ball, but the stream is spread to a remarkable extent and therein lies the efficacy of the nozze, says the inventor. A second nozzle for a solid stream is attached to the hose, so that the man who is manipulating it can have either sort of a stream.

Several weeks ago the company resolved to hold the exhibition which was given recently, and they rented the entire ground floor, covering a full acre, of the new Roosevelt building, at Broadway and Thirteenth street. They fitted the place up in sumptuous fashion, and it was crowded with firemen, insurance men, business men, property owners and others interested in an improved fire extinguisher. One-half of the floor has been transformed into a miniature village, with lawns and other accompaniments, while a huge section has been given over to a fountain, with the ball nozzle attachment, for the idea is to use the invention as a lawn sprinkler and fountain attachment, as well as for a fire extinguisher.

THE NEW NOZZLES.

The exhibition with the fire hose was given in a huge glass case in the center of the room, and despite the fact that the pressure of water was rather weak, it was a success. The flow of water didn't seem to be in the least retarded by the pressure of the ball, which spread it at an angle of about fifty-five degrees. The greatest surprise was manifested by the firemen over the way in which the ball remained in the bell. Even when the stream was turned on full force the ball did not come nearer than a quarter of an inch of the brass guard. It kept revolving rapidly, which mystified the firemen the more, and dumfounded a number of hydraulic engineers who were present and who made a careful examination of the contrivance.

A better opportunity of studying the principle of the thing was given to the visitors by means of a number of little tubes which lined the walls of the room. The tubes projected some inches from the wall and a tremendous force of wind was kept circulating through them. A piece of paper put within an inch of the tube would be blown half across the room by the force of the wind; yet if placed flat against the tube it would remain there as snugly as though there was not a perfect gale of wind blowing against it. The same result was obtained from the use of a small ball. The ball if placed against the hole remained there as though there was suction instead of an outpour of wind, yet if placed within half an inch the wind blew it across the room.

The inventor of the ball nozzle says that he can offer no explanation for the action of the ball. He has made a careful study of it and at his request a number of scientific men have investigated the matter, but all have agreed he says that it is opposed to the laws of nature, and that there is no explanation for such a thing known to science. It is probable that the ball nozzle will be adopted in Philadelphia.

SAP BOILING BY STEAM.

All Possibility of Burning Is Thereby Avoided.

An evaporator similiar in principle and working to the patent evaporators now in use, though quite different in detail, has been constructed. It is made entirely of wood—pine in this instance, though some other kind of wood might answer equally well—is firmly bolted together and made, of course, water-tight. Its inside dimensions are 8 feet in length, 2½ feet in width, and 10 or 12 inches in depth. It is divided into three compartments, one of which is nearly as wide as the other two, which are of equal width. Sixteen one inch galvanized iron pipes, aggregating 128 feet in one continuous pipe, are used—eight of these lying at the bottom of the wide compartment, into which the sap is introduced in a continuous stream, and four in each of the narrow compartments. Fifteen gallons of sap are all that is needed at a time in the evaporator, or half an inch in depth, thus only half covering the pipes.

With thirty or forty pounds pressure of steam admitted to the pipes, evaporation at once commences, and the compartments are filled with foam varying in depth from five to ten inches. This will explain why the partitions must need be so high. Evaporation must, of course, proceed very rapidly under such favorable circumstances. With sap of average quality four gallons of syrup per hour can be turned out, or four barrels of sap boiled away in the same time, and this with about two-thirds of the fuel needed to do the same work with the ordinary evaporator.

The quality of syrup made by this process is unqualifiedly first-class. In fact, it cannot well be otherwise, since there is no possibility of burning it, there being no fire within twenty feet of the sap.—Rutland Herald.

"Which is my part in this duet?" asked the prima donna of her husband, who was the tenor. "Your part? Here it is, of course. The one with the last words in it."—Washington Star.

Banks—The Chinese should engage some New York boarding-house keepers to sail their men of war. Tanks—Not to serve meals for them, I hope? Banks—No; to repel boarders.—Judge.

ON TO THE SOUTH POLE

COOK, THE EXPLORER TO LEAD THE EXPEDITION.

A Start to be Made in September Next—How Little is Known of the Lands and Waters Within the Circle.

"I believe that I shall be able to start about Sept. 15. If I cannot secure the necessary funds for a steamer, I shall take a good sailing schooner with a small consort."

That is a part of a recent letter from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, surgeon of the first Peary Arctic expedition, to Mr. Albert White Vorse, of Boston, member of the Peary relief expedition and a good friend to Dr. Cook. Mr. Vorse, who corresponds regularly with Dr. Cook, was the first man selected for the Antarctic expedition. He is thoroughly up in the history of polar explorations. To understand clearly the meaning and importance of Dr. Cook's expedition, it is necessary to know a little Antarctic history. There has been hardly any interest in voyaging to the South Pole, because the quest for the "great Northwest passage" has constantly held navigators' attention; and because nearly all the sea-faring nations are in the North. The first Antarctic voyage was made by Peru, in 1567, with small profit. In 1675, an island, then supposed to be the Antarctic Continent, was discovered and named by Kerguelen—a Frenchman—in about the seventieth meridian. The first man to cross the Antarctic Circle was the great Captain Cook, who also circumnavigated the pole—north of the circle—in 1773. Captain James Weddell, in 1823, sailed as far south as 74 deg. 15 min., in west longtitude 34 deg. 17 min.; he reported that he saw a sea clear of ice, few icebergs, and no field ice. This expedition was very important, and might have gone very far south if provisions hadn't given out. In 1831 Biscoe discovered the west coast of Graham Land. Then came a time when Antarctic knowledge was greatly augmented by Wilkes, D'Urville and Ross. Wilkes, in 1836 or '37, with four sailing vessels—among them the famous Vincennes and Porpoise—skirted along an enormous amount of territory between 100 deg. and 160 deg. west longitude. This was a United States government expedition, and the land was named Wilkes Land. The renowned Ross then went scuth and came back to report that he had sailed all over Wilkes' "land!" He put little faith in Wilkes' story. Ross made the most important explorations; he was there for three successive summers and made the farthest south—78 deg., the record to-day. He named two active volcanic mountains from his ships, "Erebus" and "Terror." In the summer of 1892, a merchants' expedition went south from Dundee, Scotland, to look for whale—Ross had reported that he saw the Greenland right whale down there. The Dundee people did not see any right whales, and went home with a ship full of seals. In the same year, a Norwegian expedition under Captain Lavsen sailed along the west and east coasts of Graham Land and

REPORTED A MUCH LARGER CONTINENT.

than anybody had supposed. Now, that is all the history there is about the great Antarctic. And, for us to-day, a remarkable fact is that nobody has ever been down there during Antarctic winter. Observations have been very incomplete, we know scarcely anything about all the lands and waters on and within the circle. That lack of South Pole knowledge has awakened explorers during the past year or two; they seem to believe that the unknown Antarctic, "terra Australis incognita," is destined to be the coming field for arctic glory. Voyaging to the North is getting to be commonplace, Sir John Murray president of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society urged a Southern expedition in an address delivered in 1893. Interest is growing in London. Men over there seem to be far more public-spirited and unselfish than men in this country, that is as to exploration ideas. Leigh Smith, for instance who possesses a private fortune, fits out and pays for polar expeditions. In America Antarctic exploration got its most recent and serious attention so; Dr. Cook and Astrup, Peary's sole companions in the ice-cap, discussed, the South Pole question when they were returning from the north with Lieutenant Peary in the "Kite."

A SEARCH FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Leader of the Expedition.

"To keep off seasickness," Mr. Vorse said, "we talked over the feasibility and importance of an Antarctic expedition; and not long after we had arrived home, Dr, Cook determined to organize one. That was before Sir John Murray gave his address. Dr. Cook then began to lecture to raise funds; and again to get funds in the summer of '94 he went north in the Miranda—a voyage disastrous through no fault of his. This year he has pluckily made up his mind to go south.

"Now, as to Dr. Cook's plans," Mr. Vorse went on, "he will take a steamer, if he can raise enough funds. With a steamer he can move about more safely and quickly, and accomplish more than with a sailing vessel. But a sailing vessel is not a hopeless thing for a level-headed man to go in, popular ideas to the contrary. Dr. Cook's original purpose was to touch at South American ports for certain kinds of provisions; for instance, he will get pemmican, indispensable, at Buenos Ayres. He will coal up at the Falkland Islands, then sail direct to Graham Land in the course laid by Weddell. He will go south, where Weddell found open water, then land and build camp on some protected beach. Life in Arctic regions in winter is safe on shore only; your ship is liable to be blown away. In the Antarctic there are tempests in which icebergs as large as the Boston State House are thrown up on shore fifty feet."

It might be well to state here that the objects of Dr. Cook's expedition are: (a) to obtain data for the stagnant science of magnetism; (b) to determine gravity measurements; (c) to explore geological formations—there used to be a temperate climate in the Antarctic; (d) to study air currents, and so on. There will be dredging of the sea, collecting of fossils, and thermometer taking.

A SEARCH FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

Albert White Vorse, Assistant to Dr. Cook.

"As for Dr. Cook, as I know him," Mr. Vorse continued, "he is a worthy leader—sagacious and cool-headed. He understands thoroughly the preparation of an expedition. He is careful—remember his record with Peary—capable of standing long strains without becoming discouraged and he is fearless. When he reaches the Antarctic he will find a lower temperature than that of the south, bringing snow and fog, warm winds from the north, bringing clear weather; no such pressure of field ice as in the Arctic; larger icebergs, not cut up into chunks and pinnacles, but rectilinear. Murdock of the Dundee whaling expedition says that he saw an iceberg down there thirty miles long. The largest berg I ever saw was in Melville bay, West Greenland—about one and one-quarter mile long. The land Dr. Cook will find will be probably

TALL CLIFFS OF VOLCANIC ROCK,

mostly snow-covered. The peaks will be higher than those in the North; otherwise the land will slope more gradually. He will find no vegetation beyond the seventieth parallel. The animals will be amphibious—four kinds of seals, the sea leopard, fourteen feet long-whales; walrus have been seen there. Birds will be plentiful—the albatross, not found in the North, the king penguin, three feet high, and enormously strong, and gulls. And now for the outfit of the expedition. It will be somewhat different from a Northern outfit; he cannot depend upon living in the country; in the North, you know, there are reindeer. He will take many scientific instruments and duplicates of them. He will have sledges, probably of the McClintock pattern—or he may have them made down there by the members of his party to keep their minds and hands busy during the winter months. If he can, he will get Eskimo dogs in Labrador or Greenland to draw the sledges; these dogs can pull more on less food than any other animal. For drink, they eat snow, and they sleep in it. He will have also many knives and Winchester rifles, and shot guns. The necessities of the expedition will be food, clothing, shelter and heat. The food in camp will consist chiefly of canned foods, and the members of the party should fare well, other things being equal. But the food on sledge journeys must be pemmican. Pemmican is

MAXIMUM NOURISHMENT IN MINIMUM WEIGHT,

and economy of weight is a big factor on a sledge journey. Pemmican is dry and of small bulk; the rations of it, for man and dog, are one pound a day. It is composed of raw dried beef, cut very fine and pressed into moulds containing melted tallow; it is cut into squares weighing half a pound. There is chocolate pemmican and pemmican with raisins in it. Another necessity is cranberry sauce—for the acid. Canned goods are useless on a sledge journey; they will freeze, and fuel is too expensive to thaw them out. Dr. Cook tells an amusing story of spending an hour and a half, up north, thawing out a can of salmon. Alcohol is the only fuel on a sledge journey. Each man will have his own lamp on which to melt snow.

"As to clothing, the best is of reindeer skin with underwear of eider duck—made in Eskimo fashion, that is a coat, hooded, reaching just to the tops of the trousers and with loose sleeves; knee breeches, tight at the waist and loose at the knee. reindeer stockings, with the long, thick hair turned in; shirts of eider duck, with the downy feathers turned in. This matter of clothing is very important; there must be good ventilation; the Nares Artic expedition of '75 had scurvy—by the way, a mental, as well as physical disease—partly because Nares didn't know how to use clothing properly.

"On every birthday there will be a celebration and a feast; there will be a special Xmas dinner and all holidays will be observed in style. Scientic observations will, of course, be taken as frequently as possible during the winter. Preparations will be in order, too, for the sledge journey in the spring. On the day on which the sun comes back, the men will all run up the nearest mountain or hill and drink the sun's health. And they will be looking into one another's faces after the long, long night; and they will see them pale and thin and yellow. Then in September, Antarctic spring, Dr. Cook will go off in his sledge and make

A DASH FOR THE FARTHEST SOUTH.

Nothing is more monotonous, nothing requires more perseverance and endurance and genuine sand than the sledge journey. The men will sleep on the snow in bags of reindeer skin; and, to avoid the terrible snow blindness, they will wear smoked glasses with bows encased in chamois skin; if the steel bows were bare against the temple they would nip the skin right off. The men will plod on and on in quest of glory, guided only by compass and sextant. On the return to camp, the ship, which left in the autumn for the Falkland Islands, will have returned to pick up the whole party and bring them home to New York."

In a few months, if all goes well, Dr. Cook and his noble hands will be far and away South in the other "land of the midnight sun"—2,000 miles from the nearest human soul. There a man may leave his coat and watch anywhere with no fear of having them stolen; in that country there will be no burglars, no snakes, no cat-calls to disturb their slumbers, and no bacteria or politics to worry and pollute them. For four months they will live indoors and eat and sleep and eat, and not care for what the morrow may bring forth. And after a year, they should return home in glory.

SUSPICIOUS BUSINESS.

HOW PATRON NOMINATIONS ARE MANIPULATED.

A Deal Between the Patron and Grit Leaders—Ample Evidence of the Fact—Patrons Nominated Against Conservative Candidates, but Not Against Liberals—Several Notable Instances.

To the Editor of The Mail and Empire:

SIR,—I have been watching the course pursued by the Patrons of Industry in their nomination of candidates. I have been informed that the Patron institution is independent of both political parties, and I must say that what I see upon the surface is to me very far from convincing me of the truth of that statement.

I wish to point out some facts that I have been gathering as the nomination of candidates proceeds. These facts are evidence, it seems to me, very clearly of a sort of deal being made between the Grit leaders and Patron leaders. Now as I am resident in Eastern Ontario I wish to call your attention to this end of the province particularly.

RUSSELL.

Begin, please, with Russell county. This is a riding represented by a Grit in the House of Commons, Mr. W. C. Edwards. In this county, evidently because a Patron candidate might disturb the safety of the Grit candidate, there is no Patron candidate put in the field.

CARLETON.

Alongside of Russell county is the County of Carleton. In this county the representative is Mr. Hodgins, a Conservative, and a Patron of Industry is being run. Now why is this, since no candidate is being run in the neighboring county represented by a Reformer?

GLENGARRY.

In this county the present representative is a Conservative, Mr. R. R. McLennan, and so a Patron candidate is being run, a party named J. L. Wilson, a Grand Patron trustee, being the Patron of Industry candidate.

ADDINGTON.

Not far off is the County of Addington. It is a county at present held by the Grits, its member being Dr. Dawson, who, I hear, is even an Ontario Government official. There is no Patron candidate here. Why the Grand Board of the Patrons have not pushed a candidate in here seems very queer. Perhaps, however, it was thought it might hurt the chances of Mr. Dawson, Grit M.P.

SOUTH LANARK.

South Lanark is represented by a Minister, the Hon. John Haggart, a very able man, and an honor to his constituency and the country. Against him a Patron has been brought out.

WEST ONTARIO.

In this riding the Grit candidate is that run-and-get-beaten-everywhere Grit political back, J. D. Edgar, M P. But the independent Patron organization has put no one in the field against him. Evidently they feared that he might be too easily beaten. Why this different treatment of South Lanark and West Ontario? Do the Conservative Patrons of Industry think their leaders are serving the true interests and aims of the order in trying to defeat a man of the ability of Hon. John Haggart, whose excellent management of the Government railway has saved a great deal of money to the country, and at the same time to refuse to disturb such a political self-seeker as J. D. Edgar?

PONTIAC.

In this riding, which is in the Province of Quebec, the Patrons of Industry offered their nomination, I hear, to the Grit candidate, Mr. Gillies. The riding is, of course, at present represented by a Conservative. Mr. Gillies never pretended to be an Independent. How comes this? In this county it was the general idea that the platform of the organization would be first presented to Mr. Bryson, the Conservative member for the county. But before the Conservative Patrons got to the meeting, and before the hour advertised for the meeting, the resolution was passed to offer it to Mr. Gillies, the Grit candidate. Strange conduct this for "independent" men—not having any party feeling!

A LOT OF COUNTIES.

Prince Edward, North Lanark, North Leeds, Dundas, Stormont, Frontenac, East Hastings, and North Hastings are all ridings represented by Conservatives. Of course, in all these Patron candidates are being run. There seems to be no doubt, it appears to me, of what this points to, especially when candidates are not being run in such Grit counties as Russell, West Ontario, etc.

In all these ridings I have just mentioned, if the Patrons have any effect it can only be to injure Conservatives and help the Grit party.

LENNOX.

In the County of Lennox the Grits and Patrons have combined. The Grit candidate retired because he said the object of the Grits and Patrons was one, viz., to defeat the Government. And, pray, if this should be accomplished, what then? Why a Grit Government, of course. Of course, Lennox is now represented by a Conservative.

GRENVILLE.

In this riding there was a Patron of Industry candidate in the field against Dr. Reid, M.P. (Conservative). But he has got out of the way. And so pleasantly that he attended the meeting which nominated the Grit candidate. He was surely a model independent, no-party candidate.

NORTH YORK.

This riding is represented by a Toronto lawyer named Wm. Mulock, a Grit. There is no Patron of Industry candidate against him.

WEST YORK.

This riding is represented by a resident of the riding, a successful home business man, and a member of the Government, the Hon. N. C. Wallace. Therefore, it was thought better to bring out a Patron candidate against him. Why this difference in treatment? Why not put up a Patron candidate against both Mr. Wallace and Mr. Mulock, if against either?

EAST YORK.

This riding is represented by a Conservative, Mr. McLean, and an attempt is being made, I notice, to get out a Patron candidate.

PEEL.

An adjoining county to the Yorks is Peel. It is represented by a Grit, and therefore there seems to be no anxiety to get a Patron candidate in the field.

PRESCOTT.

In Prescott county the Patron nomination has been offered to, and, I understand, accepted by, a Montreal lawyer, who for years was a political roustabout for the Grit party. He will make a capital Independent.

Now, I wish to say to Conservative Patrons that it looks to me as though a game was being put up on them. I shall show this still further in other letters.

In the meantime, I would like to see communications upon the subject from all parts of the province.

The Grits are openly boasting that they have joined hands with the Patron leaders. No Conservative Patron will join hands with Cartwright and Charlton and Mulock, unless he is being lied to and misled. Let the light in on the matter from every part. I feel certain that Conservative Patrons cannot be misled by tricksters.

Yours, etc.,

March 4, 1895. E. O.

The police magistrate (sternly)—You hit this man, did you? I'll fine you $50 and—— The culprit (pleadingly)—Your honor, he asked me if I had read "Trilb——" "You are discharged."—Chicago Record.

SONGS WE ALL KNOW.

"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" was written by Walter Kittredge, a New Hampshire man, who was drafted in 1862, and while preparing to go to the front wrote the words and music. It attained immense popularity almost instantly.

"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" was an inspiration which came to Mrs. Emma Willard, a New York teacher, during her return voyage from Europe. The music was composed by Joseph Philip Knight, the teacher of music in her academy.

"The Last Rose of Summer," one of Patti's favorite songs, was the work of Thomas Moore. The melody is a very ancient Irish tune, formerly known as "The Groves of Blarney." This tune has been found in collections of Irish music at least 200 years old.

"The Blue Bells of Scotland" was the work of Annie McVicar, afterwards Mrs. Grant, the daughter of a Scottish officer in the British army. The melody was long believed to be Scottish, but is now known to be of English origin, being an old English folk song.

"Kathleen Mavourneen" was written by Mrs. Crawford, an Irish lady, whose songs 90 years ago were in high repute. The music was by Crouch, an eccentric genius, who in his old age and poverty begged his way into a concert given by Titiens, that he might hear his own composition fitly sung.

"Old Dog Tray" was in its time one of Foster's most popular songs, 120,000 copies being sold in 18 months. It was written in the back room of a combined grocery and grog shop in New York, to a firm of publishers that made a fortune from its sale.

"Old Folks at Home," equally well-known as "The Suwanee River," was the most popular song ever known in America. Over 400,000 copies were sold during the first five years after its appearance. E. P. Christy, of the original Christy's minstrels, paid $400 for the privilege of having his name printed on the title page of one edition as the author and composer.

"Auld Lang Syne" is of uncertain origin, there being several versions of this deservedly popular song. One of the best is by Barnes, but only the second and third stanzas are by this poet, the remainder being from the pen of Ramsey. The song is of uncertain antiquity; one version is dated 1716, another is said to date from the sixteenth century.

"Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground" was considered by Stephen Foster to be the best of all his compositions. He got the idea from a slave of Covington, Ky., whom he heard bewailing the fact that his good old master was dead and that he and several other slaves who had become old and worn out would now pass into the hands of less kindly masters.

"Home, Sweet Home," Payne's song, was originally a number in the opera "Clari, the Maid of Milan," a production brought out in 1823. The opera was a failure, and nothing is now known of it save the one song, which became instantly popular. Over 100,000 copies were sold in the first year of its publication, and the sale in one form or another has been constant ever since the first appearance of this beautiful theme. The melody is a Sicilian folk-song and was adapted to the words by Payne himself.

"The Old Oaken Bucket" was written by Woodworth, a printer of New York, and of almost every other American city. Not far from the printing office where he was employed there was a dram shop which he frequented, and one hot summer afternoon he strolled in there and called for brandy. It was poured out, and as he held up the glass he remarked to a brother printer, "There's nothing like that." "Yes, there is," responded the other. "A drink of cool well water fom the old oaken bucket that hangs in my father's well." Woodworth went back to the printing office, sat down at a desk and began to write, and in the course of the afternoon finished the song. The music is by Kiallmark, and the melody is that written for "Araby's Daughter."

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS.

Their Manufacture Is an Industry of No Mean Proportions.

The manufacture of ribbons for typewriting machines is an industry which gives employment to a large number of people. In nearly all the first-class type-writers these inked ribbons are used. There are at least forty different styles of American typewriters, and more than 400,000 machines in actual use. As the average life of a ribbon is from four to six weeks, the number of concerns which seek to supply the market with this article is surprising.

They make ribbons of every conceivable color and variety, from six to ten yards in length, and dcapable of writing with copying or non-copying ink. Some ribbons are made which print in one color and show an entirely different color when the manuscript is copied by means of the letter press. For instance, a ribbon which writes black may copy blue or green, making the record much more legible on certain qualities of paper. The manager of a concern in New York, says the New York Sun, which turns out several hundred ribbons daily, said that, at a low estimate, 50 plants engaged in the manufacture of these ribbons have been established in the United States this year.

Each manufacturer has a secret process for making his particular style of ribbons, and the secret is guarded with the greatest possible care. One maker in this city has each box and jar containing powder or pigment for making the ink distinctly numbered, and even the employe who mixes it is obliged to follow his printed instructions mechanically, and remains entirely ignorant of the composition he is using. One may witness the whole process and go away as ignorant as before.

The best ribbons have selvaged edges, which prevent their ravelling and curling when in use. They are nearly uniform in thickness, though one ribbon is made of very thin texture, to be used when an extra large number of carbon copies are desired, and the imprint of the type must be as clear as possible and free from blurs. The greatest care must be taken in selecting the cloth from which the ribbons are made. If the texture is woven too closely it will not hold sufficient ink, and smirch the paper. Moreover, such a ribbon will fill the type of the machine and greatly annoy the operator. A prime difficulty encountered by manufacturers is how to prevent the evaporation of ink from the ribbon when it is in use and exposed to the air. This has been largely overcome in the last two or three years.

The man in charge of a large New York house which makes writing inks and typewriter ribbons, said recently that the most noticeable thing in his trade was the great decrease in the sale of ordinary copying ink. It is being almost entirely supplanted by the copying typewriter ribbon, which gives far better results. Despite the great number of ribbons in the market and the constant efforts of expert chemists everywhere to produce one that will satisfy everybody, those giving all-round satisfaction are not easy to find, and dealers in supplies of this nature often have extreme difficulty in furnishing what is wanted. This country furnishes practically all the typewriter ribbons in use both here and abroad.

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The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gent s Furnishers, of Belleville.

THE change from the extremely delicate coloring of the past few years with such monotonous effects, to the stronger, richer colorings of to-day, is not so much a change in fashion as an improvement in taste. When a decorator was timid or inartistic, he avoided strong colors as a child avoids the fire. He had little or no conception of how to use them; hence he remained in the cold montony of whites and grays. If now and again he tentatively ventured in colors, the results were so awful that he would shrink in horror from another such attempt. Some bolder and more callous spirits made picturesque and kaleidoscopic effects which they urged upon innocent and amiable people as artistic; but that sunflower æstheticism did not last. It had the merit of garish effect or of artistic sensationalism only. It could not last. Good taste, like good sense, will always prevail. As a sort of protest against the sunflower sensationalism, the dainty period of creamy-white timidity came into vogue. Many decorators knew that oddities of form and color could not be used in marble halls and maidens' boudoirs, but they did not have the independence to risk an open defiance of the prevalent style. They found a sort of refuge under "A Milk White Flag" of nonentity. The wall-paper manufacturers assumed the risk of putting colors into their papers for this season. The results are beautiful in the products and profitable to the consumer. Strong, rich colors are precisely what the people were waiting for; employed judiciously, they are precisely what they should have. This is an era of strong colors. It is also an era of good taste. It is the period of the golden mean between the eccentricities of the sunflower sensationalism, of riotous vulgarity, and the dreary daintiness of whitey timidity. It is not only philosophic to use strong colors, but it is artistic, æsthetic, and delightful—the climax of all things true, good, and beautiful.

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LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, MONDAY, MARCH 18 1895. NO. 267

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	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.

GOING WEST.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.

Going East.	(Arrive.)
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Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

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HEAD

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Free from Eruptions

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Daily Intelligencer.

THE MANITOBAN MINORITY

The Province to Be Asked to Give Them Justice.

A DECISION AT OTTAWA TO-DAY

Synopsis of the Demand of the Manitoba Catholics—Collection of Duties on Postal Parcels Valued at Over $10—Canadian Grain Reimported Must Pay Duty—News From the Capital.

Ottawa, March 18.—A feverish anxiety seems to prevail all over the country as to the outcome of the present deliberations of the Cabinet. The Ministers sat for over three hours Saturday, but it was a preliminary canter, so to speak, on the Manitoba school question. Monday this knotty problem will be decided. Telegrams of enquiry have been pouring in for the last two days from all parts of the Dominion, but there is but one answer to give.

Three Ministers were absent from Saturday's meeting—Sir Frank Smith, from indisposition; Mr. Ouimet, who was attending a Liberal-Conservative convention in the new riding of Labelle (east half of Ottawa County, Quebec), and Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Ouimet will, of course, be at Monday's meeting, and Sir Frank Smith will also be present. During the course of last evening, a sub-committee of ministers had Sir Charles Tupper's report under discussion.

There was, of course, considerable disappointment Saturday night around the clubs and hotels when the report became current that no conclusion had been reached, but the wait will not be long. Speculation is rife as to the course the Government will take, and on this question your correspondent sees no reason to recede from his intimation of a week ago.

What is it that Catholics of Manitoba have asked? Their request is comprised in five paragraphs:

1. That the Governor-in-Council may entertain their appeal and consider the same, and may make such provisions and give such directions for hearing and consideration of that appeal as may be thought proper.

2. That it may be declared that the Greenway acts of 1890 do prejudicially affect their rights and privileges with regard to denominational schools which Roman Catholics had by law, or practice, in the province at union.

3. That it may be declared that these acts do affect the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

4. That it may be declared that to the Governor-in-Council it seems requisite that the provisions of the statutes in force in Manitoba prior to the passage of the Greenway acts should be re-enacted, in so far at least as may be necessary to secure to Roman Catholics in Manitoba the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support these schools in the manner provided for by the said statutes, to secure to them their proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education and to relieve such members of the Roman Catholic Church as do contribute to Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools; or that the Greenway acts of 1890 should be so modified or amended as to effect such purposes.

5. And that any further order or declaration be made as required for the purpose of affording relief to the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba.

With regard to the first paragraph, the appeal has been allowed and the hearing has taken place. It is therefore disposed of. Paragraphs 2 and 3 may be taken together, and as the Judicial Committee has declared that the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba in relation to education have been prejudicially affected by the statutes of 1890, and as Mr. McCarthy has admitted that the Catholics have a grievance, it is difficult to see how the Governor in Council can avoid making the declaration asked for. Granting that such a declaration will be made, what then? It necessarily follows that the attention of the Manitoba Government and Legislature must be called to the matter on the lines of paragraph 4 and invited to act as there laid down. They cannot fairly and constitutionally do otherwise. The present session of the Legislature will last two weeks longer. Possibly this may not be considered by Mr. Greenway a sufficient time in which to make his curve. Well, let matters go over until next session. Even The Globe has recommended that it would be well to remember the saying, "Make haste slowly." Manitoba will be given a chance to act fairly. If she refuses, then under the constitution there will be no help for it but for the Dominion Parliament to step in and enact such legislation as will cover the judgment of the Judicial Committee and meet the views of the Roman Catholic minority.

About two years ago Mr. Craig, horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, commenced growing different varieties of tobacco at the farm here. They were carefully harvested by the single leaf process and sent to Mr. Fortier, the well-known tobacco manufacturer, for report. The result is most encouraging. Mr. Fortier says tha some of the samples are equal in quality to any imported tobaccos, and as fine as any he ever saw.

The success of the Robertson mixture for feeding cattle is assured. Experiments made here on three sets of steers show that animals fed on this mixture, which consists of corn ensilage, sunflowers and beans fatten as well as those fed either on corn ensilage, roots and meal, or hay, roots and meal, and from four to five cents per head per day cheaper.

Hon. John Costigan was unanimously chosen as the Liberal-Conservative standard-bearer for Victoria and Madawaska at a largely attended meeting held at Andover, N.B., on Friday.

In order to insure uniformity in the collection of duty on architects' plans imported into Canada for use in the erection of buildings therein, the Controller of Customs has, under the provisions of sub-section 2 of section 65 of the Customs Act, determined the value of duty of such plans to be as follows:

Each set of original drawings or single set of blue prints of same, if brought into Canada as a substitute for the original drawings, 2 per cent. of the estimated cost of the building to be erected thereon.

Same, if accompanied by details, 3 per cent. of such estimated cost.

Details, or blue print of same, if imported separately, 1 per cent. of the estimated cost of such detail.

When additional sets of blue prints of the same set of drawings are imported, such additional sets of blue prints are to be valued for duty at $5 per set in addition to the value of the original drawings, or first set of blue prints imported in lieu thereof, as above.

Some time ago it was announced that the Government had decided that duty must be paid on Canadian grain returned to Canada. The official order is as follows:

The question of the importation to [illegible] of Canadian wheat, or other grain, which had been stored in United States bonded elevators for some time previous to its re-shipment to Canada, having arisen, and there being doubt on the part of Canadian customs officers as to how such importations should be treated, collectors are instructed that all such wheat, or other grain, which has been so stored and bonded in the United States is liable to duty, under tariff item 53, when the same is brought back to the Dominion.

It having come to the knowledge of the Customs Department that the practice has obtained at some ports of allowing post parcels of large value to be included in the general entry prepared and passed by the customs clerk in charge of the post parcels branch after the duty has been collected, instead of insisting on the importer himself passing the entry at the custom house, collectors are to see that in future all packages received by mail, and being of a greater value than $10, must be entered in the "Long Room" by the importer or his agent, and must be treated in all respects in the same way as similar goods arriving by ordinary freight or other trains or by vessels or other means of transportation.

The argument before the Supreme Court in Lewis v. Alexander, commenced on Friday afternoon, was concluded at 3 o'clock Saturday. Judgment was reserved.

It being Saturday afternoon the court adjourned without entering into a fresh case. Wilson v. Corporation of Elgin will be taken up Monday morning.

Few men on this continent have done as good exploring work as William Ogilvie, D.L.S., of Ottawa, and the honor conferred upon him a few years ago by the Royal Geographical Society in presenting him with the Murchison Medal was admittedly well deserved. It was after Mr. Ogilvie's venturesome trip through unknown territory in the Peace and Mackenzie River country. In a day or two Ogilvie is expected to return to Ottawa from his arduous labors up the Taku River in Northwest Canada. This week Hon. Mr. Daly has received a preliminary report from Mr. Ogilvie, which is of great interest. He left here early in December, and at Victoria started out with a party of five to explore the country from Taku Inlet to the head of Teslin Lake, by which route it has been proposed to construct a wagon road in the interest of developing British Columbia trade, and to make a careful survey of that little-known territory. Ogilvie started with his men for the head of Taku Inlet, a distance of about 30 miles. Making his way up this river eighteen or twenty miles to the head of the survey of that stream made by the United States coast survey party in 1893, he continued his survey of the river and the country surrounding it, almost to the head of that stream, hitherto untouched territory. At this point the snow was so deep and soft that it was found impracticable to proceed further at any profitable rate of speed, and taking advantage of a few fine days in the early part of February Ogilvie climbed several of the peaks in the vicinity, and photographed the country all around, making a photo-topographical survey of the stretch of territory between the head of Taku River and Teslin Lake. Every clear night observations of latitude and longitude were taken, to determine the party's position, and though the weather was very unfavorable the results obtained in four or five weeks' work will fill up a great gap in the map of the northern portion of British Columbia. Mr. Ogilvie's observations will be reduced here. For the present, therefore, he cannot give much information regarding distances, heights or grades. The country is generally rough, and mountains are fully as precipitous as any others along the coast, perhaps more so. About 90 photographs were taken. During the progress of the work the weather was abominable. On the up trip gales prevailed, and against these it was at times almost impossible to stand. They whirled snow about in blinding, confusing masses, until little was left of the river at all. This did not, however, exhaust the supply, as clouds of snow were constantly blowing down from the mountain tops. The thermometer during this time was from zero to 15 degrees below. While the gales prevailed, with the mercury at this mark, every bit of skin had to be carefully protected from the wind, or it was instantly frozen. The first two days, the party being unprepared for such winds at this temperature, all were more or less frost-bitten. One man broke through the ice and got wet to the thighs. He was hurried into the woods, and though less than five minutes had elapsed his socks had to be cut away. The "Taku winds" were succeeded by tremendous falls of snow, which continued without a break or interruption until Feb. 7. From that time till the 13th ult. the weather was beautifully clear and calm, only a gentle breeze disturbing the atmosphere, and though the thermometer was at from 20 degrees to 30 degrees below zero none of the party suffered any inconvenience. It was during this time that the photo-topographical survey was made. As Mr. Ogilvie's time in the field had more than expired he retraced his steps towards the coast. The second day after starting back the snow again set in in a way that is only known in Alaskan solitudes. The storm continued without interruption, except that it rained every two or three days, converting two or three feet of freshly-fallen snow into slush, until Feb. 27, when the coast was reached.

WIMAN'S CASE TO BE PUSHED.

The District Attorney Not Disposed to Let the Case Drop.

New York, March 18.—District Attorney Fellows said this afternoon that he would carry the case against Erastus Wiman for forgery in the second degree, which the general term of the Supreme Court yesterday decided should be retried, to the Court of Appeals. "It is a very important case," said Col. Fellows, "and it will be carried to the highest court of the state by this office." Wiman is now at liberty under $30,000 bail.

Lunenburg Liberals

Halifax, N.S., March 18.—Lunenberg Liberals in convention Saturday nominated J. D. Eisenhauer, ex-M.P. C. E. Kaulbach is the sitting member.

WORKING A BLUFF ON SPAIN.

The States' Warships Being Prepared for a Possible War.

New York, March 18.—That Uncle Sam is determined not to be caught napping in the controversy with Spain over the firing upon the steamer Alliance by a Spanish warship in the Caribbean Sea is shown by the orders which were received by Commander Sicard at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday.

He was ordered to lose no time in preparing all the warships in the yard for sea service, and the work was at once begun with a large force of men on the Maine, the Puritan and the Terror.

The Vesuvius, which has been blowing up derelicts, is ready, and every warship on the Atlantic will be ready in a month.

Admiral Meade is now at Trinidad with the flagship Newport and the cruisers Columbia and Cincinnati.

The monitor Miantonomah is in Philadelphia, and orders have been given to get her in readiness.

Captain Rogers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard says that every warship on the Atlantic Coast will be ready for service in a month, and if Spain feels like fighting Uncle Sam will meet her more than half way.

THE ST. THOMAS TRIAL

Particulars of the Reserve Cases Granted.

BOTH PRISONERS BROKEN DOWN

The Prisoners Admit That They Have Had a Fair Trial—Mr. Osler Permanently Retained by the Government to Prosecute All Murder Trials in Ontario—Notes of the Case.

St. Thomas, March 17.—The indications are that the conviction of Hendershott and Welter at the first Spring Assize Court held this year will be followed by convictions all around the circuit. The many recent failures of justice have aroused the public as never before, and the man who is proven guilty of shedding the blood of his fellow need expect only justice during the year of our Lord 1895. The mercy and compassion shown by jurors in the past will be absent during this year of grace. The conviction of Hendershott and Welter is of interest in more respects than one. It is the first conviction for a class of crime which of late has left a trail of graves throughout the entire province—a crime committed for the gratification of sordid greed alone—a crime which implies a deliberation, a hideous ingenuity, a demoniac patience, a fiendish persistence, a relentless cruelty, which are appalling. But justice has been retributive and swift upon this first pair who embarked in the dark system of converting human beings into corpses and cash.

To say that the verdict was expected by citizens generally would be to say what was not true. It was the same story repeated in every murder case. As soon as the men were arrested the opinion was unanimous that they were guilty and the public wanted them hanged at once. When the date of the trial approached the public veered around. It still thought the accused guilty, but there wasn't enough evidence to warrant a jury in convicting! Already there is talk of circulating a petition for the commutation of the sentence. But the hand of justice, inexorable and pitiless, will never for an instant be stayed for the sake of the orphaned daughters of the elder prisoner, or the aged father and mother of the lieutenant whom he enlisted.

Chief Justice Meredith had never any doubt of the guilt of the accused after the evidence for the prosecution was in. Although his address was construed as favorable to the prisoners, it was because he put the most favorable construction on every circumstance which was brought up against them—he gave them the benefit of the doubt in every instance.

The able manner in which Norman McDonald conducted the defence of the accused called forth repeated compliments from both judge and prosecuting counsel. On all points of law he displayed learning and alertness. His cross-examination realized every opportunity that the situation presented him. He was ably assisted by Mr, J. A. Robinson.

The medical testimony told against the accused. Surgery is in a position to arrive at a conclusion just how wounds are inflicted. It can tell whether a tree, a weight or a blunt instrument caused death. The confession made by Welter that he had struck the blows with the flat side of the ax reached the authorities. Then the physicians were summoned to a conference, the ax was fitted into the wounds and all was explained. There could be no possible doubt after this. Dr. A. J. Johnson of Toronto rendered invaluable assistance to the Crown, as did Coroner Gustin of St. Thomas.

Detective Murray sealed the fate of the accused when he caused the corpse of the deceased to be exhumed the morning after his arrival at St. Thomas and got a dozen medical men to examine it. This was the cleverest piece of work in the whole case, which bristled with excellent detective acumen.

The prisoners had expected an acquittal, and until a few minutes before the verdict was returned, when their counsel prepared them for what was coming, they were hopeful of at least a disagreement. After they had been removed to the cells they completely broke down. Hendershott spent a sleepless night, but Welter enjoyed a fitful slumber of an hour or two. All day yesterday they were in a most despondent state, and although allowed to see their relatives all efforts to cheer them up were unavailing. Hendershott says he does not care for himself, but his grief is for his two daughters, who will soon be orphaned. The breakdown of the prisoners is as striking as was their coolness and bravado before the bringing in of the verdict.

Detective Murray returned to Toronto yesterday. He goes to Stratford next week to prosecute the Chattelle case.

It is a singular fact that the day of the conviction should be the twentieth anniversary of Detective Murray's appointment on the Government force. Both the judge and Mr. Osler congratulated him on the way in which he had worked up the case. It was probably the most complete chain of circumstantial evidence ever presented in a court of justice.

Mr. Osler's eloquent tongue will not again be heard pleading for the acquittal of persons accused of murder. The Ontario Government has permanently retained the master of jury rhetoric to prosecute all murder trials.

Elgin has had many expensive murder trials in the past, the Long Point mystery and the Stillwell murder having cost fully $15,000. The costs of the present trial will reach fully $8000. The Crown witnesses cost $1800, the fees of the medical witnesses alone totalling $677.30. The petit jurors were paid $1800 and the constables $316.

David Hendershott, father of the murdered boy, has requested Detective J. W. Murray to have the head of his son reinterred with his body. Mr. Murray will ask the Attorney-General to grant the request.

The only hope of a lease of life that the condemned men can possibly have is for a favorable decision in the reserve case granted by His Lordship. The crime of which they have been convicted is such a horrible one that a reprieve would hardly be granted. It is probable that the execution of the sentence may have been put off for three months by Justice Meredith so as to enable counsel for the prisoners to argue their cases in Toronto. The reserve cases granted were to Mr. J. A. Robinson, counsel for Hendershott, and are on the following points:

That there was no evidence to go to the jury as against Hendershott.

That the evidence of Mrs. McConnell and Mrs. French had been improperly admitted.

That the insurance contracts were not proven to be valid, as there were no signatures proven.

Ross, M P, Defeated in the Convention

Winchester Springs, Ont., March 18.—Saturday afternoon the Liberal-Conservatives of Dundas County held their convention. Hugo H. Ross, the sitting member, gave a short speech. Messrs. Ross, Broder and Tyrrell went to the convention. The first ballot gave Broder 80, Tyrrell 74 and Ross 65, Broder was unanimously nominated. Revelor, McCarthyite, is already in the field.

Why Don't You Use Surprise Soap?

IT does away with hard work,—dont boil or scald the clothes nor give them the usual hard rubbing (See the directions on the wrapper).

It gives the whitest, sweetest, cleanest clothes after the wash.

It prevents wearing and tearing by harsh soaps and hard rubs. Rub lightly with Surprise Soap,—the dirt drops out. Harmless to hands and finest fabrics.

SURPRISE SOAP LASTS LONGEST GOES FARTHEST.
The cheapest Soap to Use.

181 THE ST. CROIX SOAP MF'G. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

THREE KILLED IN A TOLEDO FIRE.

The Roundhouse of the Wabash Railway Bhrned.

Toledo, O., March 18.—A fire attended by loss of life occurred in this city Sunday morning at the round-house of the Wabash Railway. Three men lost their lives, two being instantly killed. Nine others were more or less injured, one of them it is thought fatally.

The dead are:

R. H. Bohlman, 56, painter, married, seven children.

J. J. Preston, 35, car inspector, married.

John Bowen, 18, spectator.

The injured are:

H. F. Howard, back bruised, face cut, slightly burned. John O'Leary, skull fractured; may die. Patrick McDonogh, skull fractured, shoulder broken. Martin Greenburg, head cut. Harry Zimmerman, leg sprained. Louis Decker, head bruised. Henry Garding, head bruise dand cut. Casper Becker, T. C. Lauer, neck sprained, head cut.

All of the dead except John Bowen were employes of the Wabash Railway. They constituted the company's fire department for the protection of the shops, and were engaged in fighting the flames when the accident occurred.

The round-hous eis located at the foot of South-street. It was a substantial brick strcutrue, with a capacity of 20 engines, and contained six locomotives when the fire broke out. The flames were first seen in the cupola that surmounted the roof, shortly after 10 o'clock. An alarm was telephoned to the city fire department, and in the meantime the yard company got one stream playing on the blaze, which soon made its way to the roof.

The walls of the building were believed to be secure and the firemen pressed closely in towards the building. It was seen that the roof would soon fall, but no danger was apprehended from that source until the southwest wall, weakened by the destruction of the frame supports that connected it with the roof, was observed to tremble and suddenly fall out on the volunteer firemen. Before the majority of the men could realize their peril the heavy wall was down on top of them, burying them under a heap of smoking debris. All but Bowen, Preston and Bohlman were quickly taken out. Bowen and Preston were dead when found. Bohlman was unconscious and succumbed to his injuries shortly after being taken home.

The round-house was completely wrecked, and the six engines stored there were rendered useless. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000, and it is believed to be fully insured.

IN THE POLITICAL ARENA

Conservatives of the New County of La belle Nominate Remi Poulin.

Montreal, March 18.—An enthusiastic Conservative convention, at which about 500 delegates were present, took place at St. Andre de Avilon in the new County of Labelle, on Saturday, when Remi Poulin, a popular young engineer, was nominated as the standard-bearer. Mr. Poulin is in charge of the construction of the Parry Sound Railway.

Speeches were made by Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Hon. P. E. Leblanc, Speaker of the Quebec House; Mr. McDougall, Q.C., the candidates and others.

Mr. Ouimet left this evening for Ottawa.

South Simcoe Reformers meet to-morrow in Cookstown to decide whether they will oppose Col. Tyrwhitt's election.

Ex-Mayor Blaicher states emphatically that he will not be a Conservative candidate for Hamilton.

W. W. Buchanan, Independent candidate for Hamilton, attempted on Friday night to saddle the Christian Endeavor Societies of that city with an endorsation of his candidature. The matter was voted down, the young people declining to be pledged to any particular candidate.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. 17d&wly

Collars of fancy edged black ribbon supporting a spray wreath of roses, with ends of ribbons to the waist.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Boy's new sailor suits, consisting of a short jacket and long trousers to be worn with a jersey front or vest.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, P.O., writes:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

Girl's light cotton frocks trimmed with lace beading through which narrow black ribbon is run.

An Open Letter.

During the winter of 1892-93, I was covered with Pimples on my right leg between the knee and ankle, and sought medical advice, but getting no relief I tried a bottle of B.B.B., applying some of it to my leg as well as using it internally, and the disease disappeared within three weeks, and I am thankful to say has never reappeared.

N. MITCHELL, Carman, Man.

Nightgowns having crush collars of open embroidery through which ribbon is drawn and tied.

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R.Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but sk your druggist first.

Girl's white nainsook frocks trimmed with double bertha ruffles of pink or blue embroidery

SAMPLES OF SITUATIONS! SECURED BY O. B. C. GRADUATES.

From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE 27th YEAR.

W. B. ROBINSON, J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A. } Principals. { For 18 Years

Up To Date

Our Store up to date.
Our Stock up to date.
Our King Shirt up to date.
New Store, new Goods, new Prices.
Everything new, bright and cheerful.
New Collars and Cuffs, new Neckwear.
New Gloves, new Shirts, new Braces.
Everything new and up to date.
Come and see our alterations and try our new Patent King Shirt.

A. E. FISH & CO.

The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gents Furnishers, of Belleville.

- FINE TAILORING -

We have moved into the Store lately occupied by

MR. MILLS.

OUR NEW . . .

SPRING GOODS

Arriving daily. Inspection solicited.

A. N. REID.

MR. MINOR, Cutter.

BARGAINS!

Do you want 12 bars of good Yellow Soap for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want 2 large bars of good Family Soap and 2 large Large Cotton Towels for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want a first-class pair of Scissors, worth from 30c. to 45c., for 25c.? Come and take your choice for 25c. at
THE FAIR.

Do you want a good Carving Knife and Fork for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR,
FRANK WEEKS MANAGER.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. *Send for pamphlet. Free.*

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, MONDAY, MAR. 18.

IT WON'T WORK.

Mr. Laurier's latest trade policy, namely "Free Trade as it is in England," will not be any more successful than any of its numerous predecessors. In fact that policy, which involves direct taxation, is dividing the Grit party—which, happily, is not wholly made up of insensate partizans who prefer party triumph to their country's welfare. As in 1878, when a great many influential Liberals left their party and united with their political opponents in support of the National Policy, so now the more intelligent and patriotic members of the party, now that the great issue between the Government and the Opposition is the retention or the destruction of the system of moderate protection to our manufacturing, farming and other industries, are declaring in favor of their country.

Considering the disastrous experience of the United States in placing a free trade party in power—a mistake which they have already remedied, (so far as is possible under their system of irresponsible rule, and which would have been rectified months ago under Responsible Government as it exists in Britain and in Canada), our people would be extremely unwise to make such a change as Mr. Laurier proposes, and which the gentlemen to whom we have referred refuse to sanction by their silence or to support with their votes.

Amongst the Liberals who have declared against the policy of free trade is Dr. Cameron, ex-Grit M.P.P. for Huntingdon, Quebec, a man of much influence in the Eastern Townships, who will support the Conservative party in the next election.

Mr. A. F. McIntyre, Q.C., of Montreal, who is a prominent and influential Liberal, has come out at length on the subject, and says:

> It would be nothing short of a calamity if the people should endorse Mr. Laurier's trade policy—Free Trade as it is in England, and the destruction of every vestige of protection in the tariff. Nothing but the rankest want of consideration on the part of the people can induce them to endorse this view. The mere suggestion of such a policy in the event of a so-called Liberal success is at the present time disturbing the trade of the country. How much more will it disturb and unsettle trade if, upon a Liberal victory, it should be put in operation? I am a believer in a tariff so adjusted that the raw materials and other things that we do not produce shall come in free, and that the taxes shall be levied on the articles we manufacture, thus giving incidental protection to our manufacturers and work to our people. This was the policy inaugurated by Sir Alexander Galt and Sir Francis Hincks, two of the ablest financiers it will be confessed that Canada has had, and that has been sought to be continued, particularly in the readjustment of the tariff by Mr. Foster. We can rely upon internal competition lowering the prices of the manufactured article, as has been found in the United States and here. Each year the competition has been bettering the quality and reducing the price of the manufactured articles of Canada. This is indisputable. I do not believe in giving our markets, manufacturing and agricultural, to the Americans and other foreign nations and getting nothing in return.
>
> I would be willing to accept a limited reciprocity treaty, but I think, in view of the attitude of the United States for the past thirty years, since the last treaty was abrogated, it is a misleading of the people to suggest that such a treaty can be got. A limited treaty would be a good thing for Canada, doubtless, but the Americans, believing that they can press us into annexation, and partly through the log-rolling dishonesty of their politicians will not allow us any treaty that we can accept. We must get along without it. Therefore, I look forward to the time that, from a sense of self-interest, they will further reduce their tariff, as we have done. We shall then get their markets despite them, and without a treaty, and at less disadvantage to ourselves. They require our products more than we require theirs.

Mr. McIntyre's utterances are such as will meet with acceptance from all who do not allow prejudice to usurp the place of reason. His example will be followed by many adherents of the party to which he belongs.

The Hamilton Spectator also notes that it was recently proclaimed in joyful chorus by Grit journals that Sir Donald A. Smith disapproved of the Conservative policy, and would not support another Conservative Government; but the answer came promptly and decisively from Sir Donald himself, who declared himself emphatically against any attempt to interfere with the present trade policy, and agreed to run as a Conservative candidate in Montreal. In the political firmament there appears to be no star of hope for the Grits.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Toronto News: The system of buying supplies for public institutions without tender causes a loss of thousands of dollars every year. Messrs. Cavan, McNaughton and McNeil, all Patrons, voted in favor of the retention of this system. In so doing they voted directly against the fourth plank in their own platform, which calls for "rigid economy in every department o public service."

The Premier in his speech at the Opera House said that Newfoundland had the richest fisheries in the world. A man was heard to remark afterwards that he felt like telling him to come off the perch, and another said the Premier was only "coddin." Perhaps he is right, they may have the richest fisheries but they have the poorest people. The fisheries are controlled by a few persons who grow rich while they 'cod' the people.—Ontario.

Newfoundland is blessed (or cursed) with a policy which is the nearest approach to free trade in the world, England not excepted. And it is to such a policy that the Laurier party would lead this country.

October 25, 1893.

My health was completely restored by CAMPBELL'S SKREI COD LIVER OIL. 3 bottles taken in 22 days increased my weight by 18 lbs.

HENRY ZIVERN,
Prop. Renovo Co. Montreal.

A Reminiscence of Mr. Tasse.

(Thomas Brossoit in Montreal Gazette.)

The recent and untimely death of the Hon. Joseph Tasse, Senator, an old and distinguished journalist, revives memories of a highly interesting and pleasurable trip, namely, the great Press excursion of 1884. The party comprised many other well-known names, some already gone to rest, and many of them since become familiar figures in public life. The others who were among the party, and who are since deceased are Dr. Roi, of Quebec; Mr. W. R. Climie, of Bowmanville, at the time of the excursion secretary of the Ontario Press Association, and Mr. George Daw, of Toronto, a prominent young Freemason. The remainder of the party was composed of the Hon. James Young, ex-Treasurer of Ontario, and Mrs. Young; Mr. Jules Tessier, now M.L.A. for Portneuf, and Madame Tessier; Capt. L. F. Pinault, now M.L.A. for Matane; Mr. John M. Martin, of the Globe, Toronto; Mr. Thos. Brossoit, editor of Le Progres de Valleyfield, and now a Q. C., and his daughter, Miss Brossoit; Mr. N. LeVasseur, of Quebec, the present Vice-consul for Brazil and secretary for Quebec Board of Trade; Mr. J. C. Drewry, advocate and editor, of Napanee; Mr. John J. B. and Mrs. Flint, of Belleville; Mr. John King, of Berlin, Ont.; Miss Matheson and Mr. Arthur J. Matheson, editor and advocate, and Mayor of Perth, Ont., a son of the late Senator Matheson; Miss Libbie E M. Newbatt, of Toronto, and the Hon. B. de la Bruere, editor of Le Courier de St. Hyacinthe, now Speaker of the Legislative Council. Although there were no less than eighty-six persons, ladies and gentlemen, in the party, the larger portion went as far as Duluth only. The above named, however, instead of breaking up at Duluth, continued the journey as far as Yellowstone National Park—a magnificent and instructive trip it was. In the summer of 1883, when the Ontario Press Association were down the Saguenay on one of their annual excursions, they extended a hearty invitation to the members of the Press of this province to share their excursion of the following year, and which was to start from Toronto, and go thence to Duluth, taking in all the principal towns and sights on the way. A start then was made from Montreal on August 1, 1894. Arriving in Toronto the next day the annual meeting of the association was held and even to this day the grateful feelings of all those who participated in the excursion are cherished for the intensely hospitable way all were treated in the Queen City. From Toronto they proceeded to Point Edward and thence to Duluth by boat, where most of the party returned home. All along the route and at every town where a stop was made the citizens turned out en masse to do honor to the representatives of the Canadian press. At Duluth the party, composed of those mentioned above, had a special car in waiting and a start was made for the Yellowstone National park, the park of America. At Livingston and Cinnabar, Montana, short stops were made, and finally the party put up at the Mammoth Hot Springs hotel in the Yellowstone National park. The long trip together in the one car had put all the party on terms of intimacy and it was a large and united family breaking up at the journey's end. As for the late Senator Tasse, he was the life of the party; he was the leader of the "Kazoo band," and a general favorite with all. The adventures that one or two of the party had with some of the "natives of the wild and woolly west" afforded endless amusement to the rest, the anxious and desperate endeavors of Mr. King, of Berlin, to become the proud possessor of a grizzly bear skin in particular, and he will ever be remembered for this adventure anyway. The death of Senator Tasse has awakened these memories, and made each and every member of the party in imagination to repeat the great Press Association excursion of 1894.

Schiffman's Asthma Cure,

Instantly relieves the most violent attacks, facilitates free expectoration and insures rest to those otherwise unable to sleep except in a chair, as a single trial will prove. Send for a free trial package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., but ask your druggist first.

Not Crude Material.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil perfected and is prepared upon the principle of its digestion and assimilation in the human system, hence it is given without disturbing the stomach.

ELECTROLYZED OF SEA WATER.

It Is Said to Be Working Wonders in Purifying a French City.

The most wonderful stories are told of the disinfecting power of sea water after electrical treatment, as exhibited at Havre, where experiments upon a large scale have been made under the direction of M. Hermite, the inventor of the system. The following is an extract from the special correspondent of The London Standard: "A central station for the proper electrolyzing of sea water had been established at Havre, on Quai Lombardie, near the Angouleme bridge, and pipes in connection with it had been laid through all the streets of the St. Francois quarter, inhabited by some 12,000 people of the poorest classes and formerly the hot-bed of every infectious disease. The electrolyzed sea water forced through the pipes had, however, effected a marvelous change. The streets watered with the disinfecting liquid by means of hose connected with the pipes had lost that putrid odor which formerly made them not only repugnant but an ever-present danger in the very center of the town. In addition to this two of the most insalubrious houses in the district had been chosen by M. David, the town architect, for the appointment of the Hermite system to dwellings. One of them was situated at No. 24 Rue de la Fontaine and the other at No. 35 Rue d'Edreville. A large tank connected with the electrolyzed sea water mains had been placed at the top of each of these six-story buildings, and pipes from the tanks carried down to flush the closets and sinks on the various floors. In the case of the house No. 24 Quo de la Fontaine, the now odorless water from the syphons of the closets and sinks was conducted through pipes to the street gutter, down which it ran some distance before it ultimately fell into the sewer. The object of this arrangement was to offer the public a constant, visible and olfactory proof of the purifying qualities of electrolyzed sea water. The disinfectant liquid, so to say, consumed the sewage matter as well as the microbes it contained, and in passing along the gutters and through the sewers it contributed to the disinfection of both of them by the chlorine it still contained. With the Hermite system all the sewage water could, without inconvenience, be allowed to flow into the sea or even into rivers, for it purifies instead of contaminating them."

IRISH WANT DISSOLUTION.

Disintegration of the Rosebery Government.

HELPLESS TO PASS LEGISLATION

The Local Veto Bill Stoutly Opposed by the Irish Party—The Speakership Fight Very Bitter—Two Peculiar Ecclesiastical Precepts—The Big Shoe Strike—Influenza and the Death Rate.

New York, March 18.—A special cable from London to The Tribune says: Lord Rosebery is slowly recovering from the effects of the influenza, but his illness has left behind it a serious recurrence of his old trouble, insomnia. If this affliction cannot be overcome it is regarded as highly probable that Lord Rosebery will resign the premiership. In any event that result cannot be far off. The force of circumstances will before many weeks compel an appeal to the constituencies, and no one doubts that the result of a general election will be the defeat of the Ministry.

The last week has witnessed another symptom of the rapid disintegration of the Ministerial party. The introduction of the Veto bill into the sessional program was largely, if not entirely, the work of Sir William Harcourt. The Irish members, while welcoming the assistance of the veto party, chiefly Radicals, in their Home Rule campaign, have never been zealous to purchase that help at the cost of pledges to support the Veto bill. In case of Welsh disestablishment they willingly adopted the well-known methods of log-rolling, because Welsh aspirations in no way affected Irish interests; but in the case of liquor legislation the Irish members were naturally unwilling to give pledges that would bring them into collision with the very large liquor interest that specially prevails in Ireland. Irish whisky and Dublin stout are staples of the country. When, therefore, the Nationalist members realized that Sir William Harcourt was about to force his pet veto project upon Parliament in order to discharge the Ministerial obligations to the teetotal party, they took definite action in order to restrain him. It has been intimated to the Ministerial whips by more than a dozen Nationalists that while they were willing to assist the Government with Welsh disestablishment and with the promised resolution about the Hous eof Lords, they declined to aid the passage of the Veto bill. This intimation, coupled with the possibility of nine Redmondites going into the lobby against Sir William Harcourt's measure, and the certainty that many Liberal members interested in the liquor traffic in England and Scotland will also desert the Government, if they do not actually join the Opposition, seriously jeopardizes the passage of one of the most important measures of the Ministerial program. It shows further that, excepting upon Welsh disestablishment, which is sure to be rejected by the Lords, and the resolution against the Upper House, even th eIrish Nationalist vote has ceased to be trustworthy. Irish members know perfectly well that the Government is helpless for legislation, and Mr. Redmond's demand for early dissolution is becoming the watchword of the entire party. From these circumstances it follows that dissolution is only a question of a few weeks. The issue just described is so generally accepted by all politicians that surprise is expressed that Mr. Arthur Peel was unable to wait till the completion of the session before resigning the Speakership.

The color of the week's parliamentary debates has been chiefly notable for the remarkable unanimity with which the men now in office have accepted the policy of their predecessors in regard to the navy. The attitude of Lord Rosebery's Cabinet is in striking contrast with the line adopted by Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt when the latter were in the Opposition. For this reason the Conservatives of to-day have pardoned the inconsistency of their opponents, and last week has witnessed many expressions of warm approval of the Ministerial policy from the Opposition benches; even the criticisms of the Conservative leaders were delivered in a sympathetic spirit, and the great subject of naval defence was completely lifted out of the arena of party issues.

Ballard Smith, in his cables, says: The definite statement was published here last week and cabled to America that Lord Rosebery had actually resigned. This is not true. Lord Rosebery was with difficulty persuaded from resigning, even up to the very time of his interview with the Queen the day before her departure for Nice. I understand that she exacted from both him and Lord Salisbury, whom she significantly summoned immediately after the interview with Lord Rosebery, that disruption shall be avoided during her absence. The quarrel over the Speakership, however, has attained such bitterness as is unprecedented in the English history of that office. The avowed candidacy of Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Secretary for War, is so fiercely opposed by Sir William Harcourt that a fatal split in the Cabinet is considered very probable. If it should come, the resignation of the Prime Minister and a general election would be almost compulsory.

With to-day the great boot and shoe lock-out culminated, and fully 200,000 operatives of all grades are out of employment. Only three centres of the industry—Stafford, Norwich and Bristol—in all England are keeping their factories open. The dispute is so strictly technical that there is no public feeling whatever on either side.

The Sun's London cable says: The influenza epidemic does not subside as rapidly as was hoped. The official figures of the mortality will show an increase in the death-rate in London. The number of deaths from influenza in the last two weeks is 769. This exceeds the total of the entire year of 1894. The strange winter pestilence is by no means confined to the metropolis. Even in Scotland the death-rate in February was the highest ever known and 45 per cent. above any previous February since records were kept. The influenza is peculiarly malignant in certain places. Three sisters died of the disease at Rochester this week, and it was necessary to postpone the funeral because all the mourners were prostrated by the same malady. The medical profession in Europe holds out no hope of a panacea or practical means of holding the plague in check.

Public attention has been attracted this week to two ecclesiastical precepts from high authorities. Archbishop Walsh has established a new qualification for holiness. He has issued a regulation in his archdiocese in which he directs that no one, child or adult, shall be admitted to confirmation or instructions in preparation for it who has not been vaccinated, or who having reached the age of seven years has not recently been vaccinated.

The Archbishop of York sent a letter enjoining on the clergy "the greatly diminished use of tobacco" and other acts of self-denial during Lent.

An Affectionate Mother.

"The most affectionate mother I ever knew," said Col. Golington, "and I believe all mothers are affectionate, is the wife of my young nephew, Claude Gosllngton. When their young child was sick its mother took its medicine for it. It was some sort of bitter medicine and when it came time to take it the child said: 'I can't take that; it is nasty!' Well, 'oo needn't take it, Regie; mamma will take it for 'oo.' And she did, and thereafter at the appointed times she took Regie's medicine for him regularly. Regie got well, notwithstanding that he didn't get his medicine; but what child could stay long sick with such a mother as that?"—New York Sun.

FAMOUS FACES.

Pitt had a fiery red face and a terrible scowl.

Philip, the Great, of Macedon, had a large mole on his neck.

Tasso's features were regular and pleasing, but he had a wild eye.

Haydn had a long nose, an almost invariable peculiarity of genius.

Vespasian had a large, red face, with high cheek bones and heavy chin.

Charles I. wore a pointed beard, in the style known as the Vandyke.

Addison had regular and quite pleasing features, unmarked by dissipation.

Chaucer looked like a dandy the impression being intensified by his dress.

The Duke of Wellington had a great Roman nose, and a stern, forbidding face.

Vitellius had very gross features. He is said to have weighed over 250 pounds.

Napoleon III. had a dull, almost stupid face. He generally seemed half asleep.

Pepe's features were small and delicate. All his life he was very pale and looked sickly.

Rubinstein wore his hair in the Beethoven style, which has always been popular among pianists.

Wordsworth had what would be called a negative face. It was as colorless as much of his poetry.

Paganini looked like a caricature of a man, so thin was he, with every feature exaggerated.

Pepin the Short, father of Charlemagne, was only 5 feet high, but had a beard down to his waist.

Oliver Goldsmith had strongly-marked Celtic features and a lively blue eye that was always merry.

Ole Bull, the violinist, had a decidedly clerical appearance, and was often taken for a parson.

Lorenzo de Medici had a commonplace face, weak eyes and a generally unprepossessing appearance.

Humboldt had a broad, well-fed, intellectual countenance, that showed a love for the good things of life.

Raphael's face, painted by himself, represents him as a man with more than usual personal attractions.

Ignatius Loyola had the face of an ascetic, with sharp features, worn with fasting, watching and prayer.

Alcibiades had a typical Greek face, and was called by a contemporary "the handsomest rascal in Athens."

Bulwer Lytton was always considered an ugly man. He had a large, coarse nose, thick lips and heavy, dull features.

Catherine of Russia was never a handsome woman, and late in life showed traces of dissipation in her countenance.

Hawthorne had the kindly face and manner of a village pastor. More than once he was mistaken for a preacher.

Lord Clive was thin and keen-faced. He had the appearance of a man always worn down by lack of food and rest.

Victor Hugo's face is described by those who knew him as far from kindly than his pictures would seem to indicate.

Like many other men who have done a great work in the world, Luther was at first thin, then became quite fleshy.

Calvin's face was too strongly marked to be called handsome. Impressive and stern are the words that best describe his features.

Almost without exception the American leaders in the Revolutionary War were thin, while the British generals were stont men.

Dickens' face was not disagreeable, but his manner with strangers was not always pleasant, and sometimes was quite offensive.—St Louis Globe-Democrat.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

They Possess Many Good Qualities for Producing Mutton.

The history of the sheep industry in this country is one of almost ceaseless fluctuations between a boom and a panic. With almost cyclical regularity one has followed the other. Just now the industry is in the very trough of the wave, in consequence, as heretofore, of hostile legislation. The slight barrier of import duties between our markets and foreign wools have been not merely lowered, but totally overthrown, and American wool growers have to encounter the competition of the world.

But this extreme depression in the wool market has created increased interest in the heavy mutton breeds of sheep. However cheaply wool may be imported, the mutton supply must be mainly produced at home. True, the prices for mutton have also declined, but the outlook for mutton is more hopeful than for wool in the immediate future. While the holders of fine-wool sheep must sell out on ruinously low markets, or hold on at little profit, if not absolute loss, until the return of better times, the holders of middle and long-wooled sheep may reasonably expect fairly remunerative prices for carcasses whatever may be the condition of the wool market. Besides, the heavy breeds of sheep are generally held in comparatively small flocks, a few on each farm, and do not constitute the leading industry of their holders, as in many cases do fine-wooled sheep. Holders of mutton sheep seem largely disposed to hold their flocks and keep right along raising lambs and mutton. An indication of this was visible at the last Chicago fat-stock show, where the entaies in the down and long-wooled sheep classes compared favorably with the exhibits of more prosperous years. The display of Southdowns, Shropshires and Oxfords were particularly good, while long wools and merinos were quite fairly represented. Of the Oxford classes the entires of R. J. Stone, of Illinois were specially fine, and took all the prizes but one. His yearling wether, "Stone," a portrait of which is shown in the accompanying illustration, was awarded first in his class and was at the head of the premium pen.—American Agriculturist.

YEARLING OXFORD WETHER. "STONE."

Toronto Markets.

Flour—The market is steady, with straight rollers selling at $2.75 to $2.90, Toronto freights.

Bran—Cars are wanted at $15 west, with sellers at $15.50. Small lots are $17 here and west at $16.

Wheat—The market is quiet and unsettled. Red is quoted west at 61c, and white at 62c to 62 1-2c on the Northern. There is a moderate demand for No. 1 Manitoba hard, with sales at 81c west, and at 82 1-2c, grinding in transit. The quotations at North Bay are 82c to 82 1-2c.

Barley—Trade is quiet and prices unchanged. No. 1 is quoted at 50c to 51c, No. 2 at 46c, and feed at 43c to 45c.

Oats—The market is steady, with white unchanged at 35c west. Cars on track quoted at 38c.

Peas—There are limited offerings, with prices firm at 59 1-2c to 60c outside.

Rye—There is little or nothing offering and prices are firm at 46c outside.

Buckwheat—Trade is quiet, with sales outside at 39c.

SAM BROWN'S FIRST KILLING.

A Nevada Desperado Whose Career of Crime Was Started by a Bully.

"At my first meeting with Sam Brown, the famous desperado, he did me an honor that few men would care to receive," said Wash Parker, an old-time Nevadan. "He invited himself to be my companion on a two days' wagon journey. I was starting out one morning with a wagon and a pair of horses from a little mining settlement known then as Goldcrop. As I came opposite the hotel a large man standing on the veranda hailed me and asked if I was going to Virginia City, I answered yes, and he said:

'"I reckon I'll go along with you.'

"'I'm Sam Brown,' he added. 'Maybe you don't have much confidence in me since hearing my name, but I reckon we'll travel along together all right.'

"Well, there wasn't anything to be said but 'All right;j umpa board,' and Sam Brown with his carpet-bag in his hand and his pistols bulging out under his coat came out to the wagon and took his s at beside me. He proved a civil enough companion and we got through to Virginia City all right with nobody killed on the way. He had taken along a bottle of prepared cocktails and I had a box of cigars, so that the time passed rather sociably as we made our journey together.

"We went into camp that night at Sandy Springs, about half way to Virginia City, and in the course of the evening he told me something of his life and adventures. One thing in particular that I remember was the way he came to start out on his career of killing. I don't recall whether it was in Texas or Missouri that this first affair happened, but it was when he was a hulking young fellow, green and chicken-hearted, to use his own words in telling it. There was a certain gambler in the town who used to bully and abuse him whenever they would come together, and whenever the gambler saw him in a saloon he would kick him about and drive him out of the place. One day a man unfriendly to this gambler said to Sam:

"'Why do you stand all this abuse from that gambler? Take this pistol and the next time he crowds you, kill kim.'

"Sam took the advice and the pistol, and the next time the gambler went for him, instead of sneaking away and looking sorry he shot his tormentor dead. After he had thus got his hand in, killing men came easy to Sam and he made a long score before his own time came.

"Though, as I said, we made our journey together all right, I knew it would take too little to set things to going wrong for me thoroughly to enjoy Sam Brown's society. I wasn't sorry to set him down at the Primaventura saloon in Virginia City, where we took a drink together, shook hands, and went our different ways."—New York Sun.

LUCKY THIRTEEN.

A Man and Wife Reunited After Thirteen Years.

In the hurly-burly of life strange things ofttimes occur, and one of the most peculiar drifted to the surface last Wednesday. It was simply the unexpected and startling reunion of a married couple who separated under very unhappy circumstances thirteen years ago to the very day, and almost to the hour that the meeting occurred. Thirteen years ago there lived in a little town not far from Cairo, Ill., a young couple at that time not long married. Their honeymoon had barely ended when at an early summer picnic a fight occurred between a lot of tough interlopers and several male members of the picknicking party. During the melee one of the rowdies was terribly slashed with a knife in the hands of the young married man—the subject of this sketch. His victim did not die, but was marked for life. The young husband was tried and sentenced to three and one-half years in the Chester penitentiary. He served his time, but when he returned to his former home he found his wife had abandoned it; nor could he secure any intelligence regarding her whereabouts. In a fit of pique he went the mines in Colorado, and there delved and struggled and saved until he had secured sufficient capital for a start. Then he proceeded to Portland, Ore., where he embarked in the lumber trade. From contracts with the Northern Pacific Railway Co. and the Oregon Steam Navigation Co. he realized handsome returns. He came east, and after attending the World's Fair went down into "Egypt" to search for his wife, for whom his love was never lessened. Near his old home he found a lady who had received from his wife a letter dated in Indianapolis. He said nothing, but came direct to this city. The letter indicated that the wife was rooming in a block on Massachusetts avenue. He finally found his way there, and in the early hours of a certain evening about a week ago he rapped at her door. She answered the summons. He knew her, although she had aged and was very care-worn. She failed to recognize him. The recognition came, however, when he exhibited an old-fashioned locket containing her picture and a lock of her hair, which he had carried with him through all his trouble from first to last. Certain old papers served to complete the recognition, and the result was a happy reunion of two long separated souls. The wife had never sought divorce, and last Tuesday night husband and wife left for their future home on the Pacific slope. The lady who gave the story of this romantic little piece of history vouched for its absolute truth, but declined, for obvious reasons, to disclose the names.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Pretty Girls in Bethlehem.

A correspondent of The Washington Star has been "doing" the Holy Land, and is filled with admiration for the damsels of Bethlehem. In a recent letter he writes: "I don't wonder that Boaz fell in love with Ruth. The Bethlehem girls are among the beauties of the East, and you will find more pretty girls in the hills of Judea than in the same amount of territory anywhere else the world over. A shipload of these Bethlehem maidens, if they could be transported to the great Northwest, would capture the bonanza farmers of the Dakotas just as Ruth captured this great landowner, Boaz, and when they came back to Washington as Senators' wives they would be the belles of the capital. These Bethlehem maidens are fair-skinned and bright-eyed. They have straight, well-rounded forms, which they clothe in long dresses of white linen, so beautifully embroidered in silk that a single gown requires many months of work. This dress is much like an American woman's nightgown, without the frills and laces. It falls from the neck to the feet, and is open at the front in a narrow slit as far down as the modest decollete dress. Over this gown they wear sleeveless cloaks of dark red stripes, and the head they cover with a large shawl of linen embroidered with silk. Each girl wears her dower on her person in the shape of a necklace of coins, and the forehead of each maiden is decorated with a crown of coins, some of which are silver and others gold."

John Maher of Keewatin is to be the Liberal candidate for

East Huron Liberals meet in convention at Brussels to-morrow. Dr. Macdonald, M.P. for the riding, expects the nomination.

The Eganville Star says that Frank Anglin of Toronto, who is spoken of as the Liberal nominee in South Renfrew, is not wanted. A home man will have the call.

DINNER

WARE

You'll need to be as careful in buying dishes as you would if choosing cloth. "Strippled" edge means poor gilding, flown blue, gold line, Royal blue, &c., &c. are names that mean anything or ware of doubtful quality, such as usually goes by the name of "Grocery" crockery.

Imagine a great china store like this, with 50 patterns in dinner sets to pick from, 80 patterns in Tea sets and 60 in Bedroom. We do the trade by our attention to it exclusively. We make this the best place to deal in for dishes.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

We Have in Stock

A full line of Ladies' Phætons, low down, finished in all wool or leather trimmings, gold or silver mountings, at prices unheard of before in Belleville.

Top Buggies at cost from $25.00 up. Platform Spring Democrats, Steel Tubular Axle Waggons. A beautiful Mikado at cost.

Repairing in all its branches very cheap. Give us a call.

John Finnegan & Son,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy' at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.
248ds&wly

Sure Cure for Asthma.

P. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffman's Asthma Cure," free to any sufferer. He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst case and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

WANTED—Good General Housekeeper. Apply Box 565. 264dtf

TO LET.

DWELLING in Bellevue Terrace. Apply to MRS. W. H. GRAHAM, house No. 1.

WANTED TO RENT.

A HOUSE within five or ten minutes walk of the market. Possession to be had April 1st. Address P. O. Box 622.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary o commission, to sel Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business.
249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

THE Ratepayers of the City are hereby invited to report to the undersigned at all times any coal oil, gas or electric lights not lighted, or not giving proper service.
A. ROBINSON,
Chairman Water and Gas Committee.
BELLEVILLE, March 15, 1895. d16,18,23,30,1,6

TENDERS.

TENDERS are hereby asked for the lighting of the Coal Oil Lamps of the City for one year at so much per lamp; the parties tendering to furnish the oil, chimneys and wicks, and state the location of the lamps they propose lighting, with the name of one good surety. Tenders, marked "Tenders for Lighting" to be addressed to the undersigned up to the 21st instant. The Council reserves the right to accept any tender.
A. ROBINSON,
Chairman Water and Gas Committee.
BELLEVILLE, 15th March 1895. 266d3t

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR ACRES on the Front of Sidney with good buildings and plenty of fruit. Also a fine young horse to sell or exchange for a bicycle. F. M. VANBLARICOM, Moira St., West Belleville. 264d6tw1t

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to
MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Street.
Fall plowing all done.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,
Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c All work first-class.
254d1m E. J. BURTON.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1895, for the privilege of collecting the tolls and revenues of the Bay of Quinte Bridge for the year commencing April 1st, 1895 and ending March 31st, 1896.

Parties tendering will be required to give security for the due performance of the contract, a form of which can be seen and other particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order of the Board.
U. E. THOMPSON,
Sec'y-Treas.
Belleville, March 5th, 1895. 256d2wks

THE WARWICKS

Are here. See them at

FOSTER'S

OPEN TO-NIGHT.

HARP MUSIC!

The Harp in our Window is not

"The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed."

OUR HARP SINGS

—OF SPLENDID VALUE IN—

IRISH TABLE LINENS,
IRISH TOWELS,
IRISH TABLE NAPKINS,
IRISH TABLE D'OYLIES.

All Our Own Importations.

NATHAN JONES.

WE RECEIVED

On Saturday, per heated car, some very fine fruit. Pineapples are opening up very fine and are a shade cheaper, selling from 25c to 35c, according to size. Also a few bunches of bananas, which are quite reasonable in price.

Florida oranges are about done, although we have a few very fine ones in stock. Californias and Valencias are the more seasonable just now. The former we have in two varieties, the "Naval" and the "Budded." The Navals are 30c and 50c per doz., according to size, while the Buddeds sell at 50c. Choice Valencias 20c per doz. Messina lemons 20c and 25c per doz., according to quality.

ICE CREAM AS USUAL.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.

CORN FRITTERS

Require only the following:

One cup flour; one teaspoonful baking powder; one tablespoonful melted butter; two eggs beaten separately; salt and pepper to suit taste; one can

BENMORE'S SWEET CORN,

Pour corn on flour, mix well, adding other ingredients in order named and drop in boiling fat.

Our extra quality canned goods and vegetables are adapted for all occasions and uses.

Louis Benmore,
Telephone 90. Family Grocer
Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

Great Fire Sale!

—OF—

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, CHINAWARE!

A portion of my stock which was stored in the second flat, including Teas, Spices, Soaps, Canned Goods, Woodenware, Etc., and received more or less damage by smoke and water at the recent fire, will be cleared out at FIRE PRICES! Call and inspect. All are bargains.

C. G. ROW,
Front Street. Belleville.
(Next to J. s. Wallace's.)
Bargains in Fresh Fish.

Whisks!

We have just received a fine line of these goods at 10, 15, 20 and 25c. We can't tell you much about them on paper, so drop in and see them at . . . . .

J. S. McKEOWN'S
DRUG STORE,
Opposite Foot Bridge.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS,
NEW SILKS.

NEW LACES,
NEW LACES,
NEW LACES.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES.

NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW RIBBONS.

NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW MUSLINS.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We are now showing the latest styles in the above goods at popular prices.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 7, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, MONDAY, MAR. 18.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

CITY AND DISTRICT.

Shamrocks were in evidence yesterday and to-day.

Two more desertions from A Battery at Kingston occurred on Saturday.

Four prospectors for an easy life occupied quarters in the cells last night.

The Ministerial Association met this morning with a full attendance.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Eastern Ontario convenes in Gananoque on Tuesday.

Mrs. S. Eustace will have her Spring Millinery opening on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. 267d2t

Spring opening at Sinclair & Ostrom's, on Wednesday next. See advertisement in another column.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A. Dulmage's millinery opening, with all the latest styles and novelties, will take place on Wednesday, the 20th inst. 267d2t

Pleasant, fragrant, and indispensable. Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents. 261d m,w,f

Miss Roblin announces the spring opening of the millinery parlors on Bridge street for Wednesday, the 20th inst. All are cordially invited. 267d2t

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

Arthur Blackburn had an operation performed upon him yesterday and it was successfully carried out. Hopes are entertained that it will restore his health.

Reports from Kingston indicate that the opening of navigation will be unusually late this year. From Nine Mile Point a solid sheet of ice is to be seen as far as the eye can reach.

Mr. W. N. Ponton had a sleighing party of about fifteen friends out for a drive around the city on Saturday evening. They all enjoyed the outing very much and expressed their appreciatinn of Mr. Ponton's kindness.

You are too young, no matter what your age, to lose your hair. Save it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, prevents baldness, restores gray and faded hair to its original color, and makes it soft, glossy, and abundant. No toilet is complete without it.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellog's Dysentery Cordinal, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

The water in Lake Ontario has not been so low as it is now only in 1846, 1848, 1872 and 1891. In 1838 J. W. Judson, United States engineer, established a gauge in Oswego harbor. On Feb. 28th and March 1st last the water went down to the zero point, below which it has never gone since 1838. This zero point is two and two-thirds feet below the average lake level of twenty years. At present the water is a few inches above the zero mark.

Be careful as to the kind of Boots or Shoes you wear. Just as much comfort and a great deal more satisfaction can be got from a neat, close fitting Shoe or Boot as from a loose, ill-fitting one. What you want is a Boot or Shoe the right shape for the foot and the proper thing to do is to go right to Haines & Lockett's and get fitted at the store. The variety is so immense, you must have a queer foot indeed if you can't get just what you want.

Ambrecht's Cocoa Wine.

This preparation of Cocoa is now admitted by physicians to be one of the most valuable preparations for treatment of nervous exhaustion and over work. It is sold in large bottles at $1, by L. W. Yeomans & Co.

Men's Sample Boots.

If you wear size 7 boots, call and see our prices, as we have over 500 pairs of this size in sample boots, which we offer at exactly one half regular price.—VERMILYEA & SON.

Death Near Rossmore.

Mr. Abraham Post, a farmer aged about seventy years, and living near Rossmore, died at 5 o'clock this morning. He leaves a wife and a numerous family. Mr. Post was a well-to-do farmer, and highly respected by all who knew him.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Safe, Sure and Painless.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations of substitutes.

DEATH'S SUDDEN CALL.

Mr. Cornelius White, Minister to the Friends, Dropped Dead in the Pulpit Yesterday.

Yesterday, when preaching in the Friends Meeting House at Bloomfield, Mr. Cornelius White suddenly stopped in his discourse and, to the dismay of the congregation, fell to the floor.

The scene was, naturally, very exciting as the congregation pressed forward and lifting up the fallen man, were shocked to find that life was extinct.

The deceased, who was about 70 years of age, had long been a minister to the congregation of Friends, by whom he was held in the highest esteem.

It will be remembered how suddenly Mr. Stephen J. White, his brother, died here some time since. Both brothers were called with a terrible suddenness.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pope will attend the funeral, which will take place to-morrow in the Friends Meeting House at Bloomfield.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Delong leaves to-morrow morning for Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rev. Mr. Potter, of Toronto, preached in John St. church yesterday.

Miss Jenkins, of Kingston, is the guest of Mrs. E. Guss Porter, Dunbar St.

Rev. Dr. Carman preached missionary sermons in Norwood yesterday.

Miss Gage and Miss Irving, of California, are guests of Rev. M. W. Maclean.

C. K. Graham, of Norwich, brother of R. J. Graham, is in the city on business.

Mr. J. Conger, Belleville, was a guest at the Grand Central Hotel to-day.—Brockville Times.

Mrs. Chas. G. Row, who was taken with a fainting spell on Saturday, is much better to-day.

City Treasurer Henderson, although very weak, was able to be down to his office this morning.

W. H. Biggar, M. P. P., was in the city over Sunday and returned to Toronto on the noon train to-day.

Mr. A. W. Vermilyea yesterday assisted in revival services being held at Carmel church, near Corbyville.

Miss Walmsley, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Young, and her brother, the Mayor, left for home on Saturday.

Mr. James Conway has been appointed Chief Train Despatcher on the Montreal and Belleville Division of the Grand Trunk Railway, vice the late Edward Kingstone.

Lieut. Darcy MacMahon, son of Mr. Justice MacMahon, of Toronto, has resigned his commission in the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry. He will reside in Ottawa.

G. F. Campbell and Geo. Ramsden, Montreal; R. Macpherson, Toronto; R. Thatcher, Hamilton; W. H. Vanalstine and Bella S. Johnson, Picton; D. O. Le Gendre, Quebec; D. McVicker, Shannonville, were registered at the Anglo to-day.

James Whitcomb, J. H. W. Saunders, Harry Moss, A. Reid, A. Taylor and T. F. Clarke, Toronto; W. H. Stuart, Delhi; W. J. Reid, London; Charles A. Ott, Brantford; G. E. Hamilton, New York, are registered at the Quinte to-day.

Surprise Party.

A very pleasant event took place at the residence of Mr. Spencer, in the 4th concession of Ameliasburg, on Friday, the 15th inst., being a surprise party given Mrs. Basheba Carnrike. There were about 45 persons present, and after a sumptuous repast an address and purse of money were presented to Mrs. Carnrike, it being the 78th anniversary of her birth. The address was signed by Henry Delong, Rynard Brickman, Simon Delong and William Caughey. After a very suitable reply the gathering broke up by singing "God be with us till we meet again," all feeling that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

Another Swindle.

There are three or four pairs of those slick confidence men working in different parts of Ontario. Their plan is to take a sample washing machine out to the country and try to sell an agency to the farmers, offering them $75 a month and expenses paid. As an example they got a man named Scarff, near Wingham, to sign what appeared to be an agreement of some sort. Some person sent word to him that it was a swindle, and he and four or five others made the agent show them the papers. It turned out that his name was to four notes amounting to $504.

Memorial Services in Sidney.

The memorial services of the late Mrs. Ramsay were conducted in the Centenary Church, 2nd concession of Sidney, yesterday morning by Rev. Mr. Faull, pastor. The church was filled to the doors and the service was most impressive. The preacher took for his text Jeremiah, 15-9, "Her sun has gone down while it was yet day," and he preached a sermon that carried a conviction in every word. In it he laid down precepts to live by as well as die by.

The Genuine Merit

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health, you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood, is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient. 25c.

A Snow Shoe Jaunt.

The young people of Stirling are taking great interest in snow shoeing and occasionally their club takes long jaunts.

On Wednesday last a party consisting of the Misses Crosby, Parker, Lynn, Smith and Milne accompanied by Messrs. D. Sager, C. Parker, Jos. Parker, H. Judd, H. Boldrick and D. Milne tramped out four miles to the residence of Mr. Moses Boardman, where they were entertained in that hospitable manner for which Mr. Boardman is noted, and after having a jolly good time tramped home again.

Y.M.C.A. Meetings.

The rooms were crowded yesterday with young men at their regular four o'clock service. Rev. Mr. Potter, of Toronto, gave a short address on "Trust," speaking forcibly on this element in the christian's character. Following the address came a short testimony meeting which was of great interest.

During the week Rev. W. W. Weeks will continue his addresses every afternoon and evening.

The Weather.

We have now had seventy-seven days of sleighing, and the "beginning of the end" is not yet in sight. The weather continues fine, but wintery, and March winds are blowing daily, as is usual at this time of the year. The lowest temperature in the last twenty-four hours was 12; at 8 a.m., 18; at noon 28.

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh to high westerly winds; fine weather.

Boys' Short Pants.

Does your boy need a new pair of pants? The Oak Hall are making special preparation this spring to supply the ever increasing demand for children's clothing. We start little boys' pants at 25cts. and can please you in all qualities up to $1.50. Have you seen the little boys' suits we are selling at $1.75 and $2? Mothers, we have boys' clothing that will interest you.

Fire at Madoc.

Last night a fire, which was fortunately discovered soon after it had started and was extinguished before any damage of consequence had been done, occurred in the Windsor House, Madoc. The building is owned by the Conley estate and Mr. J. B. Church is the lessee.

Correspondence.

Whilst correspondents will be accorded space for the expression of their ideas on topics of public interest, it must be in all cases understood that the views so expressed are simply those of the correspondents themselves.

The Ponton Mineral Spring and Baths.

To the Editor of the INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,—I have through the winter, with the exception of a few days, kept a path clear to the Mineral Springs, and the public have been and are very welcome to use freely as much of the water as they please. I propose having hot and cold baths there this summer, for which, of course, a reasonable charge will be made. I have already erected a small bath house and would be glad to receive suggestions from anyone who has had experience as to how best to arrange the baths. It would also be considered a favor (and incidentally it would be a benefit to the city) if all who have been benefitted by the use of the water would kindly permit me to refer enquirers to them, or if they would write to me such particulars as they care to give briefly stating what they believe and from their own experience can certify to, as to the merits of the water. I have already about a dozen such certificates, and if we can induce people to visit Belleville for the purpose of using the waters, we will to that extent be doing public service to the city and developing a possible future industry and sanitarium in our midst.

Yours, &c.,
W. N. PONTON.

SIR MACKENZIE'S APPRECIATION.

He was Greatly Impressed With the Demonstration and Banquet.

In acknowledgment of the magnificent public demonstration and banquet given by the Board of Trade in his honor on the 12th inst., Sir Mackenzie Bowell has forwarded the following letters to the Mayor and the President of the Board of Trade:

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA,
OTTAWA, March 14th, 1895.

His Worship, Mayor Walmsley, Belleville, Ont.

MY DEAR MR. MAYOR,—Kindly accept for yourself and extend to the members of the City Council and its officers my sincere thanks for the tribute of respect which they paid to me on Tuesday, the 12th inst. It was more than I could have possibly expected. Engaged as I have been for over a quarter of a century in the difficult task of assisting in the government of a country, comprising such diversified interests, it was indeed an inexpressible pleasure to receive from those with whom more than sixty years of my life have been passed, such a hearty welcome as that which was accorded to me on Tuesday last.

As an old "Bay of Quinte Boy" I know with what pleasure and pride the citizens of Belleville view the success of one of their number. I know something also of their unbounded hospitality. Yet, I was scarcely prepared for the demonstration to which I have alluded, and can but feebly express the gratitude which fills my heart.

Wishing each of you, and the city as a whole, a prosperous future,

Believe me &c.,
Sincerely yours,
MACKENZIE BOWELL.

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA.
OTTAWA, 14th March, 1895.

Thomas Ritchie, Esq.,
President, Board of Trade,
Belleville, Ont.

MY DEAR MR. RITCHIE,—I should indeed be ungrateful, did I not, without loss of time, extend to you, personally, and to the members of your Board, my sincerest thanks for the honor done me on the 12th inst.

It was a mark of respect and confidence from the business men of your city, irrespective of creed or political predilections, which I shall never forget. I can only hope that my future life—whether as a public man or a private citizen—may be such as to warrant a continuance of the esteem and confidence which they have shown me.

Sincerely yours,
MACKENZIE BOWELL.

A PRINTER ARRESTED.

John F. Howden Charged with Stealing Trinity Examination Papers.

The Toronto News, of Saturday, says: John F. Howden, of 113 Shuter street, was charged in the Police Court with stealing Trinity Medical examination papers from Rowsell & Hutchinson and in complicity with William Terry selling them to a student for $75.

Through lawyer H. H. Macrae he deferred pleading and electing until Monday.

He was allowed out on bail on giving three sureties, himself in $500 and two others in $250. William Staneland, of 258 Yonge street, and his father, John Howden, were his bondsmen.

Dean Geikie said that the authorities discovered the fact in time to change the examination papers.

At St. Michael's Church.

Yesterday being St. Patrick's day, the services in St. Michael's Church were of a special character. Rev. Mons. Farrelly, after reading the epistle for the day at the evening service, proceeded to speak at some length of the Saint whose memory they commemorated. He said Scotland, Wales, France, and England, all claim the honor of St. Patrick's birthplace. We can allow all these claims but the latter. He showed that Ireland, in her early days, had an educational system superior to any country in the world and that children of every nationality were sent there to be educated. Ireland has produced some great fighters, amongst whom he mentioned Wellington and Capt. Nolan. Ireland has produced some great orators. He made a feeling reference to the late Mr. Parnell and also to our late lamented Premier, Sir John Thompson.

The musical part of the services of the day was particularly good. At the morning service Miss Katie Bawden sang very sweetly "The Harp that Once Thro' Tara's Halls." At the evening service Mrs. Jas. Grant, Mrs. E. D. Gough and Messrs. J. N. Doyle and J. Petty furnished some excellent selections in splendid voices and time. At the latter service the church was filled to overflowing with citizens of all denominations.

Military Appointments.

The following appointments and changes were gazetted on Saturday:

15TH BATTALION "ARGYLE LIGHT INFANTRY."—2nd Lieutenant William A. Lott having left the limits, his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas Congdon is permitted to resign his commission.

To be Captain: James Ernest Walmsley, Gentleman, vice Halliwell, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Robert Augustine McGuinness, Gentleman, vice Stewart, retired, James Edward Gibson, Gentleman, vice Congdon, retired, and Gordon Glencoe Hulme, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

16TH "PRINCE EDWARD" BATTALION OF INFANTRY—To be Adjutant: Captain Benjamin Alexander Wycott, vice Lighthall, promoted.

No. 3 Company.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Albert Samuel McCornock, vice Ferguson, transferred.

No. 4 Company.—To be Captain: Captain Charles Hobart Ferguson, from No. 3 Company, vice Wycott, appointed Adjutant.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Jamieson, Gentleman, vice Ferguson, promoted.

—The prizes captured by the Japanese at Yleng Kow include several gunboats, two steamers, one hundred junks and a large quantity of munitions of war.

STEEL MEN IN KINGSTON.

What They Want the Corporation of That City to do—They are Here To-day.

At three o'clock, yesterday, says the Kingston Whig, of Saturday, G. E. Hamilton, of New York; G. Hamilton, Youngstown, Ohio, and G. Caulfield, Grand, Ohio, members of the Dominion steel and blast furnace company, negotiating for a branch of its establishment in Kingston, arrived in the city and were received by the Mayor and President of the Board of Trade, J. Hewton. They are well pleased with the city and its location, and if terms suitable to them and the corporation are arrived at a blast furnace will be established here before the summer is finished. Last evening a meeting of the City Council and Board of Trade was held in the Council Chamber and the visitors made addresses explaining the terms they desired. At their request reporters were excluded. The visitors claimed that newspaper reports of their deliberation would not be wise, inasmuch as they were not in a position to come to any definite conclusion as to the establishment of their works in the city.

Of the three gentlemen present two are practically employed in the manufacture of iron and the third is intimately associated with them in business. They seem to mean business, but they are novices in lobbying, and so, up to this point, have failed to present their case in a form which is at once popular and intelligible.

The purpose is to erect a blast furnace and rolling mill at some point in Canada, contiguous to the mines and convenient for smelting and shipping purposes. The plant, it is estimated, will cost $600,000, and the municipality securing its location is expected to give it a site, exemption from taxation and free water (for a term of years), and guarantee the interest on the bonds of the company to the extent of $300,000, taking a first mortgage on the plant as security; or otherwise granting aid to the company and being recouped by the Government bounty, which is figured at $100,000 a year. In addition to any assistance given by the municipality the company wants the assurance of protection from the Government, in the way of a duty, of at least $5 per ton.

There is a great deal to be considered about the matter before it can be submitted for the approval of the people in a by-law on which they can vote. The company has not been a bit partial to Kingston. It has presented its scheme elsewhere, notably in Belleville, the Council of which place has made an offer that the members of the company are bound to dispose of before they can freely negotiate with the representatives of any other place. The company is anxious that the Council shall be quick in saying what it will do. But the company, presuming that it is composed of sensible business men, did not reach its conclusions about coming to Canada, and it has been influenced in its course thuswise by many considerations in which, so for, it has not let in very much light. The meeting in the Council Chamber last night was characterized by much talk, by a flow of words, words, words, but of words that did not carry much meaning with them.

The gentlemen exhibited ground plans of what their premises would be, but had no designs of their buildings. They could not promise the employment of any number of men.

There would be no difficulty getting a site in the east end of the city for a blast furnace. The Folger Brothers and the K.P.R. company will sell enough land at a low figure for the works, and will give besides a bonus of $1,000.

To-day the visitors had an interview with Folger Brothers and a conference with the Civic Committee and Executive Committee of the Board of Trade.

G. E. Hamilton stated, this morning, that if he and his company decided to erect a blast furnace here work would be commenced at once. The material for it would be shipped here inside of ninety days. There would have to be several conferences with the city authorities before a basis could be arrived at. They knew nearly what they wanted and he believed the aldermen knew what would be best for the city. Said the speaker: "We mean business and are anxious to close negotiations as soon as possible because we want to be the first in the market." They would have a furnace in working order before Hamilton. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has given them encouragement. They will carry materials over their road winter and summer at such low rates the company will not need to use water privileges.

"I believe Kingston is well situated for our business, and I hope the negotiations will be successful. Mr. Caulfield, of our company, has a three-quarter interest in a coal mine in the United States."

From here the United States visitors go to Belleville to discuss the same or a similar proposition made to the Council of that city, says the News.

One of the Company Here.

Mr. G. E. Hamilton, one of the above company, arrived from Kingston at 11 o'clock this morning and registered at Hotel Quinte. Shortly after his arrival he was waited upon by the Mayor and Messrs. H. Corby, W. A. Hungerford and W. N. Ponton. Mr. Hamilton told the deputation that he had not come to make the city any offer, but passing through he stopped off till evening.

In regard to a paragraph that appeared in a local paper to the effect that his company had given away the correspondence between this city and themselves to Kingston, he gave it a most emphatic denial. The only ground there was for such a report was in the fact that the offer made to Belleville as to guaranteeing bonds and rejected by this city had been made to Kingston, with the understanding that this city had refused to entertain the offer.

Mr. Hamilton says his company is ready and anxious to do business with Belleville, and he and other members of his Company will be here with propositions in a week or ten days. He had an interview with Mr. Thomas Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, and Ald. Wills, Chairman of the Industrial Committee, this afternoon. "Belleville," says Mr. Hamilton, "will have the first opportunity of securing the works."

Business in the States.

(Henry Clews' Circular.)

The general conditions of the country since the adjournment of Congress have materially improved and have now reached a stage where the judgment of business men will hereafter be the guide, instead of business affairs being dominated by what Congress was or was not going to do, as heretofore. This means a great deal in trade circles from now onward. Confidence may, therefore, be expected to gradually increase, and business courage will come back with it. This means a new departure and, instead of the business of the country being restricted to a retail basis, it will gradually broaden and develop into wholesale transactions of an important scale, which increased confidence and courage will bring about by trade purchases being made ahead of wants and not confined, as for a long time past, to a hand-to-mouth policy. Buyers of late are very numerous in the city from all parts of the country and have shown an inclination to pick up supplies that are cheap in very much increased quantities. An enlarged merchandise business will go far to help the railroads between now and the harvesting of the next crop.

In Reply to Oft Repeated Questions.

It may be well to state, Scott's Emulsion acts as a food as well as a medicine, building up the wasted issues and restoring perfect health after wasting fever.

Mr. J. W. Dykeman
St. George. New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.:

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them." J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

SPORTING TALK.

Cyclist John S. Johnson will sail this week for Europe, where he will ride as a professional.

The Prince of Wales' yacht Britannia defeated the Ailsa yesterday. The wind was light and variable and the Britannia had the best of the luck.

The annual St. Patrick's Day curling match was begun at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Frank Dolan skips for the Irishmen and Mr. Thos. Ritchie for All Comers.

It has been suggested that a bicycle track be built on Mill Island. A float walk could be built from the old ferry slip to the end of the island and it would doubtless prove an attractive spot. We give out this hint to those who are interested.

A Proton farmer, after chopping down a tree, found in the hollow stump a large bear sleeping so soundly that even the operation of the falling the tree failed to arouse him. The severe weather told on him. The bear was a little surprised when the farmer invited him to shake off his drowsiness. The long fast, however, had taken all the fight out of his bearship and robbed the capture of some of its zest.

At a meeting of the Directors of Prince Edward County Agricultural Society, in the discussion of the programme of sports for the current year, it was suggested that if a circuit of races was held between Kingston, Napanee, Deseronto, Picton, Belleville, Trenton, Port Hope, Brockville and Gananoque, etc., it would be to the advantage of each Society and locality. And in order to ascertain the view of the several Societies, it was thought advisable that each Association should appoint one delegate to meet in Belleville (as the most central point) on Wednesday, March 20th, at the Queen's Hotel to discuss the matter and to complete arrangements to carry out this object.

SPECIAL MENTION.

—Thieves ransacked the street letter-boxes at Ottawa and scattered the contents on the streets.

—About 50 persons were killed by an explosion of fire damp in a mine at Troppau, Austria-Silesia.

IF SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

—Hon. Wilfried Laurier is confined to his home at Arthabaskaville, Que., through illness, and cannot leave for his Ontario tour to-day.

PAIN FROM INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

—Mr. Rider Haggard, the novelist, has been nominated for Parliament for North Norfolk, England.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

—A Swede named Olave Christianson, one of the first settlers of West Selkirk, committed suicide by hanging.

But one opinion prevails through the world and that is most strongly in favor of Perry Davis PAIN-KILLER, that no other article ever attained so wide spread popularity. 25 cents buys a big bottle.

—Edward Gorman, a Canadian, was fatally shot by Police Officer Mainsfert at Chicago yesterday at 59th and Halstead streets. The officer was so brutally beaten that his condition is critical. He interfered in a quarrel between four men, who kicked him into insensibility. Before losing consciousness Mainsfert fired two shots, one of which entered Gorman's body.

TRULY ASTONISHING.—Miss Annette N. Moen, Fountain, Minn., says: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's children of a severe and dangerous cold. It was truly astonishing how speedily they found relief after taking this preparation."

A Small Fire.

About 7:15 last evening, the fire alarm rang. A blaze started in a small rough-cast house owned by the Pitceathly estate, and occupied by Alfred Horne. Nearly all the contents were got out, but the house was badly gutted. The firemen had plenty of water pressure, and were not long in subduing the flames when they got to work. Insured for $300 in the Royal on building and $150 in the Queen on contents.

MARRIAGES.

KIRKPATRICK—WRENNICK—At the Methodist parsonage, Flinton, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Chas. Mearing, Mr. JOHN GEORGE KIRKPATRICK, of the township of Kaladar, to Miss CATHERINE WRENNICK, of Deseronto.

FENNEL—POOLE—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tweed, on Tuesday evening, March 5th, by Rev. J. C. Wilson, Mr. CHAS. FENNEL, Merchant of Roslin, to Miss MAGGIE youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Poole.

TAYLOR—MALLETT.—On March 14th at the Eldorado parsonage, by Rev. R. Mallett, B. A., father of the bride, Mr. C. E. TAYLOR, of Winnipeg, to Miss LIZZIE MALLETT. No cards.

BIRTHS

COLE—At Deseronto, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. D. A. COLE, of a daughter.

DAVIS—At Deseronto, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. JOHN DAVIS, of a son.

LEGGATT—At Deseronto, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. JOHN LEGGATT, of a son.

GRACEY—At Deseronto, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. A. E. GRACEY, of a daughter.

VANALSTINE—At Deseronto, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. AMOS VANALSTINE, of a son.

DEATHS.

GABOURIE—In Watertown, N.Y., on March 12th, BLANCH GABOURIE, youngest daughter of the Felix Gabourie, aged 13 years.

GAULT—At Deseronto, on March 12th, Mr. JAMES GAULT, aged 42 years.

Men's cravats in natty weaves showing antique blue shades among other tints.

Spring...
...Opening!

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1895.

OUR Showrooms will be opened for the season on Wednesday, the 20th of March, when we will exhibit Pattern Millinery and Mantles, with other seasonable and fashionable Goods.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

Mr. Laurier's New Policy.

(Victoria Warder.)

Within eight years the reform party leaders have had the following platforms, each in succession being discarded:—

"Commercial Union."
"Unrestricted reciprocity."
"Continental free trade."
"Tariff reform."
"Tariff for revenue only." and
"Free Trade as in England."

In some cases until recently there were advance "free-lances" of the party who gave the secret away, and openly advocated annexation. That is dropped now.

That our readers may know exactly what Mr. Laurier means, and what will occur when he gives the people "Free trade as they have it in England," the following article from "Temple Bar" is submitted. All these taxes are for the national government.

"Birth is taxed, marriage is taxed; death is taxed; we are taxed for our butler, if we are prosperous enough to keep one; we are taxed for our footman, our groom; the carriage we keep is taxed; the omnibus we ride in is taxed; the house dog is taxed; everything we drink, wine, tea, coffee, is taxed; light is taxed; the linen we sleep on is taxed; the tobacco we smoke is taxed; our anti-bilious pills are taxed; we have local rates, poor rates, county council rates, water rates, vestry rates; house-holders, lodgers, married and single men, women and children, are all taxed in one form or other. 'One-ninth out of what everybody earns in this country,' Lord Sherbrooke said, 'goes in taxes'; but the proportion is more now and is growing all the time."

Further, the farmers will be greatly interested to know that under Mr. Laurier's new policy, wheat, oats, corn, pease, beans, barley, rye, cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, beef, pork, mutton, eggs, and every product of the Canadian farm will come in free of duty; without their being able to send one dollar's worth into the United States free of duty.

Truly, Mr. Laurier and his Reform friends are adepts at framing policies in the interest of the Ontario farmer.

FOXBORO.

The special meetings still continue, with very great success, a large number having expressed a desire to lead better lives.—We are glad to learn that Geo. VanAllen, who was severely injured at the stone quarry, is steadily recovering, and will not lose his eye, as was supposed.—Rev. A. McClatchie, M.A., preached in the North church on Sunday morning.—Mr. Lister Gould, who had an operation performed near his mouth, is able to be out again, with his accustomed smile.—Mr. Martin Denyes is able to be out again, after a severe illness.—Misses Emma and Amelia Clarke have been confined to the house during the past week with neuralgia.—Mr. B. Hamilton and Miss E. Lake have been spending a few days at Bannockburn.—On Friday last Mr. Stork, Manager of the Bank of Commerce, his wife and two daughters, and Mr. D. A. Brown, of Belleville, and Mrs. A. E. Eggleton, Miss L. Foster, and Dr. D. W. Faulkner, of Foxboro, spent the evening at the residence of Mr. A. Reed.—Mr. G. N. Brown is in Toronto this week on business.—The regular morning service at Marsh Hill will be conducted next Sunday by the Foxboro Epworth League.—Our visitors this week are: Miss Clair at Mrs. Bradshaw's; the Misses Thrasher at Mrs. A. Demorest's; Miss Palmer at Mrs. Brown's; Mr. Fred. Palmer at Mr. F. Tunnicliffe's; and Miss Rosa Longwell under the parental roof. Visitors are always welcomed to our cheerful homes, and we hope they will avail themselves of the invitation.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side, and all the symptons of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by all druggists.
Dec.8 9mos, mon&thu

Bandeaux and outspread wings of yellow pearls and gilt for evening toques.

Why Contemplate Suicide?

It is like tempting Providence for consumptives to ignore the remarkable remedy known as Miller's Emulsion of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. For any person to die of consumption without trying this remarkable flesh and blood maker, after knowing of its existence, is suicide pure and simple. All that the consumptive patient needs is new blood with which to battle against the destructive forces of the disease. Miller's Emulsion provides new blood in abundance. It is a combination of Norwegian Oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda—a triumph of science. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c. and $1, at all Drug Stores.

The Use of It.

(From Harper's Young People.)

Among the many useless inventions thrust upon the world by people who like to do useless things was a clock once exhibited in Brussels. The peculiar thing about this clock was that instead of striking the hours with a bell, it fired a pistol every hour.

"It's ingenious," said a visitor to the exhibitor; "but of what use is it? Why fire a pistol?"

"To kill time," said the witty inventor.

PIERCE Guarantees a CURE
OR MONEY RETURNED.

For over a quarter of a century, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been effecting cures of Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections. The makers have such confidence in their "Discovery" for curing Asthma, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption, that they can afford to guarantee it.

MRS. ISAAC LOTMAN, of *Thurlow, Delaware Co., Pa.*, writes as follows:

H. C. TROUP.

DR. R.V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N.Y.: "*Dear Sir*—I wish to write you of my brother, Harry C. Troup, who has been sick for ten years with asthma. He has been treated by ten different physicians, who have said he could not be cured. He had to sit up at night, he got so short of breath; he suffered with fearful headaches and had a bad cough. After taking Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, he did not get short of breath, and can sleep all night."

St. Patrick Was a Gentleman.

Henry Bennett, who wrote "St Patrick was a Gentleman," was born in Cork about 1785. While this poem is known all over the world it will always bear reprinting.

Oh! St. Patrick was a gentleman,
Who came of decent people;
He built a church in Dublin town,
And on it put a steeple.
His father was a Gallagher;
His mother was a Brady;
His aunt was an O'Shaughnessy,
His uncle an O'Grady.

So, success attend St. Patrick's fist,
For he's a saint so clever:
Oh! he gave the snakes and toads a twist,
And bothered them forever.

The Wicklow hills are very high,
And so's the Hill of Howth, sir;
But there's a hill much bigger still,
Much higher nor them both, sir.
'Twas on the top of this high hill
St. Patrick preached his sarmint
That drove the frogs into the bogs,
And banished all the varmint.

So, success attend St. Patrick's fist, etc.

There's not a mile in Ireland's isle
Where dirty varmin musters,
But there he put his dear fore-foot,
And murdered them in clusters.
The toads went pop, the frogs went hop,
Slap-dash into the water;
And the snakes committed suicide
To save themselves from slaughter.

So, success attend St. Patrick's fist, etc.

Nine hundred thousand reptiles blue
He charmed with sweet discourses,
And dined on them at Killaloe
In soups and second courses.
When blind worms crawling in the grass
Disgusted all the nation,
He gave them a rise which opened their eyes
To a sense of their situation.

So, success attend St. Patrick's fist, etc.

No wonder that those Irish lads
Should be gay and frisky,
For sure St. Pat he taught them that,
As well as making whiskey;
No wonder that the saint himself
Should understand distilling,
Since his mother kept a shebeen shop
In the town of Enniskillen.

So, success attend St. Patrick's fist, etc.

Oh! was I but so fortunate
As to be back in Munster,
'Tis I'd be bound that from that ground
I never more would once stir.
For there St. Patrick planted turf,
And plenty of the praties,
With pigs galore, ma gra, ma 'store,
And cabbages—and ladies!

Then my blessings on St. Patrick's fist,
For he's a darling saint, oh!
Oh! he gave the snakes and toads a twist;
He's a beauty without paint, oh!

Millinery
Opening

Sinclair &
Ostrom's

Millinery Show Rooms will be open to the public on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20,

And following days.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit our show rooms on the above date.

SINCLAIR & OSTROM,

P. S.—The Clearance Sale still continues.

Changed Daily. MONDAY, March 18.

WE THOUGHT

Last fall when we received 60 half-chests (over a ton), of our 30c. Tea, that this large quantity would last us until May the 1st, but it's all gone, and 5 Half-chests more came to hand on Saturday. We believe it is the best tasting and finest flavored 30 or 35c. tea sold in Belleville. This 5 boxes will soon go; we would like you to get some of it.

Strouds.

Happy Home Range

BEST IN THE MARKET.

W M. McGIE.

Plumbing and Hot Water Heating.
Next to Nathan Jones.
Telephone 38. Front St.

THE Best Life Policy IS A 20 YEAR Survivorship Distribution Policy With Options —IN— THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

QUALITY Is the Test of CHEAPNESS!

For smoked meats, rich, mild and mellow, no finer in the Dominion is to be had anywhere than those cured by your

CITY PORK PACKER.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Mild Hams.
McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Matchless Breakfast Bacon.
McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Rolled Bacon.
When buying from your grocer, ask for McGuiness' meats, and be sure you get no other.

McGuiness.

SALT AND PEPPER DUSTERS.

We have bought at a bargain about 350 Satin finished China Salt and Pepper Cups worth 25c. each, that we are selling at 10cts each. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

UNBREAKBLE SLATES.

We have just received in stock a large lot of unbreakable Slates. They are the nicest thing of the kind to buy for the children.
Prices are same as common slates:—5, 7, and 10c. each.

MEN'S BRACES.

I job lot of 50 doz. Men's Braces worth from 30c. to 60c., all going at 25c. for a few days, at

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

Bitter . . .
. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE
GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

McLAUGHLIN'S . . QUEEN FLOUR
Which is Warranted.
THE BEST IN CANADA
For sale by
Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville
Louis Benmore.
Send them an order.

Dont Play . .
With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

Daily Intelligencer.

Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? It is not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. Is it worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for its frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

Skirts in godet style of heavy black cashmere-finished gros grain.

Burdock pills do not gripe or sicken. They cure Constipation and Sick Headache.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Large fancy crepe stone buttons in plain and moire effects.

How to Cure Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from it, 99 times in 100.

Collars of ribbon where rosettes and flowers alternate.

Norway pine syrup cures Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Brodchitis etc.

Nainsook underwear trimmed with eyelet embroidery.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Chiffon and flower collars in light contrasting colors.

Plain Facts.

As a prompt, pleasant and perfect cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, influenza and all throat and lung troubles, Norway Pine Syrup is the best remedy known.

Natural wool nightgowns for the late "spell."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT Settlers Trains
TO MANITOBA
—AND THE—
. North-West .
SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF
"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"
S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent, Belleville.

NO-TO-BAC!
Guaranteed to Cure Tobacco habit in every form.
At the PHARMACY,
D. M. WATERS.

CHEAP
CHEAPER
CHEAPEST
Ordered Clothing!
Spring Stock complete,
Suits at Bottom Prices,
Special drive in Pantings,
Goods bought here cut free.
GEO. R. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Next John McKeown.

Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.
With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.
Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.
Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

Intelligencer Printing & Publishing Co'y
(LIMITED.)
Jamieson, President. | J. W. London, Secretary.

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All Bills, Notes, Cheques and other documents binding on the Company, will require the signature of the President, in addition to that of the Treasurer.

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CHAPTER I.

It was Saturday night in Rock River. Teams covered with the dust of the August roads stood in rows along the sidewalks. Harvesting was in full drive, and the town was filled with nomads from the south, men who had worked their way north following the isthermal line of ripening wheat.

Farmers had driven in for provisions, and their hands had come with them for an evening's outing. The streets swarmed with rough, lawless characters. Few women ventured abroad, but bands of yelling boys, feeling the unstable equilibrium of the atmosphere, fought or played up and down before the saloons which were crowded to the door.

The better class of farmers hitched up and drove away before nine o'clock, gathering together as many of their hands as possible, but others remained to see the fun, which everyone felt to be coming.

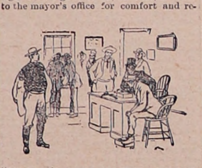
It was reported that the "Wapsey gang" was in town. The Swedes from Rock Run were also well represented down at Ole's "Hole in the Wall." The Vesey boys and Steve Nagle had been seen, and last and most important, Bill O'Shea, "the Wapsey Tiger," was down at the red saloon.

Bill was brother to the deputy sheriff, who had been in his day the most feared of all the Wapsey gang. He it was who used to terrorize the constable and make men like Steve Nagle quail when, on his infrequent sprees, he took offense at the sound of their voices. He dominated the gang and ruled as if with naked sword in hand.

By the advice of Dr. Carver, Jim O'Shea had been made constable of the town. The doctor had quoted with great effect the experience of Boston in making the famous crook, Turkey, marshal, in the days when thugs ran the city in their own way. From being constable, Jim came naturally to be the deputy sheriff of the county. He had given up drink entirely.

Bill, also from the Wapsey prairie, was quiet enough ordinarily, but when in liquor was ferocious as a panther. At such times no one dared to oppose him nor lay hands upon him, that is, no one but his brother, the deputy. Every law-abiding citizen regretted the infrequent visits of the Wapsey Tiger.

Constable Ranney, a tall, mild-mannered man, grew more and more nervous as the night drew on and reports came in about Bill. He kept sedulously out of sight after eight o'clock; in fact, he went to the mayor's office for comfort and reinforcement. He made a feeble effort to cover his flight by saying to several of the uneasy citizens on the street:



"BUT I CAN'T STRIKE HIM WITH A WEAPON, YER ONNER."

"If I'm wanted, I'll be at the mayor's office. I'm going up to consult him."

This deceived no one. Every man and boy in Rock River knew Raney was afraid of Steve Eagle, to say nothing of O'Shea. They shouted cat calls at him as he went along the street, but they could not blame him very much. There was a sort of horse sense in keeping out of the Tiger's way.

The matter was being discussed in the mayor's office. Ridings was there, and Judge Brown, and two or three others. Foster, of the Saturday Morning Call, took a humorous view of the matter, the others did not. Foster quoted a line or two while sharpening a pencil.

"Now, 'whether Roderigo killed Cassio, or Cassio Roderigo, all makes my gain,' I'm getting news."

"We may pull through all right yet," said the mayor, a small man of a scholarly turn of mind, not fitted to cope with such crises.

"Depends on how soon Bill gets whiskey enough to put 'im to sleep," said Ridings, one of the council men.

A wild volley of whoops arose on the street. Ranney turned pale, the mayor started up in his chair, Ridings set his lips grimly.

"The fun begins," said Foster. "Ranney, why ain't you out there on the street? You'll miss something."

Ranney gave up all pretense. "I can hear just as well a little further off"

Judge Brown cleared his mouth of tobacco.

"Mr. Constable, we who are peaceable, and not of powerful physical organization hire you to fight our battles for us. Mr. Mayor, order the constable to the scene of carnage."

The mayor smiled faintly. "Mr. constable, you know your duty."

"All too well," said Foster.

Another series of whoops arose, maniacal laughter and then a single wild voice in a sort of chant.

They all went to the window and looked out. Up the street, clearly outlined in the brilliant light of the moon, came the Tiger. He walked with a curious action as if his legs were made of steel springs. His bare feet glistened, his head was flung back in a wild gesture. He was Red Brian defying the English battle line on Balley Moor.

"Come out, ye sons o' dogs, ye all, ye white-livered whelps. Come to me arrums, come, smell o' me fist." He leaped in the air. "Come down out o' that," he snarled as he caught sight of the men in the mayor's office.

The heads disappeared, and the crowd on the street laughed, and the Tiger kept on waving his fist. "I can whip the worruld."

"Constable, arrest that man," commanded the mayor.

"I can't do it, y'r honor," said Ranney, in deep distress.

Ridings broke out: "Things have come to a narrow lane, if we can't control the streets of our own town. If our constable can't or won't do his duty—"

Ranney, nearly sobbing in his shame and fear dragged the star off his coat, and extended it to the mayor.

"Take back the office, I don't want it. I didn't go into this thing to arrest grizzly bears nor crazy maniacs, for three dollars a day. It's all very well for you fellows to sit here and order me to go and arrest that infernal devil; go do it yourself."

He flung the star on the floor and walked toward the back stairway; "I'm going home."

Foster dryly remarked: "There's a certain degree of justice in what Mr. Ranney says. There are too many commanding officers here and too few active warriors. There's just one man in this country who can arrest Bill O'Shea."

"You mean Jim?"

"Yes, of course."

"Jim's in Cedarville."

"Then telegraph him."

"I telegraphed him an hour ago," said the judge. "I knew we were in for trouble. He ought to be here soon if he started at once."

The mayor sighed with relief. "Well, there's nothing to do but wait."

They looked out of the window at every fresh burst of noise. The Tiger still paraded up and down, leaping into the air occasionally with a shrill "Wherroo!" He had the weight of a lion and the activity of a leopard. He was transformed from a slouchy, quietly humorous farmer into a demon. Everybody gave way before him, behind him followed a howling mob of admiring friends. Silence came only when he led the way into some saloon.

The better citizens kept dropping in at the mayor's office to ask why that man was not arrested. The mayor cooled each one off by saying: "I'll deputize you to arrest him, if you wish."

While they sat waiting they heard the sound of hurry out in the street, then a word of command that brought them to a halt.

"Here comes Jim!"

Quick, powerful steps were heard on the stairway, and Jim came in. He was of moderate height, but the girth of his chest was enormous. His face was dark and handsome. His eyes had something placid and sorowful in them. His drooping mustache concealed his mouth. Altogether he was a fine Irish type.

"Where is he?" he asked.

"In the red saloon, just now."

"Is he wild, boys?" Jim asked in a hesitating way.

They felt no inclination to laugh.

"He is plumb crazy."

Jim gave a groan of sorrow and dismay.

"Murtherin' divils! What a task I have." He took out his big clasp knife and laid it down.

"There's a gang with him, too;" said Ridings.

"I dont moind that, its Billy, poor divil." He laid aside his revolver and took off his coat.

"It'll be desprit, boys," he said with a sad quiver in his voice. "I can't shoot him, yer anner. It's me duty to arrest him, an' I will, but it's loike embracin' a loin to take Billy when he's dhrunk. He'll kill me if he can, if he's crazy, but I can't stroike him with a weapon, yer anner."

CHAPTER II.

He looked sad and weak as he went out the door, but they knew the stuff of which his heart was made.

"If he isn't too dhrunk he'll come along when I lay me hand on his shouldher; if he's fightin' dhrunk, it's him or me," he said half to himself, as he went down the street, accompanied by Foster.

"Wan comfort," he added, in the same musing way, "Billy nivir shoots. It's fists wid him."

They heard a wild shouting up the street, where the open door of a saloon emptied its light into the street.

A crowd of men alternately surged in and out of the door as if they moved away from a chained wildcat making plunges to the length of his chain. As they drew near the howl of the drunken man could be heard as he raged against the barkeeper, who stood in deadly terror behind his bar pleading with him. He tried to assume a careless voice.

"Here, take all ye want. That's all right. I gave you y'r change. Take a drink—it's on me. That's all right—" Bill stopped suddenly like a hound scenting game.

"GOD FORGIVE ME," SAID JIM. "I NEVER STRUCK ME BROTHER BEFORE."

"Here's Jim!" was the cry. "Get out o' the way, here's Jim."

Jim came through the crowd, his big, brown eyes fixed on Bill's wild face. The sadness in his face and its resolution awed the crowd.

"Billy, my boy, come home," he said, gently. "Come home, Billy," and he laid his hand on his brother's shoulder.

There was no sign of relenting in Bill's eyes. He looked astonished, then his eyes contracted to red slits, his mouth squared at the corners and his teeth showed in a horrible grin. His hand spread on the counter like a paw.

"To —— wid ye!" he answered.

"Get out o' my way," said Jim, without looking around. The crowd fell back, leaving a clear space.

"Come, Billy," he said again, but in a different tone. He saw a madman before him. With a quick, clutching, downward jerk, he rolled the Tiger to the floor and fell upon him. But the insane man rose under him with a rolling bearlike action, and forced him on the floor on equal terms.

It was a terrible sight. The two brothers, so nearly equal in strength, Jim fighting because it was his duty and hindered by his great love and admiration for his brother, the other man irrational, cruel, deadly. Jim broke loose and rose.

Bill sprang at Jim, whose left fist met him and rolled him on the floor

"God forgive me!" Jim said; "I nivir struck me brother before."

He waited for the fallen man to rise. Bill seamed to bound from the ground. Again Jim knocked him rolling, and again he rose. This time he rose with a knife in his hand.

"Ah!" breathed the crowd.

"Shoot him!" said the barkeeper.

"Keep off!" said Jim. A new look came into his eyes. He was fighting for his life now. Again he met the infuriate with his fist, but the man fell at his feet, throwing him sprawling. Jim whirled upon his back, catching Bill's hand in a terrible grip. The blood was running from a gash in his cheek.

Over and over the two men rolled in the blood and sawdust. Notwithstanding their great bulk, they writhed with the bewildering convulsions of cats. Now Jim came to the top, now Bill, but always that right hand of the sheriff's gripped the murderous wrist that held the knife. Jim fought silently, grimly. The brother uttered short, snarling imprecations, like a carnivorous animal at meat. He snapped at his brother with open jaws.

Again and again some volunteer raised a chair to strike Bill, but Jim said "no." His pride was touched. He would conquer him alone. He would not let another man strike his brother.

For ten minutes this struggle continued, and then Jim rose and sat astride the Tiger, who lay breathing heavily, cursing, raving, under his breath.

"Handcuff him!" cried the crowd.

Jim shoook his head. "There is no need," he said.

At the word "handcuff," the struggle began again. Bill wrenched loose suddenly and struck Jim again with the knife. The blow fell upon his collar bone, and the blood poured forth again. Jim caught the deadly arm again in his left hand and lifting his terrible right hand struck a blow upon the side of his brother's head, which laid him out limp and still.

"Out o' me way now," he said, as he rose holding the limp body in his hands. They made way for him and he passed out into the street.

A shudder seized on the crowd. Jim was covered with saw dust and filth from the floor. His face was unrecognizable by reason of the terrible blows with fist and knife which had fallen there, and his shirt was dripping with blood also. He walked into the middle of the road with the stunned man held in his hands. The crowd made way for him as if he were a king.

He put Bill down and knelt watchfully beside him.

"Call the mayor," he said, "I'll have a word with him."

A moment later and the mayor came hurrying down.

"What is it, Jim?"

He lifted a wild, sad face to the mayor.

"Y'r anner, I ask permission to take Billy home. God knows it would kill him to wake in the jail, y'r anner. The b'y dawn't know what he's doin' at all. He'll be near dead with shame, whin he sees the mark he's put on me. If he wakes in jail, 'twill break the heart of 'im. Y'r anner, you know Billy, when the whisky's not in him, he's as fine a mon as iver breathed the breath of life. May I take him home, y'r anner?"

The mayor, deeply moved, nodded his head.

"Do what you think best, Jim."

"God bless ye, y'r anner. Will somebody find Billy's team?"

The team was brought, and the maniac was lifted into the wagon like a log.

Jim climbed in. "Give me the lines," he said to the man in the seat.

"Shan't I go with ye, Jim?"

"Give me, I say."

The man surrendered the lines and leaped out of the wagon.

"Good night, y'r anner. Good night, boys."

The wagon moved off in the glorious moonlight, with Jim sitting beside the drink-crazed man who lay on the bed of the wagon unbound, save by the grip o' his brother's relentless right hand. He never set foot in Rock River again, and the next year Jim was the only candidate for sheriff in the county.

B·B·B CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET

Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

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Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

We should try through life to make friends. Enemies will make themselves.

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Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

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In many parts of the West Indies shark oil is used in lamps.

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THE change from the extremely delicate coloring of the past few years with such monotonous effects, to the stronger, richer colorings of to-day, is not so much a change in fashion as an improvement in taste. When a decorator was timid or inartistic, he avoided strong colors as a child avoids the fire. He had little or no conception of how to use them; hence he remained in the cold montony of whites and grays. If now and again he tentatively ventured in colors, the results were so awful that he would shrink in horror from another such attempt. Some bolder and more callous spirits made picturesque and kaleidoscopic effects which they urged upon innocent and amiable people as artistic; but that sunflower æstheticism did not last. It had the merit of garish effect or of artistic sensationalism only. It could not last. Good taste, like good sense, will always prevail. As a sort of protest against the sunflower sensationalism, the dainty period of creamy-white timidity came into vogue. Many decorators knew that oddities of form and color could not be used in marble halls and maidens' boudoirs, but they did not have the independence to risk an open defiance of the prevalent style. They found a sort of refuge under "A Milk White Flag" of nonentity. The wall-paper manufacturers assumed the risk of putting colors into their papers for this season. The results are beautiful in the products and profitable to the consumer. Strong, rich colors are precisely what the people were waiting for; employed judiciously, they are precisely what they should have. This is an era of strong colors. It is also an era of good taste. It is the period of the golden mean between the eccentricities of the sunflower sensationalism, of riotous vulgarity, and the dreary daintiness of whitey timidity. It is not only philosophic to use strong colors, but it is artistic, æsthetic, and delightful—the climax of all things true, good, and beautiful.

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The Daily Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, MARCH 19 1895. NO. 268

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MEDICAL.

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60 COLLEGE STREET, Toronto. 218d&wly

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	Arrive.	Leave.
GOING EAST.		
Express	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.
GOING WEST.		
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.
Going East.	(Arrive.)
Mail	4:30 p.m.
Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Contents of the Law Reform Bill Made Public.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

A Full Investigation Into All the Students Grievances to Be Made—Changes Proposed in Sir Oliver's New Law Reform Bill—Measure for the Payment of Union Wages

Toronto, March 19.—The Ontario Cabinet met yesterday evening and decided upon thbe personnel of the commission which is to enquire into the recent troubles at the University. The following gentlemen were chosen: T. W. Taylor, Chief Justice of Manitoba, chairman; J. J. Kingsmill, Toronto; Judge Senkler, St. Catharines; B. M. Britton, B.A., Q.C., Kingston; Prof. John Campbell, M.A., LL.D., Presbyterian College, Montreal.

These gentlemen will investigate all the grievances and complaints of the students, both in regard to the charges of inefficiency of the staff and in relation to the management of the University. They will meet in Toronto on Monday, April 8.

The session of the House yesterday was very short and unimportant. The promise of Sir Oliver that the Fees Commission report should be laid on the table yesterday was not fulfilled, and the reports, which are very voluminous, had not arrived at the Parliament buildings up to a late hour last night.

Dr. Ryerson's bills compelling the payment of union rates of wages in all Government works and for the appointment of a female factory inspector were read a first time.

Mr. Reid introduced bills to amend the Municipal and Assessment Acts, the effect of which, if passed, will be to give people living in incorporated villages the right to work out their statute labor instead of paying a tax. The law would then place villagers upon the same plane as farmers in the townships.

Mr. Davies introduced a bill to amend the Act dealing with counsel fees in connection with the administration of justice. The bill is presented at the instance of the York County Council in order to make it clear that the Clerk of the Peace for preparing municipal voters' lists is only entitled to one fee for the whole municipality, and not to one for each sub-division.

The bills to amend the Municipal Act, introduced by Mr. Garrow and Mr. Wood, were read a second time.

Mr. Whitney introduced a bill to amend the drainage law of last session, so as to enable county drainage works to be completed which were initiated under the former Act.

In answer to Mr. Crawford the Provincial Treasurer stated that municipalities in this province had not the power to regulate the hours for the retail sale of liquors by license-holders in taverns, but they had in shops. The license commissioners, he said, had power to regulate in both.

Mr. Ross told Mr. Whitney the Government had not decided to establish a Normal School at London.

The Attorney-General replied in the negative to Mr. Howland's question as to whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce an act during the present session amending the Registry Act by re-uniting the Toronto Registry Office and abolishing the office of registrar of East Toronto.

On the motion of Mr. Farwell the House ordered a return showing the cost of the diamond drill, the date when operations were begun with it and the number of days it has been in operation, the hours of the day it is worked, a statement of the work done and where carried on since its purchase and the number of men employed in its use and the rate of wages at which they are engaged.

In their annual report the Ontario game and fish commissioners recommend that two more wardens should be appointed this year; that H. K. Smith, warden in charge of the eastern portion of the province, be appointed chief warden, rendered vacant through the resignation of Mayor Stewart of Hamilton, and that deputy wardens be made constables under the act so as to allow them to serve their own summonses, subpenas, etc.

A deputation representing the W.C.T.U. waited upon the Government yesterday morning to ask that factories and mercantile establishments where women are employed should be inspected by women under the Provincial Government. Dr. Ryerson's bill is along these lines.

The bill which Sir Oliver Mowat is bringing in to reform certain legal clauses has been made public, and contains some radical alterations of the present conditions. The change with regard to appeals is that cases where the amount at issue does not exceed $1000, or which does not come within certain classes of cases, are appealable directly to the divisional court of the High Court, from which a second appeal to the Court of Appeal is not allowed. The specified cases are as follows: Where the validity of a patent is affected, or where the matter in question relates to the taking of an annual or other rent, customary or other duty or fee, or a like demand of a general or public nature, affecting future riglety, or where the judgment or order involves a question of law or practice on which there have been conflicting decisions by the High Court of Justice or by judges thereof, or where the judgment or order is in regard to a matter of practice, but affects the ultimate riglety of parties to the action; or where there are other sufficient special reasons for treating the case as sectional.

The next charge is that in cases in which the amount is more than $1000 or come under the cases given, the appeal from the trial judge may be taken on the option of the appellant, either to the divisional court of the High Court or to the Court of Appeal. If the former, the party so appealing shall not be entitled afterwards to appeal from that court to the Court of Appeal, but any other party to the action or matter may apply for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal. The application shall be made to the divisional court or to the judge, whose judgment or order is in question, or to the Court of Appeal or to the judge thereof. The granting of leave shall be entirely in the discretion of the judges of court appealed to. No security for costs shall be required for an official court of appeal, unless such security is specially ordered by the court to which the appeal is made or judge thereof.

Printed appeal books shall not be necessary, but the court may order for special reasons the printing of any documents, proceedings or other papers in any case for the use of the court.

The divisions of the High Court are abolished, and provision is made for the monthly sitting of the Divisional Court, which shall be composed of a president and two other judges of the court arranged according to order of seniority.

The Divisional Court of the High Court shall always be composed of three judges, from none of whom the appeal shall be taken. Non-jury actions in any county may be entered for trial at any sitting of the High Court in such county.

A High Court judge at either jury or non-jury sittings shall be authorized and required to determine any local matters which would have jurisdiction to determine it in getting in court or chambers in Toronto.

No sitting for the trial of causes shall begin before 9.30 a.m., or except for special reasons extend beyond 7 p.m., with at least one-half hour's intermission at or near noon.

In a case of a compulsory reference by the judge at the trial of any action to the county judge, registrar, deputy registrar, deputy clerk of the crown, local master or other officer of the court, or of any matter where it would have been competent for such judge to try himself at the trial, no fees are to be allowed to such referee.

The charges for litigants for term copies of evidence taken in shorthand at trials, references, examinations, etc., shall be 7 1-2 cents per folio, instead of 15 cents as heretofore.

In respect to costs in civil action, as between solicitor or client, it shall be competent for a solicitor to make an agreement with his client as to the remuneration, either by a gross sum, commission, salary or otherwise. This agreement is subject to taxation and review by the court.

Arragement is also made for the substitution of monthly or semi-monthly for weekly sittings at Ottawa by the judges of the High Court, in view of the expressed desire of the Ottawa bar, and the expected reduction of work, and a similar change may be made for London if the London bar so wish.

MONEY AND REASON GONE.

John Faragher Loses $6000 and Goes Insane.

Chicago, March 18.—Through the mysterious disappearance of $6000 John Faragher, an expressman living at No. 189 North Wood-street, has lost his reason and is now in the care of friends at his home.

Ever since the great fire Faragher has been a familiar figure at the corner of Lake and Wood-streets, where he apparently did a thriving business. The property on the corner where he kept his express wagon he owns, and it is valued at $15,000. He has lived for years with a family at No. 189 Wood-street, and there had his rooms on the first floor.

He is a native of the Isle of Man and naturally frugal, but his saving disposition gave him the reputation in the neighborhood where he lived of being a miser. He hoarded his earnings, and even in times of sickness would deny himself almost the necessities of life. His faith in banks and similar institutions was totally destroyed when he lost $11,000 in the panic of 1873 in the failure of Spencer's Fidelity Bank, the entire amount of his deposit. Since that time he has hid his money in the house, and, ever in fear of its being discovered by thieves, he has continually changed the hiding-place.

About two weeks ago he moved his quarters from the first to the second floor, and the $6000, which was in greenbacks, he transferred from a hole in the chimney to a similar hiding place in hs new rooms. Late one night about a week ago a feeling of insecurity, which at irregular intervals came over him, prompted him to remove the money. In the darkness, afraid to use light, he was unable to find it all, but the portion he obtained he placed in the bed clothing for the remainder of the night. The next morning, as was his custom, he started to satisfy himself that the money was still safe, but he found it gone. The dread of such an occurrence, which had been haunting him for 30 years, and its reality proved such a shock to him that it affected his mind, and he has since been demented.

The house has been thoroughly searched and every conceivable nook and cranny in which money could possibly have been hidden has been carefully overhauled, but without success. Confident that the money has been stolen Faragher accuses no one, and the honesty of the people with whom he lives is not questioned.

The loss of the money remains so far unaccountable.

C.P.R Boats to Touch at Detroit

Detroit, March 18.—It is reported here that the Northern Steamship Company and its ally, the Great Northern Railroad, are not to have the Detroit and Michigan field to themselves this year, as the Canadian Pacific is to be a competitor. It is stated that the plans are practically completed by which the Canadian Pacific's fine steamer, Manitoba, which was built for the roads, Lake Superior traffic before th eline was built north of that lake, will be a Detroit visitor this summer, and it is believed the Canadian Pacific will put a fleet of boats on the Mackinac route eventually.

Niagara Aerial Tramway

Niagara Falls, N.Y., March 18.—Attorney Pound of Lockport, for the proposed Aerial railway over the Niagara River, is satisfied that the New York State authorities will not permit a landing to be made in the park reservation, and the company has acquired rights just below the reservation limits. Mr. Pound to-day received word from the State Department, Ottawa, that the Canadian Government was satisfied with the project, but required the usual rights of customs supervision. The company has agreed to this.

HID HIS GOODS IN THE HAY.

Simon Goldtaub Failed to Defraud the Insurance Company.

Winnipeg, March 19.—Simon Goldtaub, merchant, of Plum Coulee, was burned out last week, and put in his claim to insurance companies for the loss of his stock. Insurance people were suspicious and engaged detectives, who found large quantities of goods from Goldtaub's store carefully packed away in a stable and covered with hay. Goldtaub is now in jail.

THE GIBBS MURDER TRIAL.

Confessions of Both Prisoners Used Against Them.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 19.—The trial of the Robinsons was resumed this morning. Police Superintendent Bull testified to the confession made by Sadie to him at police headquarters, and swore positively that no threats or promises had been made to cause her to confess. The confession was then submitted and read to the jury. It related with hideous detail the story of the murder, and during the reading Clarence's face became ghastly pale, while Sadie sank lower in her chair and riveted her eyes upon the judge. The confession states that Clarence fired all three shots, while he in his statement charges Sadie with firing the third and fatal shot. When recess was taken at noon Superintendent Bull was under cross-examination, but all efforts to shake his testimony were fruitless.

A Joke Results in Murder.

New Orleans, March 18.—A negro shot two brothers named Pettingim to-day killing one and fatally wounding the other. In a spirit of fun Frank Pattingim threw down a few chips or splinters on the negro's head from the second story of a factory where he was employed. The negro looked up and applied a vile epithet to the boys and made threats. The boys went down stairs to punish him for his insolence. When they reached the sidewalk the negro drew a revolver and began firing, hitting Frank in the left breast, killing him almost instantly, and shooting Harry in the breast near the right arm. The negro was arrested.

THE HYAMS MURDER CASE.

Important Testimony at the Preliminary Hearing.

DEFENCE WILL AWAIT THE TRIAL.

Undertaker Humphrey Describes the Injuries to the Head of Young Wells—The Head Had Been Crushed by the Weight Falling on the Side, But There Was a Punctured Wound Over the Eye

TORONTO, March 19—Yesterday afternoon preliminary examination of the Hyams' twins, charged with the murder of Wm. C. Wells, was resumed before Police Magistrate Denison. The prisoners are as indifferent as ever and chatted and laughed with counsel pending the opening of the case.

The Crown will not call Mrs. Harry P. Hyams, the sister of the alleged murdered man, at the preliminary examination at all events. Neither have the defence any intention of submitting testimony until the case comes on for trial.

The Crown showed the theory upon which it is proceeding yesterday, when it called Undertaker Humphrey. It will endeavor to prove that deceased was struck a blow over the eye, which knocked him senseless, and then that the weight was dropped upon the side of his head. The wounds are of such a nature that they must have been occasioned by two distinct blows coming from opposite directions.

County Crown Attorney Curry appeared for the prosecution. There was the same imposing array of counsel for the defence, W. G. Murdock, E. F. B. Johnston, T. W. Horn, and, associated with them Francis L. Wellman and W. W. Gooch, the New York attorneys. Mr Morrison Renshaw is present representing The New York World.

The first witness called, Sailmaker John Thompson, gave important testimony. The defence has claimed all along that the hook now on the rope attached to the weight in the shaft at the Colborne-street warehouse is not the one that was there when the tragedy occurred. Thompson, however, identified the hook as the one he had spliced on the rope for the Hyams brothers on Dec. 28, 1892. The tragedy occurred one month later on Jan. 16, 1893. Witness also testified that he cut out the little piece in the weight produced, in order to get the hook in. The date of the splicing was fixed by an account from Rice Lewis & Son, where the hook was purchased. In answer to Mr. Johnston, witness stated that he could not fix the time when he did the work, but he only purchased the one hook in the fall of 1892. Considerable amusement was created by the positive way in which Thompson stated that he was a professional splicer, that the work was spliced in a first-class manner, and the job couldn't be improved upon. He don't know how other sailors spliced ropes, but if they did it properly they would do it that way. He had no recollection whether or not there was a hook on the rope before, but he thought there was and that the small weights produced were attached thereto. The prisoners laughed continuously while Thompson was testifying, and their faces develoed into a broad grin when the witness admitted that if there was a Know-Nothing party he might be a member of it.

The witness was positive that the weight could not have come off the hook. "And any man who said it did would be a fool," said Mr. Johnston. "I don't know anything about any other men," said the witness, "I have seen a good many men do a good many foolish things."

Undertaker E. D. Humphrey, who was summoned by telephone to the Hyams warehouse to remove the body of young Wells on Jan. 16, met one of the twins, he couldn't tell which, upon his arrival at the warehouse. He had been told it was Harry Hyams, however. Hyams was in a nervous condition, and his hands were badly cut. He said he got his hand torn in lifting the weight off the elevator—that he had lifted the weight and it slipped out of his hands. The body of deceased was lying on the floor, near the elevator, the weight resting near the shaft. Witness did not touch the body, pending the arrival of Coroner Aikins. The story of the occurrence as he understood it was that Wells had been fixing the elevator and the weight had fallen off and killed him.

Witness then described the injuries to the head. There was a scar over the right eye, which was badly punctured, showing that it had been hit hardly. The head was split open along the top and across the forehead from right to left in star shape. The wounds over the eye and across the forehead he filled with plaster of paris, and sewed up the wound on the back of the head. The wound on the head did not look like a clean cut. Witness thought that the weight had struck deceased on the side of the head and had split open the skull, cracking the bone and forcing out the flesh. He thought the neck was broken, but would not swear positively. If Dr. Caven swore it was broken he was probably right. The defence claim that the neck was broken, and this claim is one of the strongest points they will put forward in support of the weight theory. Witness would not swear, however, that the neck was broken, although he judged it was.

To Mr. Johnston witness stated that the head was flattened out to two-thirds its usual size. The front part looked as if it had been bulged out by the weight falling upon it.

The case will be resumed at 10.30 this morning.

Corner Stone of Garibaldi's Monument

Rome, March 19.—The corner stone of the Garibaldi Monument was placed to-day in the presence of the Ministers, Garibaldi's sons and the municipal authorities. The monument is intended to commemorate the defence of Rome in 1849. It will be completed and unveiled with great pomp next September, on the 25th anniversary of the reunion of Rome with Italy.

Why Spain's Cabinet Resigned.

London, March 19.—A despatch from Madrid to The Pall Mall Gazette says the resignation of the Cabinet arose from a difference of opinion among the Ministers as to the method of proceeding against the newspapers which have attacked the army. Despite the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the procedure under the press law, General Lopez Dominguez, Minister of War, insisted that the Cabinet should issue a decree requiring the offending editors to be tried by court-martial. This was opposed by all the Civil Ministers, and the differences became so pronounced that Premier Sagasta pronounced it impossible for the Cabinet to further exist in harmony. The Ministry, therefore, resigned.

Land Is Good, But Money Is Wanting.

Lake Linden, March 19.—Theophile Roberts, who went to Vernon, Canada, to investigate the proposed new home for the French-Canadians here, has returned. He reports the land as being very good for farming, but further than that he had nothing to say. The Government will give them 80 acres of land free, and the township roads built through the tract. Father Paradis, who was to have been here to-day, will not show up for a month yet, as he is no nearer getting transportation and money than two months ago.

Why Don't You Use Surprise Soap?

IT does away with hard work,—dont boil or scald the clothes nor give them the usual hard rubbing. (See the directions on the wrapper).

It gives the whitest, sweetest, cleanest clothes after the wash.

It prevents wearing and tearing by harsh soaps and hard rubs. Rub lightly with Surprise Soap,—the dirt drops out. Harmless to hands and finest fabrics.

SURPRISE SOAP LASTS LONGEST GOES FARTHEST.
The cheapest Soap to Use. 181 THE ST. CROIX SOAP MF'G. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

TWO CASES OF ALLEGED PLEURO.

An Official Report That Two Canadian Steers Have Been Found Diseased at Antwerp.

Londn, March 19.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir George Baden-Powell, Conservative, asked if the Government had fixed a date for the initiation of measures against Venezuela in the event of her failure to give satisfaction for the arrest and detention of a number of British Guiana policemen.

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, replied that it was impossible to make a statement in regard to the question at the present time, but he declared that the matter would not be dropped without proper preparation was made.

Sir Edward Grey further said that no progress had been made towards resuming diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

Mr. Thomas Waring, Imperialist member for Down County North, asked what truth there was in the report that two ship loads of cattle from Canada that had arrived at Antwerp had been found to be suffering from pleuro-pneumonia.

Sir Edward Grey replied that communications to that effect had been received by the Board of Agriculture.

Sir Edward Grey announced that in consequence of the Government having secured information alleging that as the result of mock trials, or without trial at all, 2500 Armenians had been sentenced to imprisonment and were still confined, representations had been made to the Porte for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and the attending complications.

HARMONY IN THE IRISH PARTY.

Justin McCarthy Says There Is Neither Division Nor Faction in the Party.

London, March 19.—Justin McCarthy presided this evening at the annual Nationalist banquet in London. He said in his speech that there was neither division nor faction in the party; that all were pledged to secure Ireland's autonomy and to nothing else. John Dillon, T. P. O'Connor and others uttered similar sentiments.

MEREDITH & O'BRIEN INSOLVENT.

The Liabilities $100,000—The Estate Will Pay a Fair Amount.

Montreal, March 19.—Yesterday the firm of Meredith & O'Brien filed an abandonment in the Insolvency Court. Mr. A. W. Stevenson being the assignee. The Quebec Bank is the principal creditor for $40,000, and among the others are William McKenzie of Toronto, Burnett & Co., Wilson & Gillespie, G. E. Gault, W. J. Turpentine & Co., Strathy Bros.

The liabilities will be about $100,000, although Mr. Stevenson says it will be some days before a statement can be filed. The estate would pay a fair amount on the dollar.

KILLED BY A TREE.

A Fatal Accident to Richard Fitch of Bethany.

Bethany, March 19.—On Friday, while Richard Fitch and his two brothers-in-law, William and John Sisson, were felling trees, Richard Fitch was struck on the head by a falling tree. He lived for 48 hours.

London Man Hurt at Rome, N.Y.

Rome, N. Y., March 19.—Martin J. Morkin, a cigar maker of London, Ont., jumped from a moving train in Rome to-day. His left hand was run over and crushed and his head badly hurt.

Kalso, B. C., March 18.—The steamer Spokane, belonging to the Columbia & Kotenay Navigation Company, one of the finest steamers on the Kootenay River, was burned to the water's edge this morning. At the time of the fire there was considerable freight on board, part of which was destroyed. The steamer was valued at $15,000, insurance, $5000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. 17d&wly

Collars of fancy edged black ribbon supporting a spray wreath of roses, with ends of ribbons to the waist.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Boy's new sailor suits, consisting of a short jacket and long trousers to be worn with a jersey front or vest.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, P.O., writes:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

Girl's light cotton frocks trimmed with lace beading through which narrow black ribbon is run.

An Open Letter.

During the winter of 1892-93, I was covered with Pimples on my right leg between the knee and ankle, and sought medical advice, but getting no relief I tried a bottle of B.B.B., applying some of it to my leg as well as using it internally, and the disease disappeared within three weeks, and I am thankful to say has never reappeared.

N. MITCHELL, Carman, Man.

Nightgowns having crush collars of open embroidery through which ribbon is drawn and tied.

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but sk your druggist first.

Girl's white nainsook frocks trimmed with double bertha ruffles of pink or blue embroidery

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Sluggish Liver and all Stomach Troubles.

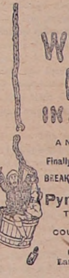
BRISTOL'S PILLS

Are Purely Vegetable, elegantly Sugar-Coated, and do not gripe or sicken.

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Act gently but promptly and thoroughly. "The safest family medicine." All Druggists keep

BRISTOL'S PILLS



THE WEAK LINK IN A LIFE

IS OFTEN A NEGLECTED COLD WHICH DEVELOPS Finally Into Consumption.

BREAK UP A COLD IN TIME BY USING Pyny-Pectoral

THE QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, ETC.

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

THE WARWICKS

Are here. See them at

FOSTER'S!

OPEN TO-NIGHT.

- FINE TAILORING -

We have moved into the Store lately occupied by

MR. MILLS.

OUR NEW . . .

SPRING GOODS

Arriving daily. Inspection solicited.

A. N. REID.

MR. MINOR, Cutter.

BARGAINS!

Do you want 12 bars of good Yellow Soap for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want 2 large bars of good Family Soap and 2 good large Cotton Towels for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want a first-class pair of Scissors, worth from 30c. to 45c.? Come and take your choice for 25c. at
THE FAIR.

Do you want a good Carving Knife and Fork for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR,
FRANK WEEKS MANAGER.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, TUESDAY, MAR. 19.

A CANDID STATEMENT.

We believe in reciprocity for various reasons, because two countries with so many interests in common should be neighbors in the highest and best sense, says the St. Thomas Times. Commercial hostility between us and the United States is a disgraceful state of things. But it is not of our choosing, and we are not to blame for it. The Grit representation of the case is that our Government, while professing to be in favor of reciprocity, are secretly opposed to it, and that even when they take steps that appear to invite it, they use underhanded means of thwarting it. These charges have been denied time and again by individual members of the Government, and by the Cabinet as a whole, but it makes no difference, they are made afresh with a brazen impudence that it would be hard to match on any field of politics except one that is infested by a gang of annexationists who are at heart willing to sell their national birthright at any price, or even give it away outright.

It has been shown over and over that when there have been negotiations looking toward reciprocity, the condition has been uniformly insisted upon that our commerce must be controlled from Washington. There has never been a scheme of the kind, call it by what name you will, commercial union, unrestricted reciprocity, or free trade between Canada and the United States, which did not involve this objectionable feature, and really amount to a surrender of our fiscal interests to the manipulation of a foreign power.

THE HOME MARKET.

Have you found the home market?—Globe.

Read your answer in the trade returns. See the statements of imports of grain, flour, pork, etc. from the United States in 1878 and 1893-4.

Another most important fact in this connection is embodied in the following:

Grit papers say the National Policy between 1881 and 1891 reduced the number of farmers in Canada. Yet the farmers in Canada in 1891 fed 500,000 more Canadian citizens and exported to other countries a much greater value of their products, than they did in 1881. There is no evidence of decay in that kind of agriculture.

Furthermore, it is not true that the trade policy had anything to do with reducing the number of persons engaged in agriculture, the prime causes of which were the lessening of labor caused by the introduction of machinery and the increased demand for labor in other occupations caused by the N. P. See census returns for 1891, as recently published in these columns. With say 200,000 fewer farmers and 700,000 more people engaged in other industries than in 1881, the farmers of Canada must have had, in 1891, that many more mouths in Canada to feed than they had ten years previously. Here, then, has been a vast addition to our home market, in addition to the shutting out of Yankee products by the N.P.

This market the policy of "free trade as it is in England," as it is advocated by Mr. Laurier, would throw open to our neighbors without any compensation.

Are there any farmers in Canada who will vote to share the market which takes the great bulk of their products with competitors who will not reciprocate? We trow not.

The World's Fair jury that gave Dr. Price's Baking Powder the highest award was headed by the Chief Chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

It is amusing, remarks the independent Trade Bulletin, to hear some people advocating a change of Government for the purpose of removing the duty off sugar, when consumers can buy it at 3c to 4c per lb. against 10 to 10½c under Mackenzie's free trade regime.

Mr. Laurier has accepted, provisionally, the Liberal nomination for Saskatchewan, remarks the Montreal Gazette, and now, instead of the crack of that musket, will be heard on the banks of the famed and muddy river the silver voice of the Opposition leader pleading for votes, which, very likely, he won't receive. Saskatchewan is not a constituency of Liberal tradition. Riel was defeated there.

The Grits have always professed to be in favor of the "natural industries" of the country, and yet by their present policy they declare deadly war against the Canadian iron industry. We have in this country all the materials for the production of iron and steel, even nickelplated steel. Will any one tell what a "natural industry" is if the iron industry is not a natural one for this country to prosecute?

There is a good deal of force, says the Toronto Telegram, in what the Conservative papers are saying as to the folly of Canada going from bad to worse at this juncture. Admit, for the sake of argument, that the National Policy is bad, and why should the force of that admission carry Canada into the arms of the Grits, who offer an alternative that is worse? The country knows the worst now, and it ought to be an easy choice between the certainties of experience and the uncertainties of Grit theories. Other countries have been a great deal worse off than Canada, and Canada might be a great deal worse off than it is, if the country changed platforms at this time.

The Canadian farmer's export trade in eggs has not increased rapidly under protection. In 1877 is amounted to 5,025,953 dozen, worth $535,891. In 1893 it had only grown to 6,805,432, worth $868,007.—Hamilton Evening Times.

Thanks for these figures, replies the Spectator. They show that in 1893 Canadian farmers got for their eggs two cents a dozen more than they got in 1877, twenty per cent. more under protection than under the "revenue-tariff" regime. It does not appear that the N.P. quite annihilated the egg industry.

A writer in a Beaverton paper, after decrying the country to the best of his ability, had asked why people left the country and went to the United States. Hon. Clarke Wallace, replying at Beaverton, said it was because of the efforts of just such people. But what were the facts with reference to the emigration to the United States? He would tell them that between 1875 and 1878 the importation of settlers' effects from the United States amounted to $3,000,000, and the exports of the same to the United States amounted to nearly $3,500,000, whereas during the last four years the importation had amounted to $7,300,000, and the exports to only $4,300,000, leaving a balance of $3,000,000 in favor of Canada. The immigration from the United States is increasing at a rapid rate. Our Grit friends are slow to recognize that "the exodus" is now on the right side!

QUERIES.

The Montreal Gazette asks: Will shutting up a Canadian factory and buying the class of goods it produces from a foreigner make you rich?

Will it increase the amount of employment for Canadian citizens?

Will it add to or decrease the exodus?

Will it promote a revival of business?

Will you vote for it?

The fittest survive. That is why Dr. Price's Baking Powder is always kept in every kitchen where it is once used.

That Boy of Yours.

If he is over ten or eleven years of age he will look well in one of Oak Hall's $5 three piece suits. We have a large range at this price, made from desirable tweeds, serges and worsteds. We have them cheaper, too. It is much nicer to see your boy dressed in a well fitting suit, made in a reliable way, than a poor suit that will keep neither shape or appearance.

VICTORIEN SARDOU

The Great Dramatist.

The mobile features of this great man are seen above. Sardou is the great wizard of the stage, clothing his characters in flesh and blood, and making them live. He makes, not mummies, but men and women, as witness the realistic portrayals of Bernhardt,—chiefly the master's thought. When body and brain are weary with work, anything that will drive away the blues must possess a great value, It is the verdict of Sardou that "Vin Mariani," the great tonic-stimulant, possesses this subtle power. This is what the great man says: "'Vin Mariani' is perfect, gives health, drives away the blues, and is of such excellent quality that whoever tastes it might almost desire to be forever debilitated and depressed, thus to have a pretext to drink it." Celebrated men and women, the world over, have spoken similarly of the stimulating, nourishing effects of "Vin Mariani" upon body and brain. A preparation from pure grapes and carefully selected coca leaves, "Vin Mariani" is more tonic than quinine, and yet it never constipates. For the convalescent it is invaluable; for all enfeebled people, it has a magic restorative property. Send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian Agents, and you will receive an album containing the portraits of a large number of celebrated people, who have used "Vin Mariani" with wonderful results, and who speak highly of it.

EFFECT OF THE FRENCH TREATY. WINES AT HALF PRICE.

The Bordeaux Claret Company, established at Montreal in view of the French Treaty, are now offering the Canadian connoisseur beautiful wines at $3.00 and $4.00 per case of 12 large quart bottles. These are equal to any $6.00 and $8.00 wines sold on their label. Every swell hotel and club are now handling them, and they are recommended by the best physicians as being perfectly pure and highly adapted for invalids' use. Address, Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Sure Cure for Asthma.

P. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffman's Asthma Cure," free to any sufferer. He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.
It will tone up your system and restore the appetite.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED THIS SPRING.

The best cure for Debility.

THEY TALK OF AN ELECTION

Knowing Ones in Ottawa Predict a Campaign.

MANITOBA QUESTION UNDECIDED

The Ministers Considering the Bearing of the Various Manitoba School Acts on the Proposed Remedial Order—Pardons and Reprieves Asked for Several Prisoners—Supreme Court Cases and General News Notes From the Capital.

Ottawa, March 18.—The Cabinet was in session for over six hours to-day, and at the close it was again intimated that no official announcement could be made for the present.

It is said to-night that the Ministers were considering the different School Acts of Manitoba as bearing upon the proposed remedial order which will be made.

Despite local talk in favor of a session, the knowing ones insist that an election is more than probable.

Mr. T. C. Robinette of Toronto was in town Saturday and had an interview with the officers of the Department of Justice on behalf of Thomas Williamson of Markham, who is in penitentiary for arson. He also presented a petition for the release of Patrick Lyons, who is serving four years in Kingston for perjury. In regard to the case of Donald Morrison of Toronto, who was two years ago sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for burglary, Mr. Robinette asks for his release on the grounds of ill-health and severity of the sentence, which was imposed by Mr. Justice MacMahon and pleads that this is Morrison's first offence. John D. Hutchison, who was sentenced at Toronto last month to seven years and 30 stripes, for assault, is fearful of stripes, and Mr. Robinette asks to have them remitted. Michael King is serving five years in Central Prison for robbery in Toronto, and the Minister was asked to consent to his transfer to Kingston Penitentiary.

Ward meetings to select delegates to the Liberal-Conservative convention Tuesday night were held Monday evening. In all wards except the Central, there was the greatest harmony. In the Central Ward, which is entitled to 30 delegates, an effort was made to select that number en bloc. Many in the meeting objected on the ground that this action was unconstitutional, but the chairman, Mr. J. P. Fisher ruled the objections out of order. Thereupon, after the meeting adjourned, the minority met, chose 30 other delegates and 60 will present themselves at the convention.

The first case argued before the Supreme Court to-day was Wilson v. the corporation of Elgin, the question for decision being whether or not under the High School Act of 1891 a county council can detach a minor municipality from a High school district, except in a case where a High school is established or discontinued, under section 8 of the act. After hearing counsel for both parties the court gave judgment dismissing the appeal, with costs. Tremear and McDonald for appellants; Glenn for respondents.

Robertson v. the Grand Trunk Railway Company was next taken up. The plaintiff (appellant) in this case sued for the value of a trotting horse, "Harry R.," killed on defendants' railway while being carried from Windsor to St. Catharines, claiming $5000. The railway company relied on a provision of the bill of lading that they would not be liable under any circumstances in case of loss beyond the sum of $100, but the appellant claims that section 246 of the Railway Act of 1888 deprives them of that defence, as it provides that a company cannot be relieved from liability for negligence by any notice, and that Vogel v. Grand Trunk Railway Company (11, S.C.R. 612) holds that the said section applies to a contract. The Ontario courts, with a difference of opinion, held that Vogel's case did not apply, as the re contract did not limit liability as in this case and that the limitations did not contravene the statute. Argument not concluded when the court rose. Moss, Q.C., and Collier for appellant; Osler, Q.C., and Nesbitt for respondents.

Collier v. Wright is the next case on the list.

Justice Burbidge rendered judgment in the Exchequer Court to-day in Queen vs. St. John Gas Light Company. This was a judgment on an application for an order to restrain the Gas Light Company from depositing in the harbor of St. John tar, pitch and ammoniacal water. The judgment restrains the company in the case of tar which the evidence shows to have been deposited. The supplicants are to be free to make another application on a new state of facts.

Chief Justice Davie of British Columbia arrived here to-day. He has come east on private business previous to assuming the duties of his new office.

Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway Company have written the city council urging that a memorial be sent to the Ontario Government to grant a subsidy to an inter-provincial bridge across the Ottawa River from Nepean Point to Hull.

Senator Miller of Nova Scotia, who has been here a few days, in the course of an interview, expresses himself strongly in favor of the union of Newfoundland with Canada. He believes it will be to the mutual advantage of both and will lead to a speedy settlement of the French shore question, as no Imperial Government could resist the united demands of a united Canada.

The Government have received no word from the Home authorities of the reported intention to allow the Canadian Copyright Act.

The C.P.R. express from the Pacific Coast brought two carloads of Chinamen into Ottawa this afternoon. The Oriental visitors remained in their coaches at the depot, and will leave, via Prescott for New York to-morrow, where they will take passage for Havana.

Winnipeg Looks for a Session.

Winnipeg, March 19.—Winnipeg Conservative leaders are convinced there is to be a session, and have announced a postponement of their convention to select a candidate for two months.

CHINESE SUPPLIES CUT OFF.

China Said to Have an Agreement With Russia to Avoid Partition.

New York, March 19.—A Shanghai special says: A terrible disaster has befallen the Chinese troops in Manchuria. Their entire supply of provisions for three months has been captured near Niuch Wang by the Japanese.

Li Hung Chang's negotiations with Japan will be hampered by the ignorance that prevails as to the real designs of Russia, whose movements in the east are being closely watched.

It is reported that the British Mediterranean squadron is coming out to the east.

A despatch to the Central News from Shanghai says: It is reported that China has a secret agreement with Russia whereby the latter is to intervene if Japan insists upon any territorial cession as the price of peace. As China is relying upon this, the result of the peace negotiations is doubtful.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto, March 19.—Flour—Steady, with straight rollers selling at $2.75 to $2.90, Toronto freights.

Bran—Sales are reported at $16, Toronto freights. Small lots are $17 here and shorts at $18.

Wheat—The market is quiet, with little change. Holders are firm, with sales of white at 62 1-2c on the Northern. There is a moderate demand for No. 1 Manitoba hard, with little offering. It is quoted west at 81c to 81 1-2c, and grinding in transit at 83 1-2c.

Barley—Trade is quiet and prices unchanged. No. 1 is quoted at 50c to 51c, No. 2 at 46c, and feed at 43c to 45c.

Oats—The market is easier, with white selling at 34 1-2c to 35c west. Cars on track quoted at 38c.

Peas—There are limited offerings, with prices firm at 59c to 60c outside.

Rye—There is little or nothing offering and prices are firm at 46c outside.

Buckwheat—Trade is quiet, with sales outside at 39c.

WELL PAID SERVICES.

Why Patron Pringle Has a Fondness for the Mowat Government.

Allen Pringle, a Lennox County Patron of Industry, has been pretty active for some time past in trying to persuade his brother Patrons in South Oxford to hold on to Sir Richard Cartwright. A good many of the farmers of Oxford, having become tired of Sir Richard's candidature, insisted that if he was still to be sent to Parliament, some county less than three hundred miles from his own home, in all reason should do its share in carrying the burden. By the last Farmers' Sun, it appears that Mr. Pringle has been liberally dealt with already by the Mowat Government, and his zeal just now to transform the Patron order into a sort of donkey engine for the Liberal party at the next election may be understood very easily. At the great Chicago Exhibition the Mowat Government decided to have a honey exhibit, although just how the Ontario honey interests were to reap any advantages from it was not apparent. No American demand for Canadian honey was created thus, and no Canadians were induced to become greater honey consumers. All the same, that particular exhibit cost the tax-payers of this Province the little figure of $3,170.40. That outlay convinced at least one family, no doubt, there is a good deal more money in the honey business, if rightly worked, than was generally imagined. Patron Pringle received the appointment of Superintendent of that honey show, and tax-payers have now fair reason to know that he did not make a bad thing out of it. He drew, for salary and expenses, $2,289.43, and Miss Pringle, as assistant, received $579.57, or $2,869 for the two of them. A number of the other Superintendents—all friendly, of course, to the present Ontario Government and the Liberal candidates for Ottawa—were about as liberally paid. How much benefit the tax-payers are getting back for these extravagant outlays it puzzles a good many people to find out.

Character in Hosiery.

In the matter of the stocking, which sometimes shows a bit above the boot on windy days when the pavement is wet, the woman's code ordains that the stocking shall be as smooth and snug as well as well-shaped webbing and modern invention in the matter of clasps and buckles can make it. Any right-minded girl, with any sort of rectitude in principle, will fasten her stockings with safety pins before she will let them wrinkle down over her boots. When a woman sees one of her sisters with wrinkled stockings, down goes the barometer of her opinion, If the offender has a husband, the other woman knows he doesn't care for her, and she doesn't blame him any. That her children are not properly fed, that she gives her baby paregoric, that she neglects her household to be running after false gods, societies for the study of Hindustanee or something equally futile, goes without saying. If a girl wears wrinkled stockings there isn't a woman in the world would want her son to marry the girl, because her top drawer is sure to be full of curl paper and always in a mess, the buttons and tapes off her clothes, and, generally speaking, her character and disposition wholly unreliable. She would, if she were married, shut a man's dress shirts into the drawer so as to break the bosoms, she would leave his socks all undarned or stick the rents together with court plaster, let baby sit down on his new silk hat, and never have her sheets and pillow cases numbered and in order.

Reform Meeting at Fergus.

Fergus, Ont., March 19.—The Reformers of Centre Wellington held a political meeting here to-night in the Town Hall. Addresses were delivered by A. Semple, M.P., John Charlton, M.P., and James McMullen, M.P.

Haslam, M.P., to Stand in Vancouver.

Nanaimo, B.C., March 19.—A. Haslam, M.P., will stand in the Conservative interest.

Boyle Denies a Mail Statement.

Dunnville, Ont., March 19.—Mr. Arthur Bolye, M.P. for Monck, who, was stated in Saturday's Toronto Mail as having been appointed to the Customs Collectorship at Niagara Falls, was seen to-day. He denies the appointment.

THE LITTLE BOY WAS SAVED.

A MOTHER'S WORDS.

A grateful and happy mother writes as follows:—

"Lactated Food saved our little boy. We had tried seven different kinds of prepared foods, besides the various ways of giving oat-meal, lime-water, and almost everything else. He was as thin as it was possible for a child to be, and we have since learned that the doctor expected he would die. Another doctor recommended Lactated Food. We hesitated about making a change, as he was so low. We used Lactated Food, however, and it saved his life. He is now two years old, fat and perfectly well."

No other food known to physicians and mothers can do the life-saving work that Lactated Food does from day to day.

SPECIAL MENTION.

—Toronto's civic holiday has been fixed for August 19th.

IF SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

PAIN FROM INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

But one opinion prevails through the world and that is most strongly in favor of Perry Davis PAIN-KILLER, that no other article ever attained so wide spread popularity. 25 cents buys a big bottle.

TRULY ASTONISHING.—Miss Annette N. Moen, Fountain, Minn., says: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's children of a severe and dangerous cold. It was truly astonishing how speedily they found relief after taking this preparation."

SUNLIGHT SOAP

6c THE TWIN BAR
GREAT VALUE
ALL GROCERS

ARE YOU CLEANSED?

WITHOUT CLEANSING THERE IS NO TRUE LIFE.

PURE BLOOD MEANS HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Paine's Celery Compound, the World's Best Spring Medicine, "Makes People Well.

In spring time nature commences to don a fresh attire. She puts on new garments and decks herself with fresh beauties. She throws aside the dull and dead condition of winter with its accumulated impurities, and is infused with a new and vigorous life.

In like manner, at this season should all men and women banish the weights and burdens of impurities with which the system is filled. The blood is filled and clogged with poison and disease; the nerves are weak; the muscles are flabby and relaxed. The whole system is like a disordered house; it requires cleansing, setting in order, that all the machinery may work safely and harmoniously.

Thousands who have been cleansed and made strong by Paine's Celery Compound, willingly support the assertion that this medicine cleanses and rejuvenates the human system in spring time in a way that not no other medicine can do. It gives new life, fresh red blood, vigor and strength to the weak, nervous, rheumatic and dyspeptic, and makes the skin of those suffering from blood diseases as soft and clean as that of a little child.

Mr. D. McMahon, of Peterborough, Ont, thankful for new and fresh blood and renewed health, writes as follows:—

"I have great pleasure in testifying to the fact that Paine's Celery Compound has caused a remarkable change in my condition. I was troubled with a very bad type of Eczema on my face, and in patches over my body for four years; and was under treatment of three doctors at different periods. I have also tried other remedies, but all proved useless. At last I bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and put in Iodide of Potassium as recommended on the label. The one bottle did me so much good that I bought five bottles more, and now am happy to say I am perfectly cured, and completely free from the troublesome disease."

Safe, Sure and Painless.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for—is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations of substitutes.

PRICE'S TOBAC-CURE
A genuine cure for the Tobacco Habit. Kills the craving and "hankering." Tablet form for vest pocket. Thousands of cures.
Guaranteed. $1.00 a box. All druggists.

For sale at L. W. Yeomans & Co's.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Golden Specific.
It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. IT NEVER FAILS
Mothers and Wives, you can save the victims.
BOOK OF PARTICULARS FREE
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO. TORONTO, Ont.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business.

249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

GREAT SALE
—OF—
Brick!

1,500,000 PRESSED BRICK!
1,500,000 PRESSED BRICK!
1,500,000 PRESSED BRICK!

New Process!
New Machinery!
New Kilns!

THE RATHBUN CO'Y.,
BRIDGE STREET.

Actual... Results

are indisputable evidence. We can show what the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE CO. has done for its Policy Holders, and can convince you, if you are open to conviction, that the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE CO. is able to give you

GOOD...
RESULTS

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

DINNER
WARE

You'll need to be as careful in buying dishes as you would if choosing cloth. "Strippled" edge means poor gilding, flown blue, gold line, Royal blue, &c., &c. are names that mean anything or ware of doubtful quality, such as usually goes by the name of "Grocery" crockery.

Imagine a great china store like this, with 50 patterns in dinner sets to pick from, 80 patterns in Tea sets and 60 in Bedroom. We do the trade by our attention to it exclusively. We make this the best place to deal in for dishes.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

The Major Mfg. Co. Limited.
600 Craig St., MONTREAL.

Paper Boxes
FOLDING PAPER BOXES.

Wire Fencing
Galvd. Wire Netting
Iron and Brass Wire Cloth
Green Fly Screen
Foundry Riddles
Grill work in Brass & Iron a Specialty.

R·I·P·A·N·S
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

WANTED—Good General Housekeeper. Apply Box 565. 264dtf

TO LET.

DWELLING in Bellevue Terrace. Apply to MRS. W. H. GRAHAM, house No. 1.

WANTED TO RENT.

A HOUSE within five or ten minutes walk of the market. Possession to be had April 1st. Address P. O. Box 622.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract	One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast	Half a Cake
Sugar	Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water	Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A GOOD SAILING SKIFF—Fast sailer, very safe, roomy, and easy to row. For particulars apply at this office.

268d3t,eod

TENDERS.

TENDERS are hereby asked for the lighting of the Coal Oil Lamps of the City for one year at so much per lamp; the parties tendering to furnish the oil, chimneys and wicks, and state the location of the lamps they propose lighting, with the name of one good surety. Tenders, marked "Tenders for Lighting" to be addressed to the undersigned up to the 21st instant. The Council reserves the right to accept any tender.

A. ROBINSON,
Chairman Water and Gas Committee.
BELLEVILLE, 15th March 1895. [266d3t

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR ACRES on the Front of Sidney with good buildings and plenty of fruit. Also a fine young horse to sell or exchange for a bicycle. F. M. VANBLARICOM, Moira St., West Belleville. 264d6tw1t

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to

MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Street.
Fall plowing all done.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of H. A. Layton, of the City of Belleville, Dry Goods Merchant, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above named Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me for the benefit of his creditors by deed dated 11th March, 1895, and the creditors, are notified to meet at my office, No. 26 Wellington Street East, Toronto, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of MARCH, 1895, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving a statement of his affairs, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

All persons claiming to rank upon the estate of the said Insolvent must file their claims with me on or before the 1st day of May, 1895, after which date I will proceed to distribute the assets thereof, having regard to those claims only of which I shall then have received notice.

E. R. C. CLARKSON,
268d2t Trustee,
26 Wellington Street East.
Toronto, 18th March, 1895.

A FREE GIFT

We are giving to our customers handsome pictures beautifully framed, absolutely free. A coupon given with each purchase. We would ask for your inspection and see what can be procured with no extra outlay.

J. A. ELLIOTT,
GROCER, Front Street.
Telephone 237.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1895, for the privilege of collecting the tolls and revenues of the Bay of Quinte Bridge for the year commencing April 1st, 1895 and ending March 31st, 1896.

Parties tendering will be required to give security for the due performance of the contract, a form of which can be seen and other particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order of the Board.
U. E. THOMPSON,
Sec'y-Treas.
Belleville, March 5th, 1895. 256d2wks

HARP MUSIC!

The Harp in our Window is not

"The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed."

OUR HARP SINGS
—OF SPLENDID VALUE IN—
IRISH TABLE LINENS,
IRISH TOWELS,
IRISH TABLE NAPKINS,
IRISH TABLE D'OYLIES.
All Our Own Importations.

NATHAN JONES.

SHE HAS BACKACHE
Feels sore aches
with muscular Pains, and
has just put on that
Banisher of Backaches
The D&L MENTHOL PLASTER

J. McLACHLAN, Point au Chene, writes: Nothing better for Lame Back and Lumbago than the D. & L. Menthol Plaster.

A. E. MACLEAN writes from Windsor: "The D. & L. Menthol Plaster is curing Sore Backs and Rheumatism at a great rate in this vicinity.

25c. each in air-tight tin box.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,
Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c All work first-class.

254d1m E. J. BURTON.

CORN FRITTERS

Require only the following:

One cup flour; one teaspoonful baking powder; one tablespoonful melted butter; two eggs beaten separately; salt and pepper to suit taste; one can

BENMORE'S SWEET CORN,

Pour corn on flour, mix well, adding other ingredients in order named and drop in boiling fat.

Our extra quality canned goods and vegetables are adapted for all occasions and uses.

-Louis Benmore,-
Telephone 90. Family Grocer
Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

Whisks!

We have just received a fine line of these goods at 10, 15, 20 and 25c. We can't tell you much about them on paper, so drop in and see them at.....

J. S. McKEOWN'S
DRUG STORE,
Opposite Foot Bridge.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

Household Linen!

We are now showing full lines in
Red and White Table Linen,
Red and Green Table Linen,
Loom Dice Tabling,
Cream Damask Tabling,
White Damask Tabling,
Table Napkins—Special Value,
Bordered D'oylies—a large assortment,
Tray Cloths,
Side Board Drapes.
Huck Towels,
Crepe Towels,
Damask Towels, } Tied Fringes,
Turkish Towels,
Bath Mitts,
Roller Towelling,
Glass Towelling,
Butchers' Linen,
Sheetings,
Pillow Cottons,
Tickings, Etc., Etc.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 19, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.
BELLEVILLE, TUESDAY, MAR. 19.

HOW IS YOUR EYESIGHT?

REMEMBER that L. W. YEOMANS & CO., are opticians of long experience, and best results are assured. Eyes tested free of charge.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

CITY AND DISTRICT.

An ice boat was making good time on the bay to-day.

A number of men from the shanties were on the streets to-day.

How long are excavations on Front street allowed to remain open?

Farmers have been tapping their maples, but there is no flow of sap as yet.

Price's Cream Baking Powder has the best standing because it is the best powder.

The Street Surveyor's gang began to open up the gutters on Front st. to-day—not before time.

Mrs. S. Eustace will have her Spring Millinery opening on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. 267d2t

Thos. Hanley, who has the contract for building St. Andrew's church, is getting his materials on the ground.

The eastern and western conductors on the G.T.R. changed some time ago, are on their old routes this week.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

As the warmth of the sun increases, so does the stream of tramps. Five of them sought repose in the cells last night.

A. Dulmage's millinery opening, with all the latest styles and novelties, will take place on Wednesday, the 20th inst. 267d2t

The improvements to the str. North King are not yet completed. A gang of men have been employed all winter on the boat.

Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder imparts to the teeth that pearly whiteness, and preserves the enamel. Price 25c. 262d,t,t,s

The almanac forecasts driving rains for the latter part of this week and cold winds during the rest of the month. April will open with warm, pleasant weather.

Miss Roblin announces the spring opening of the millinery parlors on Bridge street for Wednesday, the 20th inst. All are cordially invited. 267d2t

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

Miss Wrennick, Bleecker avenue, lost a parcel containing a man's shirt and print on Front st. yesterday. The finder will please leave it at the police station.

A meeting of former members of the Knights of Labor organization was held last night at W. Malcolm's and the probability is that the order will be re-established here.

R. Arnott, the lessee of the bay bridge last year, says he will not tender this year. During the very cold weather in February he had to have five men cutting ice around the piers and he says this ate up all his profit.

Drop into Haines & Lockett's to-morrow at the shoe opening and see a display of all the newest styles of boots and low shoes, without being asked to buy anything. Sample pairs will be placed on stands or tables all marked in plain figures. The display will be well worth seeing.

You are too young, no matter what your age, to lose your hair. Save it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, prevents baldness, restores gray and faded hair to its original color, and makes it soft, glossy, and abundant. No toilet is complete without it.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellog's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

Be careful as to the kind of Boots or Shoes you wear. Just as much comfort and a great deal more satisfaction can be got from a neat, close fitting Shoe or Boot as from a loose, ill-fitting one. What you want is a Boot or Shoe the right shape for the foot and the proper thing to do is to go right to Haines & Lockett's and get fitted at the store. The variety is so immense, you must have a queer foot indeed if you can't get just what you want.

Faust.

When Lewis Morrison takes the character of Mephisto, in a certain line he says, He is mine, all mine, body and soul. So it is with a customer that buys one of Gough's men's blue serge suits at $3.75, he exclaims, Your mine, all mine, coat, vest and pants, and only $3.75 at Gough's only.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT.

MR. H. A. MASSEY OFFERS $10,000 TO ALBERT COLLEGE.

Provided a Similar Sum be Raised in This City—An Energetic and no doubt Successful Effort will be Made to Utilize This Grand Offer.

Mr. H. A. Massey has evinced the true spirit of liberality, having signified to the management of Albert College that he would give them $10,000 for new buildings or for the remodeling of those they already occupy, provided a similar sum be raised in the city.

The management has taken the matter in hand in an energetic manner, with the result that the responses have been extremely liberal, so that there is no doubt but that Mr. Massey's liberal gift will be supplemented by a like sum.

Rip.

Mr. M. M. Thompson has a bright terrier dog called "Rip," known by all the small boys in town as a dog that will not take an affront, but figuratively trails the tail of his coat in the dust with a dare-devil sparkle in his eye, as much as to say tread on the tail of my coat if you dare. These pugnacious qualities on the part of Rip keep his master in a certain state of mental "stew," as only when lying calmly in his master's window after having made a night of it, is Mr. Thompson's mind at ease about his favorite.

Now Mack Moon has a dog for which he regularly contributes to the city exchequer, and it would look as if at some recent period Rip's ancestors had yelped disrespect to to the ancestors of Mr. Moon's dog, which he has taken to heart and is determined to wipe it out with blood.

Rip is loyal to his antecedents and his bob-tail bobs in a vicious manner when he meets his old enemy, as he did this morning, when without fear of arrests by the police, bystanders were enabled to "enjoy" the excitement of a genuine dog fight when the two canines met. Mr. Thompson, ever in the alert in the care for his pet, endeavored to part them, when the Moon dog resisted the interference and severely bit Mr. Thompson in the hand, but we are pleased to find that the bite is in no way dangerous.

Kingston is Canny.

On Saturday several conferences were held as to the establishment of a blast furnace here, says the Whig. The civic and Board of Trade committees could not agree with the visitors as to terms. The offer of the representatives of the blast furnace was not accepted, and another proposition which seemed to be fair was made to them and declined. It was intimated that the city would give $100,000 when the blast furnace was completed, and after the manufacture of pig iron was begun, another $100,000 would be given, but the visitors held for $300,000. The company has a blast furnace in Youngstown, Ohio, which is on a site wanted for a railway station and the furnace would be moved here if arrangements could be made. G. E. Hamilton left for Belleville to-day and his brother and Mr. Caulfield remained here.

I. H. Breck thinks the Council should be very careful in dealing with the smelting works company. If the offer of the company was for them to put in $300,000 and then ask the city to guarantee their bonds it would be different.

Perfect purity and unequalled strength are distinctive qualities of Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Remained Till Midnight.

Mr. G. E. Hamilton, one of the blast furnace company who are negotiating for a site here, was shown about the city by several prominent gentlemen yesterday afternoon and evening. Col. Hendrick interested himself in his countryman and helped to make his few hours stay pass pleasantly. Mr. Hamilton is an inveterate sportsman, fishing being his favorite pastime. Although a business man he occupies his leisure moments in making cartoons for "Judge," the New York comic paper. He left on the midnight train to join his brother in Kingston.

May Run to Belleville.

Mr. Ira A. Breck stated this morning that he, although an old man, hopes to see the Kingston Street Railway line extended as far as Belleville. This may be taken as a measure of the comparative enterprise of Belleville and Kingston. There is no talk of running the Belleville Street Railway to this city.—Kingston News.

Don't be jealous, neighbor. Belleville won't talk of extending her Street Railway until she gets one. Moreover, if Belleville were such an unenterprising place as the News' silly scribe implies, Kingston would not be anxious to secure a second railway connection with her.

Election of Officers.

Below are the officers of C. O. O. F. of Plainfield, for the ensuing term:—John McCreary, N.G.; E. O. Platt, Secretary; E. Horton, Ass't Sec.; D. T. Gillespie, P. N.G.; S. Moore, Treas.; S. M. Campbell, L.M.; M. Jones, Conductor; Jno. Howard, Warden; Richard Cole, R.S.N.G.; James Hamilton, L.S.N.G.; Sam'l Hodgen, R.S. V.G.; Wm. Parker, L.S.V.G.; Albert Pitman, I.G. Our Past Noble Grand filled the office with credit to himself and to the Lodge. The order is progressing remarkably well.—E. O. PLATT, Sec'y.

Pastry that is light and dainty, crowns every dinner in homes where Dr. Price's Baking Powder is used.

Another Fire Yesterday.

About 4:15 yesterday afternoon the firemen were called to put out a fire in a double house on Mill st. owned by Major Farley and occupied by Saul Mouck. The blaze started in a partition and was put out with little difficulty. The contents of house were much damaged by smoke and water and on them there was no insurance. The building was damaged to the extent of about $100. No insurance.

Something New.

Haines & Lockett will have a grand shoe opening to-morrow, a sample pair of nearly every kind of spring styles of boots, low shoes and slippers will be displayed on eight handsome show tables. Each shoe will have price marked in plain figures and no one will be asked to buy anything. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to step in and make themselves acquainted with what will be worn in shoes this spring.

Only $12.00.

The $12 Black Worsted Suit Gough is showing this spring is worthy of your attention. To commence with, the material is of a very superior class of French worsted; it is lined with A 1 all wool farmer's satin, and is tailor-made throughout. Of course we have cheaper ones at $8, $9, and $10, but our $12 suit is a beauty, and would cost you $18 any place else. See it—at Gough's only.

Funeral of the Late Mr. Kinch.

The funeral of the late George Kinch took place yesterday afternoon and was largely attended. The service was held in St. John's church and was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bogert. The bearers were Messrs. C. Rainbow, F. Ford, A. Simmons, J. Sharp, R. Appleby and J. Black.

Girls' School Boots.

We have a splendid assortment of girls' boots that will give good wear. Genuine calf button and oil pebble on common sense lasts.—VERMILYEA & SON.

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell Expresses his Thanks to the School Board and the Children.

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 14th March, 1895.

S. A. Moore, Esq., Chairman High and Public School Board, Belleville, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR,—I cannot too warmly thank you and the members of the Board over which your preside, for the honor done me in permitting the pupils of the Belleville High and Public Schools to take part in the demonstration of welcome extended to me by the people of your city on Tuesday last. It was a tribute of esteem which I never shall forget.

I shall regard it as a favor if you will convey to the school children my very sincere appreciation of the part they took. It was a pleasure which I cannot find words to express to see their smiling faces and hear their words of welcome. It reminds me of the happy days of the past when I was also a pupil in the Public Schools of Belleville. Your beautiful city was then but a village and the standard of instruction lower than it is to-day. Let me hope that the pupils of the present may appreciate their advantages, and lay the foundations for lives of usefulness when they begin the struggle of life in earnest.

Wishing them success, and thanking you again, I remain, etc.,

Sincerely yours,
MACKENZIE BOWELL.

ALBERT COLLEGE.

The following letter from the Premier of the Dominion was received by Dr. Dyer and read by him before the students, assembled in the College chapel this morning. The latter evinced their satisfaction at this recognition from Sir Mackenzie Bowell by giving the College "cry" in right good style:

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA,
OTTAWA, March 14th, 1894.

Prof. Dyer, Albert College, Belleville, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR.—I shall feel greatly pleased if you will accept for yourself and staff of teachers my unfeigned thanks for the honor conferred upon me in permitting the students of Albert College to join in the demonstration of welcome tendered me by the citizens of Belleville on Tuesday last. To me, as an old Belleville Boy, it was indeed an honor which, I trust, I fully appreciate. I shall certainly never forget it.

Kindly convey to your students my sincere appreciation of the part they took, as well as my earnest desire for their success in whatever walk in life they may choose. The educational advantages which they enjoy are vastly superior to those which were obtained in Belleville some fifty or sixty years ago, and are calculated to fit them for lives of usefulness and eminence. They should also realize that Canada presents an inviting field to the ambitions of her young men—no privileged class standing in their way—and that in commercial, professional or public life, they may reach the topmost rung of the ladder. The very humblest of them may aspire to the highest position in the land.

Again assuring you of my gratitude and good wishes,

Believe me, &c.,
Sincerely yours,
MACKENZIE BOWELL.

A DEFEAT AND A VICTORY.

Such was the Record of the Irish Curlers in their St. Patrick's Day Matches.

For several years past it has been the custom of the Irish members of the Curling Club to play a match against any other members of the Club who cared to face them. Sometimes the challenge was taken up by the Scotch and sometimes by rinks of mixed nationalities, but so well have the sons of the Green Isle exerted themselves to uphold the national honor that upon one occasion only previous to yesterday had they suffered defeat, and that by a team of All-Comers. Yesterday was another "bad day for Ireland," as the All-Comers once more overcome their Hibernian fellows in the Club; but one stern satisfaction the Irishmen have, namely that the Scotch—who claim to be the originators of the game and Past Masters in the art of playing it—have never won a St. Patrick's day game.

In yesterday's match the ice was hard and keen and there was much excellent play, particularly in the latter part of the game. The wearers of the green started off gaily with a five end, but by steady play the All-Comers, whose Skip, Mr. Thos. Ritchie, played the best game of his life, gradually gained the lead, which they held to the end, winning by 3 shots. Following is the score:

IRISHMEN.	ALL-COMERS.
M. D. Ward	W. Webster
John Bonar	W. W. Pope
Jas. V. Jenkins	H. K. Smith
F. Dolan, skip—13	T. Ritchie, skip—16

The game was for a bag of flour for the caretaker.

Although tired by the afternoon game, the Irishmen accepted a challenge at night from Mr. Ritchie to play another game for a bag of flour for the caretaker. The same rinks could not be got together again, but a good game resulted, and the result was a bad defeat for the challengers. The record is as follows:

IRISHMEN.	ALL-COMERS.
M. M. Wright	H. Smart
M. D. Ward	J. A. McFee
John Bonar	H. K. Smith
F. Dolan, skip—21	T. Ritchie, skip—12

Mr. G. E. Hamilton, of New York, one of the steel works company, was an interested spectator and finally becoming impressed with the idea that, although he had never curled, he ought to be able to play, tried a few stones and made a promising debut as a player in the "roarin' game."

Since it received the highest award at the World's Columbian Exposition the sales of Dr. Price's have exceeded those of all other baking powders.

Died at Kingston.

The deepest sorrow and regret is felt says the Kingston Whig, at the sudden death, yesterday, of W. B. Gordon, one of the members of the year '97, Queen's College. For about six weeks Mr. Gordon had been ill, suffering from asthma and also a slight fever. He was improving, however, and had intended to go home, today, to Lonsdale, between Napanee, and Belleville. Yesterday, however, he had a sudden attack of heart failure and died at 11:30 o'clock.

Mr. Gordon was a good student in every sense of the word and was much liked by all who knew him. He was of a very quiet, unassuming disposition, a conscientious worker and kind and courteous in all his student relationships. He was secretary of his year when in the freshman term. His intention was to take an honor course in honor philosophy before entering divinity hall. He was very ambitious and strong spirited, but a naturally delicate constitution would not stand the strain of work. Of his worth and character his most intimate friends speak in the highest terms.

The funeral took place yesterday at Lonsdale and was attended by a number of his classmates, and associates in the Y.M. C.A.

To Horse Owners.

Mr. Silver will be here on Thursday to purchase horses. A ready market at good prices for those in condition.

WALTER FANNING.

ECCLESIASTICAL PRECEDENCE.

Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, Replies to the Rev. Dr. Carman.

On the day following the banquet to the Premier, it became known that the Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, had declined an invitation, on the ground that a Roman Catholic clergyman having been asked to say grace, whereby the order of precedence contended for by the General Conference of his denomination would be ignored, and on Saturday he published a long letter in the Ontario to that effect.

The following explanation from Mr. Thos. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, was published in the Ontario, and in justice to all concerned and in order to give the matter as wide a circulation as possible, we reproduce Mr. Ritchie's communication herewith:

To the Editor of the ONTARIO.

DEAR SIR:—It is quite contrary to my inclination to be drawn into a newspaper controversy respecting the subject of the Rev. Dr. Carman's letter in Saturday's Ontario. This letter, however, has laid upon me the obligation to publicly explain certain facts relating to the late banquet in honor of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, though without at all imposing upon me the duty of dealing with the general question of ecclesiastical precedence and preferences, which is the subject of his letter. The occasion of that letter is the Rev. Monsignor Farrelly being asked to say grace at the banquet, and it is with this incident alone I have to do.

As the reverend doctor seems to have had quite a misconception of the matter, it is to be regretted that he did not seek an explanation from me personally. Had he done so, I am quite certain he would have been perfectly satisfied that no offence was either committed or intended by that incident, as he implies there was, and that of a most serious character, when he says, "Protestant Christianity ought not willingly and silently to submit to insult and the insult of the Methodist Church in my own city." Neither, again, would he have in effect asserted that "many" seats of honor were allotted to members of the Reform party either by right or subtlety," for no political distinctions whatever were recognized in arranging the banquet, which, by the way, was not a civic function, as he erroneously conceives, but one entirely under the auspices and management of the Board of Trade. The civic function was that held in the afternoon. At the banquet the chair was occupied by myself by virtue of my office, and the vice-chair by Mr. J. G. Frost as Vice-President of the Board of Trade. The other vice-chairs by three other gentlemen solely because they are prominent and active members of the Board. The banquet then, let it be understood, was wholly an affair of the Belleville Board of Trade from beginning to end. The only official invitations issued were those to the members of the Dominion and Ontario cabinets and a number of prominent public men throughout the Dominion, outside the city, and to residents in the city, only to His Worship the Mayor and the United States Consul.

No official invitations were sent to any clergymen, those of them who honored us with their presence either bought their tickets or had them presented to them as a personal compliment from individual members of the Board of trade. This being the case, the Council of the Board of Trade had no cognizance of any clergymen about to be present at the banquet. But anticipating the religious service of grace before meat, I took upon myself, as I had authority to do in virtue of my position, but without any request or suggestion from any person inside or outside the Board, to inquire what ministers of religion would likely be present. The first names which suggested themselves to me were the Rev. Canon Burke and the Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, and these not in any way on account of ecclesiastical pre-eminence but simply as the oldest men. I found that the first had expressed his regrets to the gentleman who sent him an invitation that he would be unable to be there. Afterwards, casually meeting the Rev. Monseigneur Farrelly on the street, and learning from him that he was going to try to be at the banquet, I expressed a hope that he would be able to be there, and that if present, I would take the liberty of calling upon him to say grace. The Rev. Dr. Carman's name did not occur to me up to this time, for I had no idea whatever of the subject of ecclesiastical precedence, but my simple thought was of it being a courteous thing to ask the clergyman who was the oldest man to officiate. When spoken to about the matter afterwards, I, having acted on one ground, refused to recede and act upon another. I may be permitted to say here, in justice to Monsignor Farrelly, that when I spoke to him he instantly replied to me, in substance saying, "Mr. Ritchie, you had really better not call upon me. Other clergymen will be present, and there may be ill feeling aroused among some people in town were I to be asked to say grace, as there has foolishly been, I understand, formerly on some similar occasions. I had rather you would pass me by, for the sake of pleasantness and harmony among our citizens."

Thus it will be distinctly understood that upon my shoulders alone must rest the whole responsibility. Yours truly,

THOS. RITCHIE.

Sixty-two more biscuit can be made with a pound can of Dr. Price's Baking Powder than with any other kind.

A Machinists' Association.

Mr. John Reed, of Stratford, organizer for the International Machinists' Association, is in the city endeavoring to organize an Association here. A meeting was held last evening at the Hastings House, but owing to the short notice there was not a large attendance. Another meeting will be held on Wednesday evening. The Association is doubly protective, guarding the interests of the mechanic and, through their monthly journal, notifying employers of dead beats. There is every probability of an Association being formed in this city.

A New Grocery Business.

Mr. T. J. Benson will in a few days open a grocery in the Cronk block, two doors north of this office, under the firm name of T. J. Benson & Co. Mr. Benson, who is well known in the city and surrounding district, has had several years' experience in this line of business, and is thoroughly conversant with its every phase. He will carry nothing but the very best goods, which will be sold at the lowest living profit. He expects to be ready for business by Saturday next.

Nervous People

And those who are all tired out and have that tired feeling or sick headache can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25c.

Interesting to Mothers.

Just now mothers are on the look-out for something neat and nobby for their boys to wear, and before making their purchases it will be interesting to them to take a look through Gough's stock. We are showing a very pretty two-piece suit for $1.25, but we think our three-piece suit at $2.50 is a gem. We feel quite proud of this suit. See it—at Gough's only.

In Reply to Oft Repeated Questions.

It may be well to state, Scott's Emulsion acts as a food as well as a medicine, building up the wasted tissues and restoring perfect health after wasting fever.

FRANK LEAKE
Oshawa, Ont.

Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with [illegible] pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." MRS. G. A. LEAKE, Oshawa, Ontario.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels. 25c.

A Visitor From Revelstoke.

Mrs. Ernest McLean, of Revelstoke, B.C., arrived home in Belleville this evening after nearly a year's absence. Her numerous friends in Belleville will be delighted to have her sojourn here for a time. Dr. McLean did not accompany Mrs. McLean; having built up a large and lucrative practice in the Kootenay District, he found it inconvenient to leave home for such a length of time. Mrs. McLean will be domiciled at Hotel Quinte with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hamilton. Just here a few words descriptive of Revelstoke, B.C., would not be inopportune. These few remarks are condensed from a lengthy description found in a copy of the Saturday Night, of Winnipeg. The name of Revelstoke is already well known throughout the mining world as being the supply point of the famous Kootenay mineral country. Its history has been replete with stirring incidents. It was named after Lord Revelstoke, head of the famous banking house, Baring Bros., London, Eng., which firm loaned the money for that section of the C.P.R. The town is situated on the Columbia River, which is navigable, a fine steamer, the "Lytton," plying on its waters. It is the only entrance to the Kootenay mining district and the direct gateway to the Big Bend gold field. It is a thriving town with every prospect of being a great commercial centre in the not far distant future.

Mr. Holdich, of the School of Mines, says, "There has already been discovered within a radius of fifty miles of this place almost every known mineral, including gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, platinum, asbestos and mica." So that Revelstoke is "the future metropolis of a fabulously rich mining district." It is a wide-awake western town. The climate is healthy, its mildness being wonderfully beneficial to persons with a tendency to lung diseases. The land is rich black loam, while wild fruits and flowers abound. Revelstoke boasts of three churches, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist, and the adherents of the Anglican church are contemplating the erection of a place of worship. There is also a fine school building with graded classes. There are seven hotels and stores conducted by energetic business men. It is a customs port of entry. There is also a large bonded warehouse. Revelstoke also has a first-class telephone system connecting all the stores, hotels, station and leading private residences. The question of lighting the town with electricity is being discussed. It has also one of the best papers in the interior, "The Kootenay Mail." Messrs. C. B. Hume & Co., general merchants, do a large business which amounted to $50,000 last year. Revelstoke can be no more judged than Belleville, as seen from the windows of a passing train, as the town proper is a quarter of a mile from the C.P.R. station." This is a short article on Revelstoke, and the half has not been told.

Palates always agree that the lightest biscuit are made with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

PERSONAL.

Officer Hayes is off duty through illness.

Mr. N. B. Falkiner goes to Toronto this evening.

President Cleveland was 58 years of age yesterday.

Mr. J. B. Silcox, of Brighton, was in town to-day.

Mr. H. K. Smith, Game Warden, went to Coe Hill this morning.

Mr. Walter W. Mills has passed his matriculation examination in medicine at Trinity University, Toronto.

W. J. McCamon left last evening as a delegate to the Grand Council of the Chosen Friends, now in session at Toronto.

Mr. John Kinch, of Kingston, who has been in the city attending the funeral of his brother, returned home last night.

Jos. Ferguson, Stirling; F. W. Williams, Jas. Gibson and J. R. C. Dobbs, Kingston; E. Bottum, Bobcaygeon, are guests at the Huffman.

A. Summers, Guelph; T. Burns, London; R. R. Casement and Rev. D. Wishart, Madoc; D. H. Spencer and R. Benson, Picton; John Ostrom and Thos. O'Brien, Toronto; Wm. Clark, Smith's Falls; Geo. W. Wright, Deseronto; Chas. R. Young, Tweed; H. E. Graff, Brighton; W. H. Meagher, Napanee; C. S. Forrest, Waterloo; Peter Pomery, Trenton; A. T. Donald, Burnbrae, were registered at the Anglo to-day.

W. H. Dean, J. Johnston, J. E. B. Littlejohn, Wm. Cauldfield, John B. Laidlaw, G. A. Gormully, Toronto; R. Coleman, P. F. McCullough, Henry New, Wm. White and A. E. Garrett, Hamilton; John Scott, Galt; C. Hutchison, Waterloo; Jas. Dean, Liverpool; Charles Gyde, C. J. Gabler and J. A. Laidlaw, Montreal; C. J. Boldrick and Morden Bird, Stirling; Geo. E. Maybee, Napanee; T.A. O'Rouke and M.B. Morrison, Trenton, are guests at the Quinte.

At the Tabernacle.

Last evening under the auspices of the Tabernacle Epworth League, a debate was given: the subjet of which was "Resolved that money is doing more good for the world than mind" (affirmative.) The affirmative was ably supported by Messrs. C. C. Otten, J. Wellwood and D. A. Brown, while the negative was supported by Mr. O. McCurdy, Mr. W. E. Paquin and Mr. Walters. Many interesting points were brought out by both sides, which showed that there had been some hard study, considering the short time for preparation. The judges, Rev. Mr. Roberts, Mr. Dimond and Miss Phelps, decided in favor of the negative, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Miss A. Bosely occupied the chair.

Spring...
...Opening!
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1895.

OUR Showrooms will be opened for the season on Wednesday, the 20th of March, when we will exhibit Pattern Millinery and Mantles, with other seasonable and fashionable Goods.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

CURED OF ASTHMA.

HOW A YOUNG LADY IN TORONTO WAS RESTORED TO HEALTH.

She Suffered for Years from this Distressing Complaint and on Occasions was Confined to her Room for Weeks—Her Father Tells How She Was Cured.

From Brockville Recorder.

Mr. Reuben Barber, architect of the city of Toronto, at one time a resident of Merrickville, has been visiting old friends and relatives in and around the village recently. While chatting with the RECORDER correspondent, the recent wonderful cures in the vicinity through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came up, when Mr. Barber said he had an experience in his own family quite as remarkable. Asked if he would give the particulars, Mr. Barber said that some seven years ago while living in Mount Forest, his daughter took a severe cold which developed into asthma. At first she would be confined to her room for days and to see her struggling for breath one would think she could not possibly live an hour. As she grew older the asthmatic spasms became more frequent and of longer duration. Sometimes she would be unable to leave her room for weeks, and then she would rally and be better for a short time. After we moved to Toronto she was put under the care of one of the best doctors in the city. At first his treatment seemed to help her, but after a few months she became as bad as ever and the medicine did not appear to do her the slightest good. We had now fully made up our minds that the trouble was incurable. We had read so much of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, that we determined to give them a trial, really looking upon them as a sort of forlorn hope. My daughter began taking the pills and continued the treatment for about six months, when she found herself entirely free from the distressing disease. Seven months have now passed since she took the last box, and she has never had the slightest spasm or return of the trouble. "She is now the picture of health," says Mr. Barber, and we give the entire credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and lose no opportunity of sounding the praises of this great medicine." These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions, against which the public is cautioned.

SPORTING TALK.

The heavy weights Jake Kilrain and Steve O'Donnell, Corbett's sparring partner, fought an eight round draw at Boston last night.

The Belleville and Mutes hockey teams will play a friendly game on the rink this evening, commencing at eight o'clock. This will likely be the last game of the season.

Now that hockey is about ended for this season those of a sporting ilk are turning to other amusements. The Ramblers' bicycle club will likely meet in a few days for organization, as Laurie Lockett, the Secretary, has received a communication from the C. W. A. Board, asking him to send in the names of our delegates to the annual meeting on April 12th. If the club has a membership of over fifty they will have fifty votes at the meeting. It is important that all who intend joining should do so as early as possible after organization that the club may have the above number of votes. All the local wheelmen are in favor of Peterborough getting the annual meet this season, but they will have to do something more, as strong representations will be made from the west in favor of Waterloo.

Belleville's New Street Railway.

The under ground system, which the Electric Street Railway Co. proposes to build, it is hoped will work successfully, but it will not be in it with the Pants which Gough, the Wonderful Cheap man, sells for $1.00 add $1.25. The $1.25 pants particularly—they are lined throughout—will wear like iron, and only cost $1.25, at Gough's only.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for rheumatism and neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75cts. Sold by all druggists

The Weather.

The gale blew itself out last night and today we have fine weather. Last night's lowest was 10; at 8 a.m., 22; at noon 40.

PROBABILITIES.

Fine weather; stationary or a little higher temperature.

A PALE FACE comes from poor blood. Your blood needs to be enriched and vitalized. For this there's nothing in the world so thoroughly effective as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Children who are weak, thin, pale, and puny are made strong, plump, rosy, and robust by the "Discovery." It's especially adapted to them, too, from its pleasant taste. It's an appetizing, restorative tonic which builds up needed flesh and strength.

In every blood-taint or disorder, if it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—I will say that I used the "Medical Discovery" for my little girl, and she is entirely well. I cannot praise your medicines too highly. You may rest assured that you will always have my support.

Henry Leeatter

Postmaster of Aldon, Perry Co., Tenn.

Millinery
Opening

Sinclair &
Ostrom's

Millinery Show Rooms will be open to the public on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20,

And following days.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit our show rooms on the above date.

SINCLAIR & OSTROM,

P. S.—The Clearance Sale still continues.

SAMPLES OF
SITUATIONS!
SECURED

BY O. B. C. GRADUATES.

From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st., soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE 27th YEAR.

W. B. ROBINSON,
J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A. } Principals. { For 18 Years

Changed Daily. TUESDAY, March 19.

WE THOUGHT

Last fall when we received 60 Half-chests of that 30c. Tea, that it would last us until May the 1st, but it's all gone, and Saturday last 5 Half-chests more came to hand. It certainly does please our customers right along, and that is what we claim for it—try it.

Strouds.

BICYCLES
. . . SOME GOOD VALUES IN
SECOND-HAND WHEELS.
- At Cash Prices. -

Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
New Rapid, $60.00,
Psycho, $30.
Altain, $55.00,

We are getting bargains like
. . . this daily. . .

G. F. SMITH & CO'Y.

STUDENTS!
. . Are in attendance at . .
-BELLEVILLE-
BUSINESS COLLEGE.

From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and from all parts of Ontario.

...STUDENTS....

From seven different business colleges are in attendance at BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

It is the largest, most substantial, and best equipped business college in Canada.

BELLEVILLE Business College......
ROBERT BOGLE,
Principal and Proprietor.

QUALITY Is the
Test of CHEAPNESS!

For smoked meats, rich, mild and mellow, no finer in the Dominion is to be had anywhere than those cured by your

CITY PORK PACKER.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Mild Hams.
McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Matchless Breakfast Bacon.
McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Rolled Bacon.

When buying from your grocer, ask for McGuiness' meats, and be sure you get no other.

McGuiness.

SALT AND PEPPER DUSTERS.

We have bought at a bargain about 350 Satin finished China Salt and Pepper Cups worth 25c. each, that we are selling at 10cts each. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

UNBREAKBLE SLATES.

We have just received in stock a large lot of unbreakable Slates. They are the nicest thing of the kind to buy for the children. Prices are same as common slates:—5, 7, and 10c. each.

MEN'S BRACES.

I job lot of 50 doz. Men's Braces worth from 30c. to 60c., all going at 25c. for a few days, at

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

Bitter . . .
. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE
GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store,
Caldwell Building.

- STAMMERING -
Stuttering and all other impediments
PERMANENTLY CURED
to a distinct articulation.
Our System is Strictly Educational.
No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.
The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.
Formerly The Linton Institute.
Jan. 9 95, d&wly.

Great Fire Sale!
—OF—
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, CHINAWARE!

A portion of my stock which was stored in the second flat, including Teas, Spices, Soaps, Canned Goods, Woodenware, Etc., and received more or less damage by smoke and water at the recent fire, will be cleared out at FIRE PRICES! Call and inspect. All are bargains.

C. G. ROW,
Front Street, ... Belleville.
(Next to Jas. Wallace's.)
Bargains in Fresh Fish.

Daily Intelligencer.

Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? It is not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. Is it worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for its frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

Skirts in godet style of heavy black cashmere-finished gros grain.

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken. They cure Constipation and Sick Headache

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Large fancy crepe stone buttons in plain and moire effects.

How to Cure Dyspepsia.

DYSPEPSIA arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from it, 99 times in 100.

Collars of ribbon where rosettes and flowers alternate.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Brodchitis etc.

Nainsook underwear trimmed with eyelet embroidery.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Chiffon and flower collars in light contrasting colors.

Plain Facts.

As a prompt, pleasant and perfect cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, influenza and all throat and lung troubles, Norway Pine Syrup is the best remedy known.

Natural wool nightgowns for the late "spell."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT Settlers Trains
TO MANITOBA
—AND THE—
. North-West .
SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF
"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"
S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent,
Belleville.

NO-TO-BAC!
Guaranteed to Cure Tobacco habit in every form.
At the PHARMACY,
D. M. WATERS.

CHEAP
CHEAPER
CHEAPEST
Ordered Clothing!

Spring Stock complete,
Suits at Bottom Prices,
Special drive in Pantings,
Goods bought here cut free.

GEO. R. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Next John McKeown.

Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

Intelligencer Printing & Publishing Co'y,
(LIMITED.)
JAMIESON, President. | J. W. LONDON, Secretary.

THE Treasurer is the only person authorized to receive money for the Company, or to grant receipts for the same.

All Bills, Notes, Cheques and other documents binding on the Company, will require the signature of the President, in addition to that of the Treasurer.

THE INTELLIGENCER is printed and published by the INTELLIGENCER Printing and Publishing Company, (Limited by James C. Jamieson, resident in Belleville, at their Office, Front Street south of Hotel St.

Now First Published—All Rights Reserved.

I knew Charles Backerton Salemaker fairly intimately. He was a young man, mild-eyed, fair-haired, good-tempered, and—before he went on the staff of Home Happiness—conscientious. He was fond of describing himself as a good all-round journalist. I was one of the people who saw him last before his unfortunate and mysterious disappearance; and, as far as anyone can know why he disappeared, I know it.

I think the trouble really began when Home Happiness, an excellent magazine, supplied a long-felt want. The very first number supplied it fully; after that first number hardly anybody seemed to want any more. The streets of London were filled with crowds of people who were doing without the last issue of Home Happiness, and not minding it. Wherever the English language—or any other language—was spoken, there were earnest men and women who had never heard of the magazine, and did not even want to hear of it. And yet the editor was a man of talent. When hardly anybody bought his second number, he sent round a paragraph to the other papers to the effect that their esteemed contemporary, Home Happiness, was rapidly securing the first place among weekly journals of the domestic class. It is true that the other papers never inserted that paragraph, not considering it to be altogether funny enough, but still the thing showed enterprise. Then again, when the third number did not sell quite so well as the second, he advertised Home Happiness at all of the railroad stations as "A success unprecedented in the history of journalism!" Some people called this also enterprise, and some called it something shorter. And finally the editor did a very clever thing when he secured, at a moderate salary, the services of Charles Backerton Salemaker. Salemaker loved work; he worked willingly, and he was—at one time, at any rate—a conscientious man.

The paper started its first number with great profusion. In return for his salary, Salemaker was asked to write only a column a week, a column entitled "Politics for Papa." I know that he was uneasy about this, thinking and saying that he was afraid he was not really doing enough for the money he received. However, he did the column well. Any liberal or any conservative who read it would have found nothing with which it was possible to disagree. Salemaker said it was written from an independent standpoint. Subsequently prices were cut down; journalists fell off the staff of that paper like leaves before the blast, and their work was assigned to Salemaker without increase of salary.

When the art critic went it was Salemaker who was appointed to write that delightful column, "Through the Picture Galleries." "And this," he said to me, "gives me great pleasure, for I have never had it practically recognized

SALEMAKER LOVED WORK.

that I know something about art." I could understand that, and told him so. I do not think he was quite so pleased when he was given a third column to do every week, because the third column was called "Notes for the Nursery." "However," he said, "one can always read up a subject." He bought two second-hand medical works on the treatment of children and quoted them alternately. The two medical works were diametrically opposed to each other on several important points, and in consequence there was a little trouble. He also invented a new game for infants, to be played with wax matches, and the editor got a furious post card saying that if the author of "Notes for the Nursery" had the feelings of a mother she would never have advocated a game which must lead to phosphorus poisoning and incendiarism in the end. Salemaker said that he would be more careful in future, and the editor—to show that he still had confidence in him—gave him two more columns to write every week.

I met him in the street a fortnight afterwards, and he was not looking quite as enthusiastic as usual. "Well," I said, "how's the paper, and have you got the feelings of a mother yet?"

"The paper is beginning to turn the corner," he said. It'll do very well in time. Of course there is none of the silly extravagance that there was at first. The staff has been very much reduced."

"Then who does the work?"

"Well, I write eight columns for every number myself now, and the editor does not want to be tied down to one subject. Besides the paper is practically turning the corner now."

I advised him not to overwork himself, and he hurried away to the office; I thought he seemed paler and thinner than he used to be.

That night, after dinner, I was alone in my chambers, when suddenly Salemaker arrived.

"It's a terrible business!" he exclaimed, as he came in at the door. He did not look himself. He seemed indignant and distraught. He was wearing his hat very much on the back of his head. I gently removed his hat, made him sit down, gave him something to smoke, and asked him what was the matter.

"It's a perfectly terrible business. I've just come from the office. I wanted to consult you," he said, rather incoherently.

"I see," I said. "The success unprecedented in the history of journalism is going to stop—going to put up its poor, unhappy shutters."

"Nothing of the kind. The paper is now, as a matter of fact, definitely turning the corner."

"Do you know," I asked, "that you've already told me that twice to-day?"

He sighed.

"Have I?" he said drearily. "Very likely. I've got into the habit of saying it whenever I hear the paper mentioned. Let me tell you what's happened. We've got a column in the paper called 'The Height of Fashion,' a column for women, you understand."

"Quite so."

"Well, it used to be written by a lady journalist, a Miss Catling. It was one of the most popular features of the paper. Now the editor, on the plea of economy, has turned her off, or, rather, asked her to write gratuitously. She says she won't work for nothing, and she doesn't care. She says she shall go and be a new woman, and write an improper novel. You can see she's cut up about it."

"Well," I said, "I'm sure your sympathy with her does you credit, and if the editor discontinues the most popular feature, it may retard the progress of the paper, but after all—"

"Stop!" he said irritably, "that isn't it at all. 'The Height of Fashion' is to come out every week as usual, but the scandalous—the absurd—I may say the unspeakable thing about it is that I've got to write it." He laughed bitterly. "I, Charles Backerton Salemaker—moi qui vous parle—have got to write a fashion article for women. Think of it! Picture it!"

"Why don't you protest?"

"Protest? What else do you think I've been doing at the office except protesting? Heaven knows I don't mind work. I give them plenty for their money. I write the politics, the art and the nursery notes, and other things besides, and I've never complained. I told you that I did eight columns a week. That was a lie. I wrote eleven then, and I have just had two more put onto me. 'The Height of Fashion' makes the thirteenth. I lied to you be-

"IT'S A TERRIBLE BUSINESS."

cause I was ashamed to say how much I did. I had high principles once, but Home Happiness has about done for them. You see, publishers won't send us books for review—say they've never heard of us. Theatre managers won't send us tickets. What's the consequence? I review books I've never read, and criticise plays I've never seen; I always notice them favorably, and so I've never been found out. Last night I wrote an obituary of a man who isn't dead, and some 'Genuine Experiences of a Detective,' which I never was. But that was honesty itself compared with what the editor wants now. Besides," he added, more quietly and reflectively, "it will be a very difficult thing to write that article without being bowled out."

I said that the subject was probably much easier than was generally supposed. I had known some girls who appeared to be singularly, impressively stupid, and yet they thoroughly understood fashions.

"Ah, yes," he said, it is not so much a question of brains as a question of instinct. All women have the instinct. You think the subject easy? I'll guarantee you don't even understand the elements of it, the mere question of structure, letting alone ornamentation. Here's a thing that may happen any day, and I've seen it myself: The top half of a woman's dress has two rows of buttons and button holes; one row is genuine, practical and works; the other row is pure 'fake,' just put on out of exuberance. Can you tell me which is which? No, you can't, and I can't, but a girl of twelve could without looking. Then there are dresses which can never be put on at all—at least, one would say so if there wasn't a woman inside them. How did the woman get there? The only possible explanation is that she was melted down, poured in through the collar and allowed to set. I say that it is the only possible explanation, but I am perfectly well aware that it is not the right one. And you can't tell me the right one. I don't know and can't find out the bare elements of the subject."

"Then why didn't you tell the editor so?"

"I did," said the Salemaker, pacing excitedly up and down the room. "He's a married man, and has got two sisters into the bargain to my certain knowledge. He lives in the atmosphere of it. He would only have to leave the women in a room together and nature would do the rest. They would begin to talk clothes, and he could have his clerk at the keyhole to take it all down in shorthand. That would give him something to go upon. As for me I have not got one living female relation. However, he wouldn't hear of doing it himself. He said he had enough to do already. He told me that a good all-round journalist could write any article on anything."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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We should try through life to make friends. Enemies will make themselves.

For Throat Troubles.

Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

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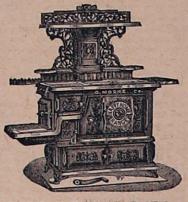

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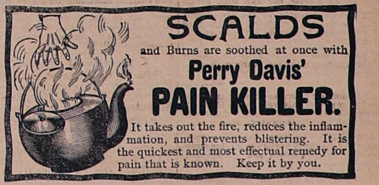

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The Daily Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20 1895. NO. 269

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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Railway Time Tables

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Trains arrive at and depart from Belleville Station as follows:

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	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.

GOING WEST.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.

Going East.	(Arrive.)
Mail	4:30 p.m.
Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

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The Hatter and Furnisher,
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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors pronounced my case hopeless. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured, and I believe it saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

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Daily Intelligencer.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Division on Appointment of County Officers

PATRONS VOTE WITH GOVERNMENT

Their Plank Is Elective Officials and Failing This Let the Government Appoint the Registrars, Etc.—A Motion on the Question Defeated by 33 Hardy's Ten Jurors Bill.

Toronto, March 20.—On the question of the appointment of county officials Sir Oliver Mowat, with the help of the Patron party, secured a majority of 33. The subject was brought up by Dr. Meacham, who moved this amendment to the motion that the House resolve into Committee of Supply:

"That in the opinion of this House the present mode of appointing registrars of fees and other county officials is unsatisfactory, and should be changed, and that the appointment of the said officials, whose salaries are paid in full or mainly by the counties by which they are appointed, should not be vested in the Executive of the Province, but in the people of the locality through their municipal bodies."

The amendment formed a text for a debate, which occupied the attention of the House for over two hours, the debate being conducted vigorously on all sides.

Mr. Meacham contended that under the present system the country was called upon to pay large salaries to party hacks, whose sole qualification was that they had served the Government and made a business of their politics.

Sir Oliver Mowat replied that the amendment was brought forward at a most inconvenient time, as it did not admit of an amendment following. That all appointments should be vested in the County Councils meant a great change, and one that should not be made without much care and caution. He accused the Opposition of having brought the motion as a party dodge. The Conservatives, he said, had no hope that they would be able to make provincial appointments, therefore they were anxious to abolish them.

Mr. Whitney characterized the Premier as an old Tory, who did not like the idea of losing control of an army of office-holders, who, at general election times, were broadcast over the land as political heelers, doing election work for the Government.

Mr. McNichol, on behalf of the Patrons, said his party wanted all officials elected, and announced that they would vote against the amendment.

Messrs. Biggar, Dryden, Marter, Matheson and several others also spoke upon the question, and then a division was taken, with this result: Yeas 23, nays 56; majority for the Government 33. There was no cross voting; the Patrons voted solid with the Government, with the exception of Mr. Gamey, who shirked the vote, and the two P.P.A. members registered with the Opposition.

Mr. Hardy's bill, allowing ten jurors in civil cases to give a verdict, was read a second time. In moving for the second reading, the Commissioner of Crown Lands expressed surprise that difficulties had not arisen in the past of so striking a character as to cause a change before now. It very often happened, he said, that a disagreement of a jury worked against the ends of justice, and furthermore it was contrary to the very general rule that the majority shall govern. Under the new arrangement, the majority would be so preponderating as to be overwhelming in character.

Mr. Whitney, for his part, would have welcomed the abolition altogether of juries in civil cases. The provisions of the new bill, he was afraid, would not result in unmixed good. Had the gentlemen who introduced the bill considered the effect which this change would have on the trial of cases against municipal corporations, which were increasing in number and which formed a serious outlook for many corporations? It struck him that the proposed change would not be in the interests of the greater number in such cases. Besides, if the question was to resolve into a less number than the whole number, where was the magic of 12 jurors? If five-sixths of the jury were to decide the case, why not have six jurors, and let five out of the six decide, thus lessening the expense of litigation and the onerous burden cast upon the men who had to discharge jury duty?

Mr. Hardy's bill providing for the payment of jurors when detained over Sunday, and also that in the case of jurors not residing in the county town and who are informed by the judge that their attendance will not be required for several days, and they are at liberty to go home, their per diem allowance shall not be deducted for a period not exceeding two days, was read a second time.

Sir Oliver's bill respecting convictions under municipal bylaws was also read a second time. The bill provides that no conviction made under a municipal bylaw passed in pursuance of any act of this Legislature shall be deemed invalid or be quashed for want of proper proof of such bylaw before the convicting justice, but upon any application to quash such conviction the court to which the application is made may, in its discretion, dispense with proof of the bylaw or may allow the same to be proved before it by affidavit or by the production of a copy duly certified.

The Attorney-General's bill providing that when any expression of time occurs in any act of the Ontario Legislature or in any legal instrument the time referred to shall be held to be eastern standard time also passed the second reading.

The House went into committee on and reported Mr. Hardy's bill respecting road allowances in the Rainy River survey.

Hon. Mr. Dryden introduced two bills respecting the Department of Agriculture and to amend the Agriculture and Arts Act, consolidating and revising the law relating to matters under the control of the Agriculture Department. The act abolishes the Agriculture and Arts Association, except to declare that they are to hold their property in trust until Jan. 1, 1896, for the public uses of the province, at the end of which time they are to come under the control of the department. Under the act the copying of the pedigree books, etc., is transferred to the department. It is believed that Secretary Wade will be appointed by the Government to continue this work.

Mr. Marter introduced a bill providing that in all disputes or claims to which municipal corporations are parties an official arbitrator shall determine the issue. The arbitrator is to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and must be a barrister of at least 10 years' standing at the Ontario bar. The arbitrator is to have the power of the judges of the High Court, and an appeal from his decision would be only in the Court of Appeal. The remuneration of the arbitrator is fixed at $15 per day, each of the parties to contribute half, unless otherwise decided by the arbitrator. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill amending the Municipal Act so as to exempt ice storage houses from taxation.

A bill to amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies was introduced by Mr. German, to enable gas and water companies to issue additional stock as preference stock under their act.

Among the private bills introduced were these: To consolidate the debt of Toronto Junction, Mr. St. John; to provide for the division of the Township of York, Mr. Richardson; respecting the town of North Toronto, Mr. St. John; respecting the Township of York, Mr. Richardson.

The House was in Committee of Supply during the whole of the evening session, when good headway was made with the estimates. Immediately upon the Speaker taking the chair, Sir Oliver arose and with a smile of satisfaction announced that Dr. Baxter had been returned as the member for Haldimand. The announcement was received with both Government and Opposition applause.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the question of the further maintenance of Government House met yesterday morning and elected the Premier to the chair. Sir Oliver explained his scheme for the sale of the present building for say $300,000, the erection of a smaller structure in Queen's Park at a cost of $150,000, and the funding of the balance, devoting the interest to maintenance, and he was requested to place himself in communication with the Dominion Government for the purpose of ascertaining how they will look upon the proposed arrangement. Messrs. McNish and Howland were appointed a sub-committee to work up details in connection with the subject.

The Public Accounts Committee yesterday settled down to business in real earnest. The system of purchasing meat for the public institutions was the subject which engaged their attention, and Provincial Cattle-buyer Hunter was severely cross-examined by the new Opposition critic, Col. Matheson. Mr. Hunter said that he bought between $59,000 and $60,000 worth of cattle every year in the open market as cheaply as anyone else, and he defended the system of buying cattle on the hoof and killing according to the present system as more economical and satisfactory in every way than a system by which tenders would be called for and contracts made for a supply of dressed meat. He asserted that he never concerned himself with the politics of any one from whom he bought, but pressed by Col. Matheson he admitted that he had taken an active part in opposing the election of Mr. Crawford in West Toronto and added that he did not think enough of his position nor of $1000 a year to let it prevent him doing as he chose.

The report of the Fees Commission was placed in the hands of members last evening. The report is very voluminous, covering nearly 800 pages; but the findings of the commissioners are summarized by themselves as follows:

1. No change should be made in appointing the officers by handing over the choice to local authorities.
2. The fee system should be continued as to all ministerial offices, e.g., registrars of deeds, clerks and registrars of courts, sheriffs and bailiffs.
3. Salaries should be paid to all judicial or quasi-judicial officers, e.g., local masters, county attorneys, and (for convenience) clerks of the peace (as a conjoint office).
4. The expenses connected with clerical and other assistance in the offices should be systematized so that uniformity and not diversity may characterize the service.
5. A limit should be placed upon the receipts of fee-paid officers, to be fixed by the Legislature, having regard to the just mean between scanty and excessive compensation.

These results are responsive to all the matters with which the commissioners are directly charged; incidental suggestions have been made on germane or collateral subjects in the course of the report, which are not here specifically enumerated.

The report is signed by J. A. Boyd, J. B. Robinson, John I. Hobson, Thomas Brooks, J. J. Mason.

THE HYAMS CASE.

Continuation of the Preliminary Enquiry.

Toronto, March 20.—Evidence of the most damaging character was submitted by the Crown yesterday at the trial of Harry P. and Dallas T. Hyams, charged with the murder of William C. Wells in the Colborne-street warehouse of the prisoners on Jan. 16, 1893. The accused appeared cheerful when they entered the dock at 10.30 a.m. Before they left it at 5 p.m., their confidence had entirely departed, and they looked haggard and careworn. Half a dozen expert witnesses were called by the Crown, who swore positively that they could not imagine a condition of things in the elevator shaft whereby the weight could have slipped off, and they gave cogent reasons for their opinions.

The defence has claimed all along that the hook on the weight had been changed since the accident. The man who spliced the hook into the rope was put in the box, and it was proven that it was the same hook as is now there, and that the change was made on Dec. 28, 1892, just 19 days before the fatality.

The similarity between the Hendershott murder case and the charge against the twins was adverted to three or four times. The counsel for the defence in the Hendershott case abandoned their original theory that the victim was killed by the falling tree and fell back on the branches. It is likely, however, the defence in this case will stick to the explanation given by Harry P. Hyams, that the weight shipped off the rope, since it was off the rope when the first parties to be summoned to the warehouse after the occurrence arrived there.

Mr. T. W. Horn of counsel for the defence offered to be formally committed for contempt for declining to testify as to the negotiations entered into by the Hyams brothers to secure the insurance money from Martha Wells after the tragedy, but the Magistrate reserved his decision until the conclusion of the Crown's case.

An important fact which developed was that a day or two after the tragedy Dallas P. Hyams commenced negotiations with the New York Life to have $25,000 insurance placed on his life. This, the Crown claims, was done to make the company less anxious to investigate the circumstances of the alleged accident.

There was the same array of counsel for the defence present when the enquiry was resumed.

$3000 BLAZE AT BEAVERTON.

The Biggest Block in the Village Burned to the Ground.

Beaverton, Ont., March 19.—This morning a fire broke out in the "Iron Block" belonging to A. Hamilton, nearly the whole block being consumed.

The losses and insurances are:

	Loss.	Insurance.
D. McRae, livery	$600	$600
J. Birchard, carriages	250	250
G. Williamson, harness	200	200
J. Cameron, building	1000	none
A. Hamilton, grocer	600	none
G. M. McEwan	100	none
Mrs. McDonald	200	none

Oshawa, March 19.—Henry Carswell, Town Treasurer for the past thirty years, died suddenly of apoplexy last night.

He was a native of London, England, and came to Canada with his parents in 1835, and settled in Toronto, afterwards coming to Oshawa in 1846. Deceased was a brother of the temperance lecturer, Edward Carswell.

A REMEDIAL ORDER MADE.

Greenway Called Upon to Remove the Grievances.

THE ELECTIONS PREDICTED IN MAY

The Remedial Order to Be Forwarded to Lieutenant-Governor Schultz This Afternoon—It Calls Upon the Greenway Government to Restore to the Catholics the Privileges of Which They Were Deprived.

Ottawa, March 20.—The mail train for Winnipeg leaves here at 1.45 in the afternoon, and it is possible that to-morrow's westbound train will carry a package addressed to Lieutenant-Governor Shultz containing the remedial order of the Governor in Council on the Manitoba school question. This order, in effect, as stated on Monday, acknowledges that the Catholics of Manitoba have a grievance, and calls upon the Government, of which Mr. Greenway is the head, to supplement the legislation of 1890 by a statute or statutes restoring to the Catholics the privileges of which they were unjustly deprived by the Reform Government of Manitoba.

It transpires that after yesterday's meeting of the Privy Council a sub-committee, consisting of Hon. Messrs. Foster, Angers and Montague, met to draft the precise terms of the proposed remedial order, based on Sir Charles Tupper's report. This sub-committee were at work last evening and again this morning, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon the Cabinet again met and agreed upon the exact terms of the order. This will be signed by His Excellency to-night, and will be sent forward to Winnipeg to-morrow.

Now that a conclusion has been reached on this question, the next point that arises is as to whether or not there is to be a session of Parliament or dissolution. If your correspondent were a betting man he would wager that there would be a general election. Interested politicians may set it down as a sure thing that polling will take place about the end of May. Parliament is prorogued until next Monday, and possibly the next proclamation will be one announcing dissolution. Some authorities, however, say there may be no announcement of dissolution until it is seen what action the Manitoba Government takes upon the order just made.

ORANGE M.P.'S SPEAK.

Remedial Legislation Discussed at the Eastern Orange Grand Lodge.

Gananoque, Ont., March 20.—The annual convention of the Orange Grand Lodge of Eastern Ontario was held here to-day. The Grand Master addressed the meeting, and in the course of his address referred to the Manitoba school matter, and expressed the opinion that the matter should be left to the people of Manitoba to deal with, and deprecated interference with the province in matters provincial. The subject was brought to a climax by Mr. Clark, P.G.M., of Ottawa, in his speech. He said that there were several members of parliament present who had not stated their views or how they would vote if the Government granted remedial legislation to Manitoba.

Mr. Bell, ex-M.P. for Addington, then came forward and said if elected he would vote against any interference with Manitoba. Mr. George Taylor, M.P. for South Leeds, said that two months ago he advised his leaders that he would certainly oppose any intereference with Manitoba.

Major Hughes then said he was sorry his speech had not been more plain, but that he would certainly oppose any interference with Manitoba.

BERGIN OUSTED IN CONVENTION.

Cornwall Conservatives Nominate R. A. Pringle—Bergin's Alleged Speech.

Cornwall, Ont., March 19.—(G. N. W. special.)—The largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held in the County of Stormont, was held at the village of Newington to-day. One hundred and eighty-six delegates were present. Mr. Joseph Kerr moved Dr. Bergin as a candidate. Robert A. Pringle was also named. Col. Bredin stated that he had been a warm supporter and friend of Dr. Bergin's since 1876, and that the same friendly feeling still, and would, exist, but there was a strong feeling that in order to unite the party another candidate had to be brought forward. If that feeling did not exist, the delegates could say so by their ballots. Dr. Bergin said he had a duty to perform before leaving Parliament, and he had already procured from the United States Government a reduction in the tariff on horses, barley and coal and that he was still in communication with an agent of the United States Government to bring about a further reduction in the American tariff, which would benefit the farmers. He further stated that no person would be more disappointed than Sir Mackenzie Bowell if he did not receive the nomination.

Mr. Pringle followed, leaving everything in the hands of the delegates.

A ballot was then taken and resulted as follows: R. A. Pringle, 103; Dr. Bergin, 83. Mr. Pringle stated that he would not give his assent at the present time, but would reserve same until the meeting to be called to ratify the nomination.

OTTAWA CONSERVATIVES.

Taylor McVeity and H. Robillard Their Two Candidates

Ottawa, March 20.—At 1 o'clock this morning the Liberal-Conservative convention concluded its labors, the nominees being Taylor McVeity and H. Robillard, M.P. There were 174 votes in convention, and on the first ballot stood: McVeity 90, Champagne 53, Sir James Grant 16, R. G. Code 12, Robillard 2. Second and third ballots were invalid, Mr. Robillard having more than the number required for choice, but too many votes were cast. On the last vote the figures were: Robillard 98, Champagne 72.

Masson Nominated a Second Time

Owen Sound, Ont., March 20.—The second Conservative convention of the north riding of Grey, met here yesterday to select a candidate. The meeting was long and much recrimination was indulged in. Mr. James Masson, M.P., the nominee of the first convention, who accepted on condition that there was no session of Parliament before an election, was not present. A ballot was called for, the vote standing Masson 49, W. A. McClean 42.

West Bruce Reformers.

Kincardine, Ont., March 20.—The Liberals of West Bruce met in convention yesterday to select a candidate. Peter McKenzie of Kinloss was the nominee. James Rowand, Liberal, is the present member.

Scriver for Huntingdon.

Huntingdon, Que., March 20.—The Liberals of Huntingdon met in convention yesterday. Julius Scriver, M.P., will once more be the candidate. He has represented this constituency since 1869.

Declares Hon N. C. Wallace Will Resign

L'Evenement, Quebec, of Monday publishes a despatch from Toronto, stating that Hon. N. C. Wallace has informed one of his Orangist friends that he will resign if the Government interferes in the school question.

Why Don't You Use Surprise Soap?

IT does away with hard work,—dont boil or scald the clothes nor give them the usual hard rubbing. (See the directions on the wrapper).

It gives the whitest, sweetest, cleanest clothes after the wash.

It prevents wearing and tearing by harsh soaps and hard rubs. Rub lightly with Surprise Soap,—the dirt drops out. Harmless to hands and finest fabrics.

SURPRISE SOAP LASTS LONGEST GOES FARTHEST.
The cheapest Soap to Use. 181 THE ST. CROIX SOAP MF'G. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

East Durham Patrons

Millbrook, Ont., March 19.—The Patrons of East Durham met here to-day and selected Mr. Samuel Grandy for their standard-bearer.

The Hamilton Times says that Mr. Samuel Barker has decided to contest Hamilton in the Conservative interest.

DR. BAXTER ELECTED.

Patron Senn Buried Under a Solid Majority of 282.

Cayuga, Ont., March 19.—Dr. Baxter was victorious in the by-election held today, defeating Patron Senn by a majority of 282.

The following are the returns, majorities only being given in each case: Dr. Baxter, Cayuga 134, Township of North Cayuga 96, Township of Oneida 8, Township of Rainfram 92, Township of Walpole 78. Total, 408.

John Senn—Caledonia 2, Hagersville 18, Township of Dunn 92, Township of Seneca 10, Township of South Cayuga 4. Total, 126.

Majority for Dr. Baxter 282.

Dr. Baxter has sat in the Local House continuously since 1867, and sustained his first defeat in the election of June last. The returns were:

Senn	1693
Baxter	1678
Majority for Senn	15

In the previous election, held in June, 1890, Dr. Baxter defeated E. E. Sheppard by a majority of 333. In the election of '86 Baxter's majority was 265. Dr. Baxter occupied the position of Speaker during the Parliament of '87-'91.

WENT DOWN WITH 420 SOULS.

The Missing Spanish Warship Found a Wreck Near Couil.

Cadiz, March 20.—The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII., which has been cruising in the Mediterranean in search of the missing warship Reina Regente, arrived here this morning. She found the Reina Regente at Bajo Accitunos, near Couil, where she had sunk. Only about 18 inches of her masts were visible above the surface of the water. The Alfonso XII. has returned to the scene of the wreck with a company of divers. The news brought by the Alfonso XII. has created a profound feeling of sorrow here.

From the best information obtainable here it is regarded as probable that all on board of the Reina Regente were lost. Not a single survivor has been reported as having arrived at any port, nor has a single body been found that could be identified as that of one of the officers or crew of the lost ship.

The Alfonso XII. is taking divers and diving appliances for the purpose of removing the bodies from the sunken ship and examining the condition of the vessel, with a view of ascertaining the possibilities of raising her. Until something further is heard from the Alfonso XII., nothing can be definitely known, but all hands were undoubtedly lost.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto, March 20.—Flour — Quiet, with straight rollers selling at $2.75 to $2.90, Toronto freights.

Bran—The market is a little weaker. Sales reported at $16 on track. Toronto shorts quiet at $18.

Wheat—The market is quiet, with little change. Holders are firm, with sales of white at 62 1-2c on the Northern. There is a moderate demand for No. 1 Manitoba hard, with little offering. It is quoted west at 81c to 81 1-2c, and grinding in transit at 83 1-2c.

Barley—Trade is quiet and prices unchanged. No. 1 is quoted at 50c. No. 2 at 46c and feed at 43c to 45c.

Oats—The market is steady, with white selling at 34 1-2c to 35c west. Cars on track quoted at 39c.

Peas—There are limited offerings, with prices firm at 59c to 60c outside.

Rye—There is little or nothing offering and prices are firm at 46c outside.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. 17d&wly

Collars of fancy edged black ribbon supporting a spray wreath of roses, with ends of ribbons to the waist.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Boy's new sailor suits, consisting of a short jacket and long trousers to be worn with a jersey front or vest.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, P.O., writes:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

Girl's light cotton frocks trimmed with lace beading through which narrow black ribbon is run.

An Open Letter.

During the winter of 1892-93, I was covered with Pimples on my right leg between the knee and ankle, and sought medical advice, but getting no relief I tried a bottle of B.B.B., applying some of it to my leg as well as using it internally, and the disease disappeared within three weeks, and I am thankful to say has never reappeared.

N. MITCHELL, Carman, Man.

Nightgowns having crush collars of open embroidery through which ribbon is drawn and tied.

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

Girl's white nainsook frocks trimmed with double bertha ruffles of pink or blue embroidery

GREAT SALE
—OF—
Brick!

1,500,000 PRESSED BRICK!
1,500,000 PRESSED BRICK!
1,500,000 PRESSED BRICK!

New Process!
New Machinery!
New Kilns!

THE RATHBUN CO'Y.,
BRIDGE STREET.

Actual . . . Results

are indisputable evidence. We can show what the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE CO. has done for its Policy Holders, and can convince you, if you are open to conviction, that the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE CO. is able to give you

GOOD . . .
RESULTS

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

- FINE TAILORING -

We have moved into the Store lately occupied by

MR. MILLS.

OUR NEW . . .
SPRING GOODS
Arriving daily. Inspection solicited.

A. N. REID.
MR. MINOR, Cutter.

BARGAINS!

Do you want 12 bars of good Yellow Soap for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want 2 large bars of good Family Soap and 2 good large Cotton Towels for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want a first-class pair of Scissors, worth from 30c. to 45c.? Come and take your choice for 25c. at
THE FAIR.

Do you want a good Carving Knife and Fork for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR,
FRANK WEEKS MANAGER.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. *Send for pamphlet. Free.*

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 20.

GOING NORTH.

Mr. John Caskey, the Conservative candidate for North Hastings, will go on a trip to the northern townships this week. We have no doubt that Mr. Caskey, who has often canvassed that part of the County on behalf of others, will get a hearty reception, now that he is working in his own behalf, from his old friends, and will win many new friends in his tour.

QUERY.

Does Free Trade lessen taxation?

That is the great test question, as to which the Grits try to deceive the people. In 1893 the taxation in Canada was $5.91 per head of the population and in Great Britain $9.47, or $3.56 per head greater in Free Trade Britain than in Protected Canada.

Will our people vote for higher taxation under the name of Free Trade?

SIAMESE TWINS.

"Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar" is an old saying which might well be modernized into "Scratch a Patron (leader) and you will find a Grit." In a recent issue we said:

> In this Province we find that the Patrons and the Grits are in alliance against the Conservatives, in the constituencies named herewith, the former having nominated candidates whom the latter will support, namely: East Hastings, North Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Frontenac, South Leeds, North Lanark, South Lanark, Carleton, Glengarry, West York, East York and Prescott.
>
> We also find that, in return for the abstention of the Grits, as above stated, the Patrons have not nominated candidates in any of the following constituencies, which are at present represented by Grits: Addington, Russell, West Ontario, North York and Peel.

Since the above was written the Patrons have nominated a candidate in Russell, but to the list first above given we have to add Haldimand, South Essex, South Simcoe, North Simcoe, North Wellington, North Grey.

To the second list there is this formidable addition: Kent, North Simcoe, Cardwell, Welland, South Oxford, Norfolk North, Lincoln, North Brant and South Brant.

If these facts do not mean that Mallory, Haycock & Co. have entered into an alliance with the Grits, then men's acts have no significance.

ALBERT COLLEGE.

The munificent offer of Mr. H. A. Massey of Toronto, the well-known philanthropist, which was announced exclusively in these columns yesterday, must give great satisfaction to every friend of the institution and to every citizen of Belleville who desires to see means adopted for adding to the solid, permanent progress of the city.

Mr. Massey's offer is that he will give $10,000 for the erection of new or the enlargement of the existing College buildings, provided that an equal amount is paid by other persons for that purpose.

That the needs of the College are great is shown by the statement of its requirements that is given in another column, and the further fact that there is pressing necessity for the enlargement of the campus, in the interest of physical culture.

The manner in which the appeal has so far been responded to, leaves no doubt that the terms of Mr. Massey's offer will be complied with, and that within a short time. Let us hope that the sum asked for may be largely exceeded and that not only may the buildings be enlarged and improved, but that the amount which is necessary to meet all other requirements may be contributed.

It is the duty of the residents of Belleville to be liberal in behalf of Albert College, not only as a matter of self-interest in increasing the attendance at the institution and the consequent receipts from it, but as a matter of pride in making Belleville's College second to none.

Principal Dyer has proved his capacity by largely increasing the attendance at Albert and Alexandra Colleges. He has an excellent staff of instructors, and as these can be added to as occasion requires, there need not be any fear of overtaxing them. Rather let us encourage them by coming to their aid in making the College what they desire it to be.

ARE THEY TRUE TO THEIR PROMISES?

Clause 7 of the platform of the Patrons of Industry, as adopted by the Grand Association of that order, reads as follows:

> A system of civil service reform that will give each county power to appoint or elect all county officials paid by them except county Judges.

Mr. James M. Farley is one of the most prominent members of the Patrons order in this part of the country, but how does he live up to the principles professed by the organization? By advocating the appointment of all county officers, except the Judges, by the counties?

Not unless the urging and pushing of his own appointment to the vacant office of Deputy Sheriff by the Grit Government of Ontario be living up to the "plank" above quoted.

More than that, Mr. Farley has had Mr. Haycock, the leader of the Patrons in the Legislature, urging the appointment of the genial James, who, in case he should get the appointment, will bid a long adieu to the Patrons, become a docile Grit office-holder, and laugh at the dupes whose influence placed him there. "Election by the County?" Mr. Patron Farley will no doubt say to himself; "Not any! That's all right to advocate for others; but when it comes to my own case, with a good fat office in prospect, let principle go to the winds; appointment by my Grit friends is good enough for me. Let others face the ordeal of the County Councils."

And what of Leader Haycock? Will not he have to furnish an equivalent for the favors he begs from Sir Oliver—also in opposition to his party's platform?

Let thinking men turn these facts over in their minds without prejudice, and they cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that the Patron leaders have made of a professedly non-partizan organization a mere auxiliary to the Grit machine.

Wisely did Mr. N. Vermilyea describe them when he uttered his famous saying, "A Grit is a Grit, Patron or no Patron."

Of course we have no objection to the appointment of Mr. Farley, other than his violation of principle at the dictate of self-interest, as he would no doubt make a highly efficient officer.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

SHIPPING MOLASSES IN BULK.

It Comes in the Same Tanks in Which Kerosene Has Been Carried.

Almost all the molasses which comes from Cuba to the United States is brought in the same tanks in steamships that are used to carry petroleum as a return cargo. The ships' tanks are about sixteen feet deep and have a neck seven feet deep. They are pumped full of oil at Brooklyn or Philadelphia, then taken to Havana, and the oil is pumped out into the tanks of the refining plants there. Molasses is brought from the interior of the island in huge hogsheads, which are emptied into storage tanks. A suction pump drawing about 10,000 gallons an hour fills each ship's tanks to within about two feet of the top, that amount of space being required for the expansion of the molasses. It might be supposed that the petroleum would have a bad effect upon the molasses, but it has been shown that the contrary is the case, and as nearly one-half the importation is made into rum and the balance refined into sugar, a little oil is not of much account. The tanks are cleaned after the molasses has been pumped out by turning in a powerful steam jet, which washes down the sides and liquefies what ever molasses may be left in the bottom of the tank, and the suction pump finishes the work.

A cargo of molasses, which formerly required ten or twelve days, can now be unloaded in forty-eight hours, while the difference in cost of handling, to say nothing of the saving of time, amount to a large sum.

The first attempt at handling molasses in bulk was made by the brig Novelty in 1877. She was fitted with a lining and her whole hold was used without partitions. She made several trips between Matanzas and Boston, but was not successful as a dividend earner. Since the present system of dividing a vessel's hold into tanks was devised and put in practice on steamers the profits of the trade and steamship companies have largely increased.—Albany Express.

Writing by Telegraph.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the Electricity Building during the World's Fair was the new writing telegraph called by the inventor the telautograph. In March it was announced by the gentlemen interested that the telautograph was completed and ready for the public; in fact the instruments were sent to Jackson Park and operated successfully during the period of the Fair, but the inventor himself was not satisfied with the machines and wished to still further improve them. A considerable number of the instruments had been made, but the manufacture was stopped to await the result of these later experiments, and now the announcement is made that a greatly improved instrument has been produced. The strings attached to the transmitting pencil, that caused some difficulty in writing, have been replaced by small rigid steel rods that have no tendency to pull the pencil away from the writer, who can now write with the greatest ease, and the pencil may be dropped upon the paper at any part of the writing field. The switching arrangement in the transmitter has also been much changed and improved. But the most radical improvement is in the receiver. The outside appearance of this instrument has not been changed, as the same cover fits over both the new and old receiver; but the interior arrangement has been almost entirely replaced. The motor that was used to shift the paper and drive the mechanism, and made such an unpleasant humming noise, has been done away with, and the great number of adjusting points that added much to the complication of the old machine and required much expert attendance, have been reduced to one. The mechanism is also much simpler and the cost of production will be probably a third less than formerly. As a result of these improvements the writing speed of the telautograph has been greatly increased, and in actual test forty-two words per minute have been written against thirty-five, which was formerly the record. This is much faster than the majority of business men can write, and, so far as speed is concerned, there is nothing more to be desired.

Are We Well-Mannered?

I suppose no one of us likes to be told that we are not well-mannered. Yet, what one of us is free from all charge of misconduct? I do not refer to those lapses from etiquette which are the result of ignorance of those unwritten rules of society which every community makes for itself, but to a disregard of those social laws which have their foundation in character. And, after all, how many of the much sneered at ordinances which politeness lays upon us are really founded on deep and noble principles? Courtesy is but the expression of kindness. Table manners are much transgressed, not simply by eating with the knife and drinking from the saucer, not be offending the taste, but by wounding the heart by sarcastic and contemptuous remarks thoughtlessly uttered, and quite as often, by indifference and inattention. One may say that the heart should not be wounded so easily, but if the heart be hardened so that it do not feel wounds, it will soon become too hard to feel and express sympathy.—Mrs. Lyman Abbott.

MR. MASSEY'S MUNIFICENCE.

ITS CONDITION WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE COMPLIED WITH.

A Successful Canvass Now Being Made—What the College Authorities Propose—An Enlightened Self-Interest Impels us to be Liberal to the College—It is Worth $40,000 Per Year to Belleville and Will be Made of Still Greater Value in a Pecuniary Sense.

For eight and thirty years the structure crowning the northern hill of our city has been one of the best known institutions of Belleville. Not only is it a permanent mark of our material and intellectual progress, but very many of our professional, commercial and industrial leaders have been, at some period of their lives, enrolled among its members. The history of our city is therefore interwoven with the story of the rise and development of Albert College.

The Methodists of Canada have planted and fostered many institutions for the secondary and higher education of youth, early leading in the multiplication of such advantages when seminaries of learning were few and difficult of access. Of the numerous Canadian Colleges springing from this broad desire for the diffusion of knowledge, Albert College has been one of the most prosperous and most patronized, owing its success in some measure to its advantageous location in Belleville.

On the retirement of its first principal, J. H. Johnson, M.A., the management was entrusted to Prof. Carman, since well known from the Pacific to the Atlantic as the devoted and efficient General Superintendent of the great Methodist body of Canada. Under his control the school advanced to the rank and functions of a University, and as such sent forth a respectable array of graduates, numbering among its alumni many now holding places of dignity, responsibility and importance. When Dr. Carman was called by the unanimous desire of his church to assume another sphere of trust and administration, the Rev. J. R. Jaques was selected to direct the interests of the College. During his administration the union of the various Methodist bodies was effected, and the consolidation of Methodism led to the affiliation of Albert with Victoria University. Subsequently Dr. Jaques became the head of a University in the United States, and the Rev. Wm. Pirritte Dyer, M. A., became President of Albert College.

At the present time Albert College may be considered as holding in the Methodist educational enterprise of Canada the place held by the great endowed public schools of England in the educational system of Great Britain. It aims at imparting the culture and intellectual expansion necessary for a useful university or professional career, and at the same time affords excellent means for acquiring the knowledge and theories of business life and industrial advancement. To these advantages are joined facilities for a thorough musical education and a superior course of instruction in drawing, designing and painting, and in these last named departments the College has won a well-deserved reputation for excellence.

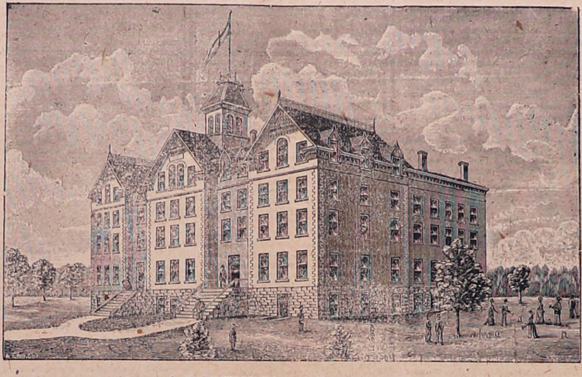
It would be invidious to attempt to make mention of the devoted and unselfish friends of the College who have contributed to its material progress and equipment. But the many who must be unnamed will pardon us for referring to the zealous labors of the Rev. Gideon Shepard, the first Bursar, the eloquent appeals of the Rev. Joseph Wild, D. D., the business-like enterprise of Jas. G. Robinson, and the untiring energy of the Rev. Amos Campbell. The efforts of these gentlemen to endow and expand the College were of lasting benefit to the institution, and paved the way for the successful efforts of President Dyer, who has brought to his work business talents and broad views, which have brought the College to its present eminent success.

The gift of Mr. H. A. Massey of $10,000, noticed in yesterday's issue, is for a new building, and is on condition that an additional $10,000 be secured. A gymnasium will also be erected, and other improvements made. The attendance has largely outgrown the present building, and makes increased accommodation absolutely necessary. A committee has been appointed to secure subscriptions, and already every assurance of success has been given. Several $1,000 subscriptions have already been received. The purpose is to erect a new building for class-rooms and chapel, and to use the present building entirely for dormitories, which will be thoroughly fitted up.

The College has at present over 200 students in attendance, and it is quite under the limit to say that $40,000 comes to Belleville each year through Albert College.

Other places have done well by their educational institutions. For instance, Kingston's gifts to Queen's, Cobourg and Toronto's gift for Victorias, &c.

With the splendid facilities that Albert College will then offer to the public, the attendance will be largely increased, and Belleville will have gained thereby.



ALBERT COLLEGE

NAIL CUTTING MACHINE.

A Mechanical Scheme Which Facilitates Their Manufacture.

Machines for making wire nails are well known now, but a new tool has been designed to turn out a nail more like what is known to builders as a cut nail, heretofore made by hand or finished by skilled manual labor. The new machine is automatic in its operation, and a man can look after several. It is a multiple cutter, producing several nails at a stroke, their number depending on their size. The plate from which they are cut is fed in long sheets, from which the nails are cut transversely. They are made from either hot or cold plates, a gas or oil heating apparatus being furnished for the purpose. The nails differ from the ordinary cut nails in having a chisel point and a head that is not "upset," but merely cut larger than the body on two sides, the whole nail on the remaining sides being of the same thickness from head to point. There is no waste of metal in cutting, as the heads alternate with the points. Tests of the holding power of these nails made last December at the United States Arsenal in Waterton, Mass., apparently showed that they hold as well as the usual form of cut nail and that their heads stay on much better.

The Latest Fashionable Etiquette.

London Truth has an article on the latest Fashionable Etiquette governing various important matters. Our instructor declares that to attend oratorios and philharmonic concerts is thoroughly bad form, indicating a tendency to be pedantic. It is much better to go to a horse show. It is by no means considered correct to shake hands. The proper way is to take hold of the fingers of one's acquaintance at the second joints, and bestow upon them one or two decisive little jerks, as though testing their strength. "No, I thank you," is a form of words no longer heard in good society, having some time since been replaced by "No, thanks." No man with any claim to social position would consent to pronounce the "g" at the end of the present participle of verbs. "Comin' and goin'" are the correct forms just now. "Don't you know" is ridiculously correct. Men of perception do not care to be more accurate than others of their set. "Don't-chi-know" is more customary, and the pronunciation marks the man as riding on the topmost crest of the social wave. There must be a staccato sound about the phrase, which alternates pleasantly with the languid drawl. The latter is still in favor, and accompanies admirably the studied lack of animation in the expression and general wooden look of the face. The correct style is to hold the cane or walking stick at an angle of 45 degrees, with the ferrule uppermost and forward. This is the sort of thing that no man could possibly discover for himself. The natural man would incline to carry his stick in such fashion as would tend to direct its point to the ground. This unsophisticated mode would at once reveal him as uninitiated in the minor morals of good manners.

Consumption of Alcohol.

In 1885 the consumption of beer in England was 32 gallons per head, in Scotland 16, and in Ireland 16; the consumption of cider in England 0.4, and none at all in the other two countries; the consumption of spirits in England 0.8; in Scotland 1.9; in Ireland, 1; the consumption of wine 0.5 in England, 0.5 in Scotland, and 0.2 in Ireland. The English drinker's partiality for beer and the Scotch and Irish drinker's preference for spirits is clearly shown.

When these amounts are converted into their equivalents of alcohol we see that Ireland consumes least—1.4 gallons per head. Scotland comes next with 1.6, and England heads the list with 2.13 gallons of alcohol for each man, woman and child of the population; this, by a curious and undesigned coincidence, is just under one ounce a day per head, the quantity which so many medical authorities assume can be safely taken—the physiological quantity of which the country has heard so much of late years.

Children seldom touch alcohol, most women take little, and many men do not take any at all; so that the habitual consumers of alcohol, whether they drink to excess or not, get through three or four times the amount which the leading medical authorities assert should not be exceeded.—All the Year Round.

SIDNEY CROSSING.

MARCH 18th.—Bare spots are quite numerous in the roads and the sleighing is quite poor.—Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Fletcher, also Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Young were guests of Mr. Charles Lake, of Foxboro, over Sunday.—A large number from here attended the memorial services of the late Mrs. Ramsay, which were conducted in the Centenary church on Sabbath, by Rev. Messrs. Faull and Campbell, of Belleville. She was daughter of Mr. Anson Jones, and well known and highly respected here. The sorrowing parents and friends have our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of bereavement.—Mrs. Marshal Vandewater is lying dangerously ill.—A goodly number of our local politicans were in attendance at the grand demonstration on Tuesday. All were delighted with the day's proceedings.—Mr. T. B. Gerow, of Parry Sound, was the guest of his mother Mrs. Ezekiel Young, some few days ago.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Chisholm, of Foxboro, were the guests of Mr. John Carr on Wednesday last.—Mr. Merrit Finkle, one of our most popular and prominent young men, gave an evening party to about forty of his young friends, a few nights ago. Guests were present from Canifton, Foxboro, Newcastle, Belleville and Bayside. The spacious parlors, which were well filled with proud and happy youth, presented a very pleasing spectacle. A most sumptuous tea was provided by the genial hostess, Mrs. Jacob Finkle and the prettily arrayed tables fairly groaned beneath their weight of dainty and tempting edibles. Games, etc., were indulged in until early morn, when they all departed for home unanimously claiming to have spent a jolly good time.—Miss Maggie Meyers, of Bayside, is the guest of her friend Miss Phenie Kelley.—Mr. Albert Finkle has returned home after spending a most pleasant week with relatives in Rawdon.—About twenty years ago Mr. James Sherry, one of our boys, left here with the determination to distinguish himself and better his condition in some other clime. His destination was Appleton, Wis., where he engaged as carpenter. Being a young man with lots of push, energy and enterprise, he gradually hewed his way until at present he is the foremost contractor of the place, employing from thirty to forty men. Unfortunately he fell a victim to the winning smiles of one of Uncle Sam's fairest daughters and consequently has adopted the land of Independence as his home. However, his many old friends are glad to hear of his success and all join in wishing him a long, bright and prosperous career. He is a nephew of Mr. Emory Finkle, of this place, with whom he always resided.—Mr. and Mrs. Portland, who have again become residents of the Crossing, are gladly welcomed by their old friends.—Messrs. Stanley Vandervoort and Alex. Whyte spent a few days in Toronto last week.—The pretty home of Mr. N. N. Kelley was all ablaze with light on Friday last, it being the scene of a brilliant evening party gotten up by his daughter Miss Josephine. The pretty parlors were well filled and a jolly good time was spent. Social intercourse, music, singing, etc., wiled away the fore part of the evening and after partaking of the many delicious viands prepared by the charming hostess, the remaining hours were enjoyably spent in playing games, etc. All claim to have spent a most pleasant evening.—St. Patrick's day passed off very quietly here, as we have very few followers of that patron saint.—Master Percy Fletcher and his trotting dog "Jack" "cut quite a swell" now-a-days, as they gracefully speed up and down our public highway.—Evening parties are all the rage and there is hardly a home but what has had its share this season.

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

248ds&w1y

Embroidered batiste edgings having net grounds in the design of open work.

Sure Cure for Asthma.

P. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffman's Asthma Cure," free to any sufferer. He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst case and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package.

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE

CURES: Dyspepsia, low spirits, loss of appetite, painful digestion, malaria and gives tone and vigour to the whole system.

Be sure you get CAMPBELL'S.

Montreal Markets

MONTREAL, March 20.—Grain—There was very little done in the grain market to-day, oats in fact being the only grade in the least inquired for. Prices are about steady. Wheat No. 1 hard, nominal; No. 2 hard, nominal; corn, duty paid, nominal; peas, per 66 lbs. in store, 69c to 70c.; oats, per 34 lbs. store, 30½c to 41½c.; rye, No. 2, 51½c to 54c.; barley, feed, 49c to 50c.; barley, malting, 58c to 59c.

FLOUR—Manitoba millers are disposed to speak more encouragingly of the situation than the others, but even the most pessimistic admit that there is an improvement at hand. The local demand for the leading Manitoba grades and straight rollers has been quite steady in volume, and holders are pretty firm in their views. The export sales for the week probably aggregate 10,000 sacks. Straight rollers, $2.90 to $3; extra, $2.50 to $2.70; superfine, $2.35 to $2.40; fine, $2.20; strong bakers'. Manitoba, $3.05 to $3.70; strong bakers', Manitoba, best brands, $3.70 to $3.75; spring patents Manitoba, $3.98.

MEAL—The recent advance scored in prices is, so far, well maintained. A fair business is passing, and with stocks comparatively light, dealers are not as a rule looking for any immediate change. Granulated and rolled, per brl. $4 to $4.10; granulated and rolled, per bag, $1.90 to $2.05; standard, per brl. $4; standard per bag, $1.90 to $2.

FEED—If anything, the market for bran is just a shade easier. Ontario bran sold today at $19.50. The majority of holders, however, continue to ask $20. Offerings are larger. Bran $19 to $20; shorts $20; mouillie $21 to $22.

CHEESE—The market is less active, and, although there is considerable cheese going out, it is mostly on consignment.

BUTTER—Jobbers occasionally assume a buying streak, but of late these have been few and far between. Prices however, are on the whole well maintained, late made creamery in small quantities being quoted at 12½c., while lots are obtainable at about 1c or so less. Western dairy in tubs continues to be almost completely neglected. Creamery, finest late made, 21c to 21½c.; townships, 15c to 17c.; western, 10c to 12c.; rolls, 14c to 15c.

EGGS—A slightly better tone was noted in the egg market to-day, but there is no improvement in prices. Fresh stock sold at 15c to 17c. but the latter was for single cases. Limed eggs are completely neglected and values are purely nominal.

LIVE STOCK.

Despite the stormy weather the butchers turned out to the East End Abattoir to-day in large numbers and trade in cattle was brisk, with firm prices all round, good butchers' cattle bringing about 4c per pound, with a trifle over that for choice animals. Pretty good stock sold at from 3½c to 3¾c per pound, large bulls at from 3c to 3½c per pound; milkmen's strippers at from 2½c to 3½c per pound. There were no really good calves offered here to-day and the prices were from $2 to $5 each. Sheep sold at from 3½c to 5½c per pound and spring lambs at from $2.50 to $5 each. The numbers offered here to-day were about 350 head of butchers' cattle, 100 calves, 29 sheep and 10 spring lambs. Fat hogs are slightly higher in price, selling at from 4½c to 4¾c per pound.

SPECIAL MENTION.

IF SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

But one opinion prevails through the world and that is most strongly in favor of Perry Davis PAIN-KILLER, that no other article ever attained so wide spread popularity. 25 cents buys a big bottle.

TRULY ASTONISHING.—Miss Annette N. Moen, Fountain, Minn., says: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's children of a severe and dangerous cold. It was truly astonishing how speedily they found relief after taking this preparation."

Why Contemplate Suicide?

It is like tempting Providence for consumptives to ignore the remarkable remedy known as Miller's Emulsion of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. For any person to die of consumption without trying this remarkable flesh and blood maker, after knowing of its existence, is suicide pure and simple. All that the consumptive patient needs is new blood with which to battle against the destructive forces of the disease. Miller's Emulsion provides new blood in abundance. It is a combination of Norwegian Oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda—a triumph of science. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c. and $1, at all Drug Stores.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S ENTRY.

Terms to Be Discussed at a Conference.

CANADA MUST ASSUME THE DEBT

The Venezuela Question Grows Interesting—British, French and German Warships Sent There—The United States Fleet Now There Prepared to Oppose the United Fleets of the European Powers.

London, March 20.—In the House of Commons Mr. Sydney Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary to the Colonial Office, in answer to Sir George Baden-Powell, said he understood that the approaching conference at Ottawa between the members of the Dominion Government and Sir William Whiteway, Premier, with other representatives of the island of Newfoundland, would fully consider the proposal for the entry of the island into the Canadian confederation as a province. In the meantime, he said, it was impossible to give any information as to the terms of the union or to say whether or not the dispute regarding the French fisheries would be included in the subjects discussed.

Mr. Buxton further said that a reply had been received from Newfoundland in answer to the Imperial Government's offer to relieve the prevailing distress on the island out of the public funds, and Sir Herbert Murray would shortly start for Newfoundland as Her Majesty's commissioner to carry out that object.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that as soon as the official report regarding the sentence at Honolulu of Rickard should be received the question of applying for the mitigation of his sentence would be considered.

Australian Bill in the Lords.

London, March 19.—In the House of Lords the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, moved the second reading of the bill repealing the restrictions upon the Australian colonies regarding the imposition of customs duties. Lord Ripon explained that the bill was the outcome of the recent conference of the colonies, and its operation would enable the colonies to enter into fiscal relations with each other for the establishment of differential duties. The bill was read a second time.

CANADA SHOULD ASSUME THE DEBT.

The London Post Discusses Murray's Mission and Newfoundland Affairs.

London, March 20.—The Post to-morrow will say: "There is reason to believe that the sole object of the Government in sending Mr. Herbert Murray, formerly chairman of the customs department, to Newfoundland is that he may provide the fishermen with funds as the banks and leading merchants hitherto have done at the beginning of the fishing season. It is not known." The Post continues, "whether or not Mr. Murray will require the same security for the advances as those who have previously supplied the funds. His mission has nothing to do with the present position of the colony.

"There are many reasons for Canada's taking the liabilities of Newfoundland and admitting that colony to federation. Her fisheries are a source of wealth, while the possession of her bait grounds would be a good card to play against the United States.

"Moreover, the inclusion of Newfoundland in the Dominion virtually means the security of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the event of foreign invasion. Newfoundland, however, would gain little else than pecuniary assistance. Yet if Canada does not guarantee the colony's debt nobody else will. The idea of her reverting to a crown colony may be abandoned. It will probably happen that Newfoundland will become a part of Canada with Premier Whiteway as the first Lieutenant-Governor."

AUSTRALIA A GOOD MARKET.

Once Canada Gains a Foothold Success is Certain

Ottawa, March 20.—A communication has been received by the Government from Judge Vance of Port Huron, stating that the Michigan State Fish and Game Protective League has been organized, and is now seeking legislation from the Michigan Legislature to secure a total prohibition of net fishing in the waters of that State contiguous to Canada, including the River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair, Detroit River, St. Mary's River and other waters. Judge Vance says: "We have been encouraged in our efforts to have this law passed by suggestions from prominent men in Canada, who feel a deep interest in this subject, to the effect that the Canadian Government would join with us in prohibiting net fishing in the waters mentioned. We are advised that in most, if not in all the waters mentioned, the Canadian authorities now forbid net fishing, and that they are constantly importuned to permit fishing in these waters because of the fact that such fishing is allowed on the American side.

By the Australian mail arrived to-day several reports were received from J. S. Larke, Canadian Commissioner to the Australasian Colonies. Mr. Larke states since he took up his residence in Sydney great interest has been manifested by Australian merchants and others in his work. Many inquiries have been received by him from all parts of the continent. Mr. Larke is of opinion that if Canadian producers only send proper men to push the sale of their goods and once get them started there would be no difficulty in retaining the market. Mr. Larke visited Hobart, Tasmania, at a time when three different conferences were in session, the most important being that of the Premiers of the different Australasian Colonies. The question of Federation was discussed and it was decided to present a measure to the several legislative bodies of the different colonies. Then a federal council consisting of five delegates from each colony met, at which matters of interest to the whole continent came up, and finally there was a postal conference which was attended by all Postmasters-General and deputy heads of the different colonies. Preliminary to the federation question, now being discussed, New Zealand and South Australia have made an agreement for reciprocal trade.

The changes in the statement of the chartered banks for February are not of great importance. The same quiet determination seems to exist as to investments. Loans are evidently made with great caution, and only upon extra good security, which, if it keeps the volume of trade at a low ebb, will tend to prevent disappointment and failures later. Starting from the basis of our present volume, the changes during the month are not unfavorable, as the general trend is a continued reduction until May, when, in most cases, low water mark is reached. The principal changes are as follows, viz.: Bank notes were reduced $101,842. Balances due to Dominion Government increased $459,774. People's deposits show a total reduction of $1,231,868, as follows: Those payable on demand were reduced $2,045,716, but those payable after notice increased $813,848, leaving a decrease, as before mentioned. Total liabilities show a falling off of $806,133. Specie has fallen off $408,132, Dominion notes increased $284,499. Notes of, and bills between, banks were reduced $1,069,850. Loans between banks in Canada, secured, increased $148,625. Deposits payable on demand, or after notice, in banks in Canada, show a reduction of $347,552. Foreign balances show a reduction of $785,970, of which $440,318 is in the United States, and $345,653 in England. Slight increases have taken place in Canadian municipal and foreign securities, and also railway securities, but a slight reduction in stocks and bonds on call. Current loans increased $1,867,261. Loans to provincial governments increased $177,535. Overdue debts have been reduced $190,236. Total assets were reduced $58,029. Directors' liabilities show a reduction of $115,643. The greatest amount of bank notes in circulation at any time during the month was $29,875,664, being only $1,060,230 more than on the 28th, the date upon which the returns were made.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

GREEN and Harwood have removed their butcher shop from 242 on Front street to No. 2 and 4 stalls in the old meat market.

Mar.20d3m GREEN & HARWOOD.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS to be opened on 1st April next are invited for the new parsonage at Ivanhoe. Plans and specifications to be seen at the house of

CHARLES MITTS,
Secretary, Ivanhoe.
200d&w1t

TO LET.

DWELLING in Bellevue Terrace. Apply to MRS. W. H. GRAHAM, house No. 1.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary or commission, to sel Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business.

249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A GOOD SAILING SKIFF—Fast sailer, very safe, roomy, and easy to row. For particulars apply at this office.

268d3t,eod

TENDERS.

TENDERS are hereby asked for the lighting of the Coal Oil Lamps of the City for one year at so much per lamp; the parties tendering to furnish the oil, chimneys and wicks, and state the location of the lamps they propose lighting, with the name of one good surety. Tenders, marked "Tenders for Lighting" to be addressed to the undersigned up to the 21st instant. The Council reserves the right to accept any tender.

A. ROBINSON,
Chairman Water and Gas Committee.
BELLEVILLE, 15th March 1895. 266d3t

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to

MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Street.
Fall plowing all done.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of H. A. Layton, of the City of Belleville, Dry Goods Merchant, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above named Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me for the benefit of his creditors by deed dated 11th March, 1895, and the creditors, are notified to meet at my office, No. 26 Wellington Street East, Toronto, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of MARCH, 1895, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving a statement of his affairs, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

All persons claiming to rank upon the estate of the said Insolvent must file their claims with me on or before the 1st day of May, 1895, after which date I will proceed to distribute the assets thereof, having regard to those claims only of which I shall then have received notice.

E. R. C. CLARKSON,
268d2t Trustee,
26 Wellington Street East.
Toronto, 18th March, 1895.

OUR Grand Opening.

To-day we have opened up another choice importation of table delicacies, including Lazenby's pickles, Lazenby's preserved Ginger French and Spanish Olives, Batger's Table Jellies, etc., also a nice stock of Butter, California Naval and Valencia Oranges, which we invite you to call and inspect.

- Louis Benmore, -
Telephone 90. Family Grocer
Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

A FREE GIFT

We are giving to our customers handsome pictures beautifully framed, absolutely free. A coupon given with each purchase. We would ask for your inspection and see what can be procured with no extra outlay.

J. A. ELLIOTT,
GROCER, Front Street.
Telephone 237.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1895, for the privilege of collecting the tolls and revenues of the Bay of Quinte Bridge for the year commencing April 1st, 1895 and ending March 31st, 1896.

Parties tendering will be required to give security for the due performance of the contract, a form of which can be seen and other particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order of the Board.
U. E. THOMPSON,
Sec'y-Treas.
Belleville, March 5th, 1895. 256d2wks

THE WARWICKS

Are here. See them at

FOSTER'S!

OPEN TO-NIGHT.

Whisks!

We have just received a fine line of these goods at 10, 15, 20 and 25c. We can't tell you much about them on paper, so drop in and see them at . . . . .

J. S. McKEOWN'S
DRUG STORE,
Opposite Foot Bridge.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

Household Linen!

We are now showing full lines in
Red and White Table Linen,
Red and Green Table Linen,
Loom Dice Tabling,
Cream Damask Tabling,
White Damask Tabling,
Table Napkins—Special Value,
Bordered D'oylies—a large assortment,
Tray Cloths,
Side Board Drapes.
Huck Towels, } Tied Fringes,
Crepe Towels, }
Damask Towels, }
Turkish Towels,
Bath Mitts,
Roller Towelling,
Glass Towelling,
Butchers' Linen,
Sheetings,
Pillow Cottons,
Tickings, Etc., Etc.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet,
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 19, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 20.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

CITY AND DISTRICT.

The Summer Carnival committee meets to-morrow evening.

The first steamer came up the bay in 1894 a year ago to-morrow.

Haines & Lockett's shoe opening to-day was quite a success and will continue to-morrow.

The Dominion Express waggon looks as spicy and clean as a new spring bonnet in its new coat of paint.

Mr. Arnott has a tender in for the bridge, hence our information that he would not tender was incorrect.

Mr. T. S. Clark, George St., intends to sell his effects by private sale. They will be on view on Friday and Saturday.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

On the 13th of April, 1879, Mr. A. R. Dougall crossed the bay on the ice, which did not go out for several days after.

Chief Newton wore a bland smile when the reporters dropped into his office this morning. This one makes four boys.

Pleasant, fragrant, and indispensable. Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.
261d m,w,f

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

Henry Carter found a robe on Front St. on Saturday last, and John Gibson, of Roblin's Mills, lost one about the same time. It is likely Carter found Gibson's robe.

Miss Gordon's third lecture in aid of a city ambulance, will be given at the hospital at 3 p. m. to-morrow. The subject will be "Pneumonia and Peritonitis." The admission fee for a single lecture is 50 cents.

Mr. Thomas Hanley, Chairman of the Separate School Board, has received from Sir Mackenzie Bowell a letter expressing the Premier's acknowledgment of the courtesy of the Board in taking part in his reception.

Complaint having been made that the Canning Company were not complying with the requirements of the by-law under which they were exempted from taxation, the Industrial Committee met on Tuesday night and decided to recommend that one-half of the amount of taxes assessable be imposed.

You are too young, no matter what your age, to lose your hair. Save it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, prevents baldness, restores gray and faded hair to its original color, and makes it soft, glossy, and abundant. No toilet is complete without it.

The attendance at the practice of the Philharmonic is more encouraging as the date of the concert draws near. On the twenty-fifth (25th) of April they will give one of their best concerts, and the last of the season. Our best local talent, with a few outside singers will give their assistance and make it a success.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellog's Dysentery Cordinal, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

Uncle John, of the Sand Banks Hotel, is in the city to-day renewing old acquaintances and looking after the Patron interest. It is somewhat remarkable how little personal interest in farming some of these Patron agents possess, and who are unwilling to entrust the farmers' interests in the 40 per cent. of the members in the Ontario Legislature as represented by the real farmers of the country. We hope that the fund in sight contributed by the mass of Canadian farmers has nothing to do with the interest that so many suddenly evince for the farming community.

In Reply to Oft Repeated Questions.

It may be well to state, Scott's Emulsion acts as a food as well as a medicine, building up the wasted issues and restoring perfect health after wasting fever.

Good Values.

Before buying your spring boots take a look at our goods, we know them to be of special good value. Boots from $1.00 to $2.00 per pair are made in same style as boots double the price.—VERMILYEA & SON.

The New Truss.

Those who are suffering from hernia will do well to examine and make a trial of the American Silver Truss, which, being constructed upon new principles, is highly commended by the medical profession. It is sold by L. W. Yeomans & Co.

The Weather.

According to the almanac, this is the last day of a winter which has been a very severe one and will long be remembered for the intense cold of the first week in February. Last night's lowest was 8; at 8 a.m. 20; and at noon 30.

PROBABILITIES.

Fair weather; followed by increasing easterly winds and cloudiness, with snow; turning to sleet or rain.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

No Announcement Yet Made, But a Remedial Order Has Probably Been Issued.

OTTAWA, March 20.—No announcements have as yet been made by the Government as to what action has been taken respecting the Manitoba schools matter and it is not expected that there will be any until to-morrow.

There is, however, very little doubt that a remedial order has been passed.

AN INNOVATION.

Haines & Lockett Have a Spring Opening in Boots and Shoes.

Messrs. Haines & Lockett have always shown a great deal of enterprise in their business, but by having a spring opening to-day they have placed themselves in advance of the front rank in innovations. The firm had displayed on handsome tables their leading lines in ladies', gentlemen's and children's footwear. As was evident from the display, tan shoes for everybody will be more popular this year than ever. The razor toe is a popular shape and are said to be very comfortable. The Adonis, in patent leather, white and black kid, beaded and plain, will be much worn by ladies for evening wear. White stitching and white laces will add much to the attractiveness of dainty Oxford ties, slippers, etc. This firm have been pressing on the manufacturers the advisability of making the cheaper lines of shoes of as stylish an appearance as the more expensive and this they have done. Ladies Juliet gaiters, both low and high, will be much worn again this year. White canvas for ladies and children, will be the proper thing for warm weather, and the prices are very low. In children's goods the firm show an endless variety.

In the gentlemen's department Messrs. Haines & Lockett make a specialty of the finer lines, but they have a fit for any man at any price. Patent leather will be much worn as a dress shoe this summer by young men. The razor toe is the correct thing, but they carry the square in many makes and prices. In fact, they claim they can fit any foot to perfection. The palatial store was thronged all day with sightseers, and the firm's progressiveness and fine display were favorably commented upon.

PERSONAL.

D. Coyle is in Toronto to-day.

Mr. J. H. Palmer, of Picton, has broken his leg.

George Wright, Deseronto, was in the city to-day.

Miss Minnie Robinson, Moira street, is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hunt are in Toronto for a couple of days.

Mr. John G. Frost is confined to his house through illness.

Mrs. John Day, of Gananoque, is renewing old acquaintances in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Duncan and child, have taken quarters at Hotel Quinte.

Mr. J. C. Jamieson left this afternoon for Peterborough. He will be in Toronto to-morrow.

Mrs. W. G. Hinds, of Gananoque, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Falkiner, at Ballyrickard.

Hon. John Costigan was in Kingston on Monday and read a paper on Ireland at the St. Patrick's Day concert.

W. Haslett, Chief Engineer of the str. Hero, while walking on Ontario street, Kingston, the other day was bitten on the leg by a dog and in consequence of the wound he is forced to remain in bed.

G. W. Ostrom, Trenton; Marshall, Maybee, Madoc; W. T. Merrick, Mr. J. Gibson and T. B. Devaney, Toronto; D. D. Donovan, Brockville; Jas. Alexander, Montreal; J. P. Stafford, Detroit; J. Laishley, Kingston; A. S. Carson, Picton; John W. Hyatt, Sandbanks, were guests at the Anglo to-day.

G. C. Egan, John Wolff and Jay A. Burns, Montreal; C. A. Larkin, E. D. McCormack, Stanley C. Saylor, J. Silver, J. Needham, J. S. Bowbanks and J. J. Higgins, Toronto; R. R. Hall, Peterborough; Wm. Jas. Beck, Liverpool, Eng.; C. B. Hawkins, Guelph; R. B. Andrews, Bowmanville, are registered at the Quinte.

Belleville Manufactures Appreciated.

The steam and air injectors invented by Mr. S. R. Earle and manufactured here for him by the Brown Mfg. Company and the Mac Machine Company, have made a great reputation for themselves abroad, and their sale is consequently large and increasing. Some of the machines have been sent to Santo Domingo, West Indies, and this morning Mr. Earle received a letter from a purchaser in that island, who says that they have given such satisfaction in burning the bergass (wet sugar-cane, after passing through the rolls, and containing 25 per cent. of moisture), that he sends an order for three more. This is the best possible evidence of the excellence of Belleville inventions and Belleville manufactures.

Another Blaze.

At about 7.30 last night a frame building, occupied by Ald. Green, situated near the second overhead bridge, in the northern part of the city, was burned to the ground. Adjoining was a shed in which was stored a number of wheeled vehicles. This was also destroyed, and but two light waggons were got out, both being partially burned. The large slaughter house near was fortunately uninjured. Although an alarm was not sounded a large number of spectators were upon the scene, drawn thither by the bright glare which illuminated the city. Mr. Green's loss was $400. Insurance $290 in the Western. The building was owned by Mr. Horace Yeomans and was not insured.

Albert College News.

On Monday evening the College Glee Club presented Miss Wilson, the pianist, with a beautiful silver inkstand, as a token of their gratitude to her for her excellent services. The address was read by Mr. H. B. Reddick, the leader of the Glee Club, and Prof. Doxsee made the presentation. Miss Wilson made a very suitable reply.

Instead of the regular meeting of the Mock Parliament next Friday evening, Professor Shephard's class will entertain us.

The following are expected to take part: Dr. Ackerill, Misses Jessie Brignall, Curts, Bowers, Taylor, Kenyon, and Lazier. The programme will be interspersed with music, and a pleasant evening is expected. Everybody come. No fee.

Sons of England.

At the regular meeting of Oxford Lodge No. 17, held last evening, there was a larger number present than have attended for a long time, many of the older members being present. The grand honors were given to Bro. London, who had just returned from Grand Lodge meeting at Woodstock, where he was elected Supreme Grand Vice President. During the evening four candidates were initiated. The receipts of the evening were $164.91.

Sometimes Prices Mean Nothing.

You will often see advertised what appears to be low priced articles. Did you ever try the experiment of investigating for yourself and seeing the article called for at a certain price? If not, do so. The Oak Hall have such confidence in their value, that a comparison is invited with any other store in Canada. Prices in clothing really mean nothing unless you have the garment in your hands. Make this test (the Oak Hall is not afraid of the result) it means our sale every time.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary.

FASHIONABLE FANCIES.

THE CITY MILLINERY PARLORS CLAD IN BRIGHTEST HUES.

The Weather Bright and Cheerful and the Ladies Consequently Happy—The Headgear for the Coming Season, as Shown To-day.

A bright spring day with a mild temperature would tempt any ordinary woman to go shopping, but add to these the pleasure of gazing upon and admiring new millinery and other beautiful goods and it would be indeed something unusually pressing that would keep the fair sex at home. All day the different millinery parlors were thronged with ladies and children, and even a few gentlemen, with an eye for the beautiful, might be seen amongst the throng. It is only fair to say that in no city in Canada is prettier millinery shown or more appreciated by the ladies.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO'S.

This old established firm held its spring opening to-day. The display is even finer and more varied than on any former occasion, and to those who know of the magnificent collection always shown by this house, that is saying a great deal.

The millinery and mantle show room, which was a large one before, has been increased in size by one half more, which allows of greater facilities for the public to see the goods to advantage. The beautiful artistic manner in which the show room is decorated is worth any person's while to go a long distance to see. It is impossible to describe it, therefore we can only ask our readers to see for themselves.

The variety of goods on exhibition seems to be almost endless. Besides the selections made by Mr. Ritchie this season in the European centres of fashion, Miss Irwin, the talented manager, spent a considerable time in New York examining all the latest novelties in that American emporium of styles. Thus the ladies of Belleville may be perfectly assured of getting here the very newest and most correct thing for the coming season.

The attention of our reporter was directed to many changes in the fashion, for example, bonnets and toques are exceedingly small from back to front, some not being over two or three inches, at the same time these are extremely wide, probably being thus intended to harmonize with the big sleeves now in vogue. The hats are very large. Flowers of all kinds are being more abundantly used than ever, some of the French patterns from the leading Modistes in Paris, being perfect flower gardens. Jet trimmings and ornaments, which have been used very much for some time, are still to the front and indeed more enjoyed than ever in millinery. Bright jewelled ornaments are also much in favor. Silk chiffons, both plain and fancy, are being used extensively, as are laces of all kinds, these being particularly handsome this season and in great variety. As the prevailing style in hats is very large, they admit of an extensive use of flowers and laces combined. The Prince of Wales Ostrich Mount is shown very much on these large hats. We were shown in a separate department a very nice assortment of infants' and children's millinery, and alongside this a large variety of mourning goods. As to the prevailing colors for the spring, these appears to be a wider latitude than for many years. Some of the new shades we might mention are Hermosa, Mistral, Glaieul, Volga, Ebenier, Aloes, with a number of new tones in brown, &c.

Under the able management of Miss Irwin, who is a true artist in her line, ladies come from far and near to Geo. Ritchie & Co's. for their millinery, many sending their orders to her every season from Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and other cities. There is one course which Miss Irwin invariably pursues, which is fully appreciated by the ladies, and that is never to duplicate a hat or a bonnet, for they do not, as a rule, like their neighbors to be wearing exactly the same as themselves. Out of the many thousands of hats and bonnets which leave this establishment there will not be found any two alike.

The mantle department is largely stocked with the latest styles in capes and jackets. Some of these are very rich and beautiful and are of the latest fabrics and designs. In this department will also be found handsome garments composed of skirt and jacket, in covert cloths, tweeds, &c. Later on, in a few weeks, will be shown a large variety of costumes in washing materials.

The other departments in the house are as usual filled with all the new things for season. Special attention has been given this spring to the house furnishings, such as carpets, curtains, tapestry hangings, art draperies, &c., &c.

SINCLAIR & OSTROM.

This enterprising young firm are making a bid for a large share of trade. Their store presented a busy scene when a reporter called this morning. Of course the millinery parlor, which is in charge of Miss Johnson and a large staff of able assistants, was the centre of attraction. The spring hats are made in a large variety of shapes, but the newest is the Napoleon, a neat little shape in all colors of straw. The Napoleon crown is also inserted in Leghorn brims, with pleasing effect. Another pretty hat is made with a crown of flowers and a Leghorn brim. The Gainsboro is another popular shape, and the reporter was shown a beauty, edged with violets and trimmed with the same flower, rosettes of straw, tips and jet ornaments. Flowers will be very much used for spring and summer, the violet being very popular for spring hats and bonnets, while roses and the larger flowers will be used for summer. A great deal of jet is also to be used. Amongst the popular shades in trimmings are the bluette, mentelot, purple and pink in combination, with green. In ribbon, the plain satin will be largely used, but some very pretty work is done with lace taffetas. The bonnets are small this year. The firm also show a large stock of very pretty children's hats and bonnets. The display is a credit to the firm and to the young ladies who have arranged it.

In their mantle department they have a splendid array of capes and spring mantles. The capes this spring are much shorter than those worn last year.

The dress goods department embraces many of the newest and latest fabrics of English, German and French manufacture. In cotton dress stuffs, muslins, crepons, piques, and crinkle cloths will be much worn this year and the firm have a large variety of shades and patterns in these lines. Miss Conway, late with J. P. Thompson & Co., has charge of the dress-making department, which is a guarantee that all work turned out will be satisfactory.

The firm have just opened a full line of spring parasols imported from Germany, in all shades to suit costumes. The handles of these goods are short and slight and made in a variety of shapes and colors.

All the other departments of this house are filled to overflowing with new and stylish goods, which it is a pleasure for the firm or its employes to show.

MRS. S. EUSTACE.

This bright little millinery show room was particularly attractive this morning in its dress of beautiful new goods. Here, as elsewhere, flowers are used in great profusion. The trimmings consist of Dresden, brochie, Francais ribbons, feathers and chiffon. Amongst the popular shapes shown are the Ondine and Marquise. Mrs. Eustace has always made a specialty of children's goods and she has an unusually fine display this spring. The taste displayed in every article shown is refreshing.

MISS ROBLIN.

Miss Roblin, Bridge St., made an excellent display of millinery and fancy work to-day. Her display of pattern hats is particularly meritorious, the trimming being most tastefully done and the blending of the colors artistic. She also shows some very pretty bonnets, which attracted universal attention from the numerous customers. The goods displayed are equal to any in the city.

James Hall Dead.

James Hall, for many years employed in Burrell's axe factory and a member of the old volunteer fire brigade, died at his home in Gowanda, N. Y., this morning from consumption. Deceased, who was about thirty-five years of age, married the only daughter of John Stevenson, Wharf st., and she with one child survives him. Deceased was a member of the I. O. O. F. It is not known whether the body will be brought here for interment or not.

TRUE LIBERTY.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society's Sermon at Toronto.

(Mail and Empire, March 18.)

Yesterday being the anniversary of the death of Ireland's patron saint, the annual sermon of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society was preached to the members of the order. The service was held in the afternoon at the Church of the Redeemer, and was a special short form suitable for the occasion. The society was well represented, among others being present the President, Mr. James Hunter, Mayor Kennedy, ex-Mayor Clarke, Messrs. R. C. Hamilton, Thomas Sanderson, Frank Somers, Robert Moon, and H. O'Hara. The Sons of Ireland and the Orange order were also represented. The musical programme under the direction of Mr. W. H. Robinson, was particularly fine and well executed.

Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Rector of All Saints', preached the sermon, taking for his text 1 Peter, ii., 16, "As free, and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God."

True service could not be obtained save where the heart was, and it was foolish to expect otherwise. No heart knew better than the Irish heart the power of love. It was possible to crush and grind the heart, but it could never be altered save by this power of love. He hoped God would grant Ireland more of that true liberty which he believed she at present possessed under the blessed and gracious rule of her Sovereign Majesty Queen Victoria. Liberty was frequently misunderstood, as, for instance, when the boy strove to do the things his father did, to swear like father, to swear like a trooper, and be a man. Such was freedom with the boy, who, if he grew like his father, oftentimes would never go to church, or only on society occasions. He would not read his Bible or attend to his prayers or his Sunday School, but follow the world, the flesh, and the devil—just like father. This was what some men, as well as boys, thought liberty was, and this was the way many were living in the present day. He could not understand anything so wonderful as a man who had been brought up in Protestantism rejecting the blessed privileges vouchsafed to him, and yet it was possible. They constantly saw men doing that which God had said was injurious, and occupying positions which He never intended them to occupy. There were people to-day whose social position was such that they could not imagine themselves occupying an inferior position in the world. It was a question whether some of those Protestants with open bibles who talked about about their liberty really had it or not. If, with the plan of salvation, and the open bible, and proper religious training, he neglected the means of grace, he was far less worthy of being freed than was the greatest sinner who had not these means of salvation. The liberty which Jesus Christ gave was contained in His words, "the truth shall make you free." It was when they began to understand their helplessness, and that God had sent His Son, who did it all, that they would seek the truth in all humility. God did not need their righteousness, He did not ask for any extenuating circumstances: He did not come as their lawyer to see what He could do, but he said, "My blood and My righteousness makes you free." They would know they were free by their victory over sin—by the crushing out of those things which would make them slaves. Their liberty should not be used as a cloak of maliciousness, to crush and grind down others. They should extend to others the commisseration they would have extended to themselves. When they understood that God so loved the world that He gave His Son for them they would feel that love for their fellow creatures which would not permit them to hurt one of them. The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society was a society whose object was the performance of works of love, and which did not pauperize, but helped the deserving poor of its fellow-countrymen in a practical way. Might God help the society and all societies who worked from the love of God. There was something in the Irish character which was especially susceptible to the influence of love. Their Irish mothers were the greatest powers for good on earth. There were no women on earth that were more pure. The books that other women would read they would throw into the fire, and when they saw these women they did not wonder at the race that Ireland had produced. In every sphere of life Irishmen were known for their grandeur, their valor, their gentleness, and their generosity and their hospitality. Might God grant that they might have a united Ireland, if not in this day, in a later day—an Ireland that would beat in one harmonious throb in its praise to God for His everlasting goodness.

THE ORANGE ORDER.

A Large Increase in Membership Reported—Officers of the Grand Black Chapter.

At the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge for Eastern Ontario at Gananoque, Mr. F. M. Clarke, Grand Secretary, presented his yearly report, which dealt very fully and exhaustively with the business of the order since last Grand Lodge meeting. Eight new lodges had been opened, namely, 420 and 1,211 in Lennox and Addington, 210 and 1,381 in Frontenac, 202 in Lanark, 423 in Grenville, 880 in Stormont and 169 in Renfrew. Some of lodges which had become dormant have been revived. The report gives a complete list of lodges in the jurisdiction of Ontario East. These number 380, with more than 13,000 members, and property which in value exceeds $100,000.

The Grand Black Chapter elected the following officers:—Jno. Carleton, Ottawa, Grand Master; W. H. Craig, Tweed, Dep. Grand Master; J. Earl Halliwell, Stirling, Junior Deputy Grand Master; J. H. Fraborn, Grand Chaplain; Lachlan McGown, Napanee, Grand Registrar; James Clark, Ottawa, Grand Treasurer; William Cairns, Ottawa, Grand Lecturer; E. Hughes, Carp, and J. B. McKavie, Norwood, Standard bearers; J. A. Potts, Ivanhoe, Grand Censor. The Committee of Management consists of the above named officers, and W. Wray, Tweed; John Nichol, Queenston; and John Kelly, Lindsay.

Married at the Anglo.

A party of about twenty young people drove to the city this afternoon from Shannonville and stopped at the Anglo. They announced to Mrs. Coyle that two of the party wished to get married and she allowed them the use of the private parlor for the ceremony. Rev. J. Faull was sent for and at 3:30 he joined Mr. Burton Rupert, of Stirling, and Miss Minnie Leverton, of Shannonville, in the bonds of wedlock. Miss Maud Leverton, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. S. Cooley, of Thurlow, assisted the groom. After the happy couple had received the congratulations of accompanying friends they left on the 5:05 train for Port Hope. After their return they will take up their home at Howick, Quebec, where the groom has control of a cheese factory.

Hospital Building Fund.

A few members of the W.C.A. intend having an entertainment and sale of work on Monday evening, April 1st in the B.B. C. Talent workers for the above fund are cordially invited to avail themselves of this opportunity of disposing of their work and taking orders. During the evening there will be music &c., indeed a grand display of talent may be confidently looked for. Admission 15c. Doors open at 7:30. d269,3t

Oshawa, Ont.

Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." Mrs. G. F. Leake, Oshawa, Ontario.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels. 25c.

SPORTING TALK.

Kingston had a successful ice regatta on Monday afternoon.

The printers of Brockville have formed an Amateur Athletic Association.

All persons interested in the formation of an amateur athletic association for the city will please meet at the Mechanics' Institute Hall, on Friday evening the 22nd inst., at 8 o'clock. The President of the Ramblers' wheel club requests all members, and those who propose to become members, to attend this meeting, as matters affecting their interests will be discussed. Let there be a large turnout and the association will go on.

The admirers of fast horse flesh in Eastern Ontario have formed a trotting circuit to take place in the month of June in the towns of Lancaster, Cornwall, Wales, Iroquois and Prescott, beginning with the former and ending at Prescott just before the midsummer races at Ogdensburg, N.Y. Lancaster will hang up $800 in prizes, Cornwall and Wales $1000 each and Prescott and Iroquois will probably give larger purses.

SPRINGBROOK.

Court Springbrook No. 36 I. O. F. held their annual entertainment on the night of March 15th. These annual gatherings have become a permanent affair with this progressive Court. The concert was opened by a selection on the bagpipes by N. MacSwayed, of Toronto, followed by a short and stirring address by Bro. W. S. Martin, Warden of the County; High Chief Ranger Bro. H. A. Collins; High Inspector, Bro. C. C. Whale, and Junior Inspector, Bro. R. R. Elliott was then introduced and received a right royal welcome. Miss Sutherland and Mrs. Boyd rendered a duet in a charming manner. Master Archie McEachern, of Stayner, champion Scotch dancer, then gave one of his artistic dances which was hailed with delight. The boy, although but eleven years of age, gave four dances viz., Highland Fling, Shan Truis, Sword Dance and Jack Tar Horn pipe. He also showed his ability as an elocutionist by reciting, in good style, Bruce at Bannockburn and a Bachelor's Woes. Bro. C. Thompson, of Stirling, gave an address. Bro. J. S. Carstairs, B. A., of Stirling, gave a couple of his Scotch songs, which were well received. Taken in all, it was one of the best entertainments ever held in Springbrook.—Quite a number from here attended the Conservative convention held at Madoc last Thursday. The selection of Mr. John Caskey as candidate appears to give universal satisfaction in this locality. —David McComb, Sr., died on Sunday, 17th inst., aged 87.

CORBYVILLE.

MARCH 20th.—Mr. W. Palmer is busily engaged getting material ready to erect another hop house, in place of the one recently destroyed by fire.—Mr. L. Bird and Mr. Frank Hicks have taken several loads of Corbyville people out to Carmel to the special services, with good success.—Mr. Bennett is still very poorly.—Mrs. Deshane, who has been very ill, is greatly improved. —Mr. and Mrs. McCoy have been visiting friends elsewhere.—Miss Lulu Palmer returned home last week, after a three weeks' visit with friends in Roslin. —Mrs. Wensley is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hambly, of this place — John Moore from the O. B. C. and Jas. Spurr, of L'Amable, spent Sunday at the home of Jas. Moore.—Mr. Dean, of Toronto, owner of the cattle now being fattened at the distillery, has been here for a few days accompanied by Mr. Scott, an extensive buyer. He thinks this stock good.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fairman have returned to their home in Havelock, after visiting friends in this vicinity for the past few weeks.—Mr. Henry Mullett, of Huntingdon, spent last night at the home of Jas. Moore, where he was detained by one of his horses being very sick. Dr. Ackerill pronounced it out of danger last night.—Mrs. Goodwin and little daughter Gladys, are visiting at Mr. Nelson Printnell's.

Relief in six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages, male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passage almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by all druggists.
Dec.8,9mos,wed&sat.

A Humorous Fact

About Hood's Sarsaparilla—it expels bad humor and creates good humor. A battle for blood is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other blood diseases.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver. 25c.

Removing to New Quarters.

Some months ago Messrs. Green & Harwood, butchers, secured a lease of stalls Nos. 2 and 4 in the meat market and they have had them thoroughly renovated, preparatory to moving into them to-morrow. The new quarters are bright and cheerful, there being windows on three sides. Besides this saloroom, there is a refrigerator and a neat little office. The firm think their new stall will be as handy for their old customers, and that they will also be brought into contact with many new ones. As usual they will have the best of everything in their line.

Safe, Sure and Painless.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations of substitutes.

PAIN FROM INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Spring... ...Opening!

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1895.

OUR Showrooms will be opened for the season on Wednesday, the 20th of March, when we will exhibit Pattern Millinery and Mantles, with other seasonable and fashionable Goods.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

= = DINNER = =

- - WARE - -

You'll need to be as careful in buying dishes as you would if choosing cloth. "Strippled" edge means poor gilding, flown blue, gold line, Royal blue, &c., &c. are names that mean anything or ware of doubtful quality, such as usually goes by the name of "Grocery" crockery.

Imagine a great china store like this with 50 patterns in dinner sets to pick from, 80 patterns in Tea sets and 60 in Bedroom. We do the trade by our attention to it exclusively. We make this the best place to deal in for dishes.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

R·I·P·A·N·S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

The New "Eudora" Cloth FOR LADIES.

Have you seen the new "Eudora?" It might have been thought that the Priestleys could do no better. They had made the best black dress goods in the world. And now they have brought out the new "Eudora." The Henriettas seemed perfection. But with the Priestleys it is ever onward. The "Eudora" has a softness, a richness, all its own. It has extra width and weight, it fits beautifully, and gives long service, while the glow upon its surface, gives it the character which ladies like.

ALWAYS ASK FOR PRIESTLEY'S DRESS GOODS

N.B. TRADE MARK
THE VARNISHED BOARD
ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

It is wrapped on "The Varnished Board," and Priestley's name stamped on every five yards.

27

SHANNONVILLE.

MARCH 19th.—Mr. and Mrs. McGrath, of Belleville, spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister, Mrs. M. B. Lake.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Doney, of Solmesville, and Miss Gardner, of Bethel, were visiting at the home of Mr. Thos. Creeper on Wednesday last.—Mrs. B. Steward, of Centerton, daughter of Rev. Mr. Edwards, formerly of this place, was visiting old friends during the past week.—Miss Jessie Bartlett, of Toronto, is staying with her aunt, Mrs. C. E. Clark.—Mr. Dayton and Miss Morden, of Picton, were the guests of Mrs. T. F. Morton on Friday.—News has just reached us that Mr. Samuel Doxsee, one of our old residents, died at Syracuse. He will be buried in the cemetery here on Wednesday. —Mr. Arthur Cooper occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday evening, our pastor, Rev. W. J. Sanders, being away.—Mr. Bartlett has resigned his position as station agent on the G.T.R. A new agent is expected in the near future.—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pennick entertained some friends at their home on Saturday evening. —The sports around this vicinity are having quite a time practicing their colts on the ice near Point Ann.—Mr. and Mrs. Saxton, of Brighton, were visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Lovelace, last Sunday.

TUFTSVILLE.

Hon. Mr. Dickey, H. Corby, member for the West Riding, W. B. Northrup, for the East, N. B. Falkiner, Esq., and others passed through here on the 14th to attend the Conservative Convention held in Madoc. Several of Mr. Corby's constituents were on the station platform as the train came in, and boarded the car to shake hands with their popular representative, and were graciously introduced by their member to the notables on the train. In honor of the occasion flags were floating from the Post Office, and our worthy Post-Master and Miss Allie Tufts were introduced to the members by Mr. Corby.—Mr. Wm. Clarke and Herbert Clarke represented Tuftsville at the demonstration held in Belleville on the twelfth, and had the honor of shaking hands with Sir Mackenzie Bowell.—F. H. Bennett is visiting friends at Wellman's Corners.—Miss A. Dixon and Master Thomas Dixon are visiting friends here.—T. French, of Bancroft, has been visiting his brother, W. French.—T. P. Eggleton has engaged to make cheese with Thomas French at Bancroft next summer.—John Johnston, School Inspector, visited our school on the eighteenth. "Very satisfactory," "did extremely well," was his official report. The children were given a holiday they thoroughly enjoyed.

ABOVE ALL OTHERS,

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in every disease caused by torpid liver or impure blood. For Dyspepsia, Liver and Bowel derangements, and kindred ailments, nothing approaches it as a remedy.

PIERCE GUARANTEES A **CURE**

OR MONEY RETURNED.

AURELIA VANSILE.

MRS. AURELIA VANSILE, of Hamilton, Ind., writes: "My friends said I would never be any better, for I had ulceration of the bowels. By the time I had taken a bottle and a half of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the bleeding had almost stopped. My appetite was good, nothing seemed to hurt me that I ate. My improvement was wonderful. Several years have passed and my cure is permanent."

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR ACRES on the Front of Sidney with good buildings and plenty of fruit. Also a fine young horse to sell or exchange for a bicycle. F. M. VANBLARICOM, Moira St., West Belleville. 264d0twlt

Millinery — — Opening

Sinclair & Ostrom's

Millinery Show Rooms will be open to the public on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20,

And following days.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit our show rooms on the above date.

SINCLAIR & OSTROM.

P. S.—The Clearance Sale still continues.

Changed Daily. WEDNESDAY, March 20.

THE . . . Question ?

The vital question is, have you tried our teas and coffees—not have you heard about them and been recommended to try them—but have you ever bought and give them a trial yourself? Our 30c coffee we believe is the perfection of coffee, and our 40c tea is a high grade tea at a fair price. Will you try them? That is the question.

Strouds.

BICYCLES—

. . . SOME GOOD VALUES IN

SECOND-HAND WHEELS.

- At Cash Prices. -

Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
New Rapid, $60.00,
Psycho, $30.
Altain, $55.00,

We are getting bargains like . . . this daily. . .

G. F. SMITH & CO'Y.

STUDENTS!

. . Are in attendance at . .

-BELLEVILLE-

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and from all parts of Ontario.

. . . .STUDENTS. . . .

From seven different business colleges are in attendance at BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

It is the largest, most substantial, and best equipped business college in Canada.

BELLEVILLE Business College......
ROBERT BOGLE,
Principal and Proprietor.

QUALITY Is the Test of CHEAPNESS!

For smoked meats, rich, mild and mellow, no finer in the Dominion is to be had anywhere than those cured by your

CITY PORK PACKER.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Mild Hams.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Matchless Breakfast Bacon.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Rolled Bacon.

When buying from your grocer, ask for McGuiness' meats, and be sure you get no other.

McGuiness.

SALT AND PEPPER DUSTERS.

We have bought at a bargain about 350 Satin finished China Salt and Pepper Cups worth 25c. each, that we are selling at 10cts each. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

UNBREAKBLE SLATES.

We have just received in stock a large lot of unbreakable Slates. They are the nicest thing of the kind to buy for the children. Prices are same as common slates:—5, 7, and 10c. each.

MEN'S BRACES.

1 job lot of 50 doz. Men's Braces worth from 30c. to 60c., all going at 25c. for a few days, at

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

Bitter . . .
. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE

GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store,
Caldwell Building.

- STAMMERING -

Stuttering and all other impediments PERMANENTLY CURED to a distinct articulation.

Our System is Strictly Educational.

No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.

The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.
Formerly The Linton Institute.
Jan. 9 95, d&wly.

Great Fire Sale!

—OF—

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, CHINAWARE!

A portion of my stock which was stored in the second flat, including Teas, Spices, Soaps, Canned Goods, Woodenware, Etc., and received more or less damage by smoke and water at the recent fire, will be cleared out at FIRE PRICES! Call and inspect. All are bargains.

C. G. ROW,
Front Street, Belleville.
(Next to J. s. Wall ce's.)
Bargains in Fresh Fish.

Daily Intelligencer.

Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? It is not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. Is it worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for its frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

Skirts in godet style of heavy black cashmere-finished gros grain.

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken. They cure Constipation and Sick Headache.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Large fancy crepe stone buttons in plain and moire effects.

How to Cure Dyspepsia.

DYSPEPSIA arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from it, 99 times in 100.

Collars of ribbon where rosettes and flowers alternate.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Brodchitis etc.

Nainsook underwear trimmed with eyelet embroidery.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Chiffon and flower collars in light contrasting colors.

Plain Facts.

As a prompt, pleasant and perfect cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma. bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, influenza and all throat and lung troubles, Norway Pine Syrup is the best remedy known.

Natural wool nightgowns for the late "spell."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT Settlers . . . Trains TO MANITOBA

—AND THE—

. North-West .

SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF

"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"

S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent,
Belleville.

NO-TO-BAC!

Guaranteed to Cure Tobacco habit in every form.

At the PHARMACY,
D. M. WATERS.

CHEAP
CHEAPER
CHEAPEST
Ordered Clothing!

Spring Stock complete,
Suits at Bottom Prices,
Special drive in Pantings,
Goods bought here cut free.

GEO. R. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Next John McKeown.

Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

Intelligencer Printing & Publishing Co'y
(LIMITED.)

JAMIESON, President. | J. W. LONDON, Secretary.

THE Treasurer is the only person authorized to receive money for the Company, or to grant receipts for the same. All Bills, Notes, Cheques and other documents binding on the Company, will require the signature of the President, in addition to that of the Treasurer.

THE INTELLIGENCER is printed and published by the INTELLIGENCER Printing and Publishing Company, (Limited) by James C. Jamieson, resident in Belleville, at their Office, Front Street south of Hotel St.

CHAPTER II.

"You said yourself once that you would tackle any subject if you were allowed half an hour to read it up."

"Certainly, but this is the one subject that you can't read up. You can't get it out of a book, because any book upon the subject would be out of date before it could be published."

"Can't you get it out of other papers?"

"Even then you can't be certain of being up to date. I tell you—and you can believe it or not, as you like—that the shape of a sleeve has been known to change completely in a single night. Of course, the other papers would give me the right vocabularly—words like 'selvedge,' and 'ruching' and things of that kind."

'M'yes. They wouldn't tell you what they meant."

"No. There you are again; the thing's too difficult."

"Look here," I said, "you must know some good-natured woman of the world—one of the kind that likes young men—one of the kind that believes that journalism is connected with authorship, and authorship is connected with romance. You had better go to her, tell her frankly what your position is, and ask her—"

He interrupted me. "You are being perfectly useless to me," he said, with clenched teeth and studied calm. "If you know me at all, you must know that I would sooner be boiled alive in non-corrosive ink and have my blue black carcass eaten by half-caste Kaffirs, than let any woman of my acquaintance know that I had been even asked to do anything so presumptuous and immodest. If I attempt this article at all, it will be to prove to the editor that I really am an all-round journalist, and you must understand that I don't want it talked about."

"I'LL GIVE YOU A SOVEREIGN," HE REPLIED.

"Certainly. But if you're going to write the article, how do you propose to get your information?"

"I can't say exactly. I shall look in the windows of the big shops, and take notes of the people in the Park. Then the managers of the shops would tell me something in return for a gratuitous advertisement. I thought, perhaps, you might have some other notion."

"No," I said, "I'm afraid I am not of much use. However, I can say that I am sincerely sorry for you."

He shook my hand warmly on leaving, and thanked me. "If anything should happen," he said, hopelessly, "it will, at any rate, be a consolation to me that I have had your sympathy. Good night." He had no sooner shut the door behind him than he opened it again and put his head in. "You don't happen to know what a basque is, do you?" he asked in a melancholy voice. "No? Well, it doesn't matter. It's only one thing out of many. Good night again." He looked very depressed, as if he had some presentiment that he had undertaken a task beyond his powers, and evil would come of it.

Three times on the following day I saw Salemaker. The first time was in the morning, outside the law courts. He was walking very fast in the direction of the west, and seemed more energetic than on the previous day. He came up to me, and said at once in rather a peremptory way: "What's accordion plaiting?"

I confessed that I didn't know.

"That's just like you," he said, impatiently. "You never do know anything. I can't stop."

He hurried on. I noticed that he was carrying under his arm two or three of the feminine journals.

Later in the day I found him staring into the windows of a big shop in Regent street where they sold bonnets. As for his appearance, I can only say that he looked like a desperate man. "I am glad to see you," he said gloomily. "If you'd come a minute later, it would have been all over. I should have broken that window, thrown the bonnets and things into the street and trampled on them. I have been thinking about doing it for the last five minutes."

"Look here, Salemaker," I said, "you've been overworking yourself. You wouldn't get yourself into this condition, if you didn't take things so seriously."

"I'll give you a sovereign," he replied, "to stick your foot through that window. Go on, do it. Nobody's looking. I can't do it myself, because it would injure the paper if I got into the police courts. You've got no position to speak of, and it wouldn't matter if you did it. If you don't want the sovereign, do it out of friendship. There's a hat at the back trimmed with two shoe buckles and a split hummingbird. If I could tear that in half and throw it under an omnibus I should feel better."

Control yourself," I said, firmly. "I'm going to take you to the club and give you tea, and, so far as it is humanly possible, stop you from behaving like a lunatic. What have you been doing all day?"

"I have been collecting material for an article entitled: 'The Height of Fashion.' That's what has brought me to this. You won't do this little thing to oblige me? Just what I thought. You call yourself a Bohemian, and as a matter of fact you're eaten up with respectability."

With some difficulty I persuaded him to come with me to the club. There I gave him tea and consolatory cigarettes. When he was a little calmer I pressed him to tell me his experiences. He did do so, with some reluctance.

"I began," he said, "by going to Bond street. I found a window there with just the right kind of clothes in it. They were so ugly as to be almost indecent. That was why I knew they were all right; they couldn't have been exhibited at all if they hadn't had style. They must have been simply saturated with style. Besides, Bond street's always all right, anyhow. So I pulled out my note-book, and it was just then I saw her with her green eyes fixed on me."

"What her?"

"Miss Catling. Didn't I mention it? I believe she must have been lying in ambush there. She saw, of course, what I was doing, saw it at a glance. I was doing her work. She just bowed, and came at me like an angry cow. I took off my hat and walked quickly away. She pursued. I quickened my pace, and got on to an omnibus immediately behind it. I waited a few seconds, and then stepped off my 'bus. So I got clear away."

"But how? When she saw you get off the one 'bus, why didn't she get off the other, if she wanted to catch you?"

"Because she had paid her penny and couldn't bring herself to take less than the full pennyworth. Women mostly like value for their money. I had counted on that. As I say, I had got clear off, but I believe the incident spoilt my nerve. After that I had no intention of going anywhere in particular, but I found myself in front of another big shop window in Oxford street. I pulled myself together. I decided to go in, say that I wanted the latest news about the fashions and offer in return for the information a gratuitous advertisement of the firm. Well, I went in. Inside there was a tall stately man. He smiled at me just as if he wanted to be a friend to me, and yet all the time his stateliness seemed to be a kind of bar between us."

Here Salemaker paused and buried his head in his hands.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Disadvantages of Bank Life.

There is a mistaken idea which is not wholly confined to our young people as to the superiority of the work of the bank clerk. This idea leads too many of our young men to make every effort to secure a bank appointment, the supposed advantages which tempt them being the comparatively light hours of work and the social position which is associated to bank employes, but there are a few disadvantages in the bank clerk's life which it is well should be brought forward at the time when the choice of a work in the world is before our young men. There is little chance for a bank clerk to rise in the world. It has been carefully estimated that ninety-five per cent. of all bank clerks fail to obtain a salary higher than $800. This salary, while ample for the young unmarried man does not go very far for the man who is blessed with a wife and children. The salary given to the young bank clerk who is just beginning his work is seldom more than $200 per year, and it is not until after the fifth year of consecutive service has been passed that the salary is raised to $600. The social side of the bank clerk's life presupposes money, and the apparent ease with which money may be appropriated from the funds which are always on hand, have wrecked many a bright young man. In many cities the bank clerks are under a strict surveillance. They may not board except in houses chosen by the bank—they may not frequent theatres, pool rooms, and they must be scrupulous as to the characters of men with whom they associate. They must not marry without permission, nor until their salaries have reached a certain standard. It is but right that these restrictions should exist; the young men are certainly none the worse for them, but nevertheless the loss of freedom must at times be galling. The great positions in banks are open to the men who have more than ordinary ability and usually great influence which they can bring to bear, and, unlike other professions, there is little room at the top for the patient climbers. The training which a lad receives in a bank is an excellent one, but as a rule it fits him for a life which he has no opportunity to lead, and the more ambitious men who see that the upward way is blocked, usually step into merchantile life. We recommend the careful consideration of these facts to the intelligent young men of the Province.—Halifax Critic.

PIPE SMOKING.

The Difference Between the American and the English Methods.

"There is no doubt," said a prominent Broadway dealer in cigars and tobacco the other day, "that pipe smoking is on the increase in this country, but I don't think there is any likelihood, in my time, at least, that it will ever become as popular here as in England. It isn't adapted to the national temperament. Pipe smoking, to be enjoyed, ought to be done slowly. It is the hardest thing in the world for an American to do anything slowly. When the average American tackles a pipe he puffs away at it as though the one object he had in view was to get all the tobacco in the bowl consumed as speedily as as possible.

"The Englishman acts differently. He doesn't puff at his pipe any oftener than is necessary to keep his tobacco burning. Consequently, he makes a pipeful last about twice as long as an American usually does, and probably gets twice as much genuine satisfaction out of it. Some of my customers tell me that after a month or two's sojourn on the other side they soon get the 'hang,' as they call it, of pipe smoking, because they became imbued with the spirit of taking things easy which prevails there, but they speedily lose it after they return to the land whose real motto is 'Hurry up.'

"There is a growing class of young swells here who, having inherited all the money they need, have no other object in life than to get all the satisfaction they can out of the spending of it. They have cultivated the art of indolent existence with some success, and in their own homes or clubs manage the pipe just as well as the Britisher does, and rather pride themselves on it, because 'it's English, you know.' But the number of persons thus fortunately situated must always of necessity remain limited. As long as push and energy are the trade marks of the typical American cigars will have the call over pipes, and I am glad of it. There's a heap more money in cigars."—New York Herald.

Everybody Knows.

Everybody in King's Co., N.B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dryden, of Mitchell, Sussex, N.B. He says:—"My wife had a very bad cough that for ten days was most distressing, finally I tried Norway Pine Syrup, and one bottle cured her. I have never found its equal."

Moired velvet for fancy collars.

Many large floor rugs in dull blue shades.

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Our self-love springs, ordinarily, from a lack of understanding of the subject.

COUGHS, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

We should try through life to make friends. Enemies will make themselves.

For Throat Troubles.

Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

The truest companion is he who most enjoys solitude.

TO DESTROY WORMS and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm syrup.

In many parts of the West Indies shark oil is used in lamps.

A lifetime of torture is often endured by the rheumatic. Their pangs may, however, be promptly relieved and the disease eradicated with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is, moreover, a swift and thorough remedy for, neuralgia, lame back, sores, bruises, frost bite, corns, excoriated nipples, inflamed breasts, liver complaint, and all affections of the breathing organs.

In parts of Peru taxes are paid in cocoa leaves and Peruvian bark.

A Prompt Cure.

DEAR SIRS,—One bottle of B.B.B. cured me of Constipation, and I think there is no better medicine made.

MISS D. PARENT, Farnham, Que.

A hearth tax was formerly assessed in many of the German States.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

The coasts of the world are protected by 6,208 lighthouses.

B·B·B CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET

Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

SAMPLES OF SITUATIONS! SECURED

BY O. B. C. GRADUATES.

From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE 27th YEAR.

W. B. ROBINSON, J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A. } Principals. { For 18 Years

HARP MUSIC!

The Harp in our Window is not

"The harp that once through Tara s halls
The soul of music shed."

OUR HARP SINGS

—OF SPLENDID VALUE IN—

IRISH TABLE LINENS,
IRISH TOWELS,
IRISH TABLE NAPKINS,
IRISH TABLE D'OYLIES.

All Our Own Importations.

NATHAN JONES.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,
Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c All work first-class.

254d1m E. J. BURTON.

WE RECEIVED

On Saturday, per heated car, some very fine fruit. Pineapples are opening up very fine and are a shade cheaper, selling from 25c to 35c, according to size. Also a few bunches of bananas, which are quite reasonable in price.

Florida oranges are about done, although we have a few very fine ones in stock. Californias and Valencias are the more seasonable just now. The former we have in two varieties, the "Naval" and the "Budded." The Navals are 30c and 50c per doz., according to size, while the Buddeds sell at 50c. Choice Valencias 20c per doz. Messina lemons 20c and 25c per doz., according to quality.

ICE CREAM AS USUAL.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.

McLAUGHLIN'S . . QUEEN FLOUR

Which is Warranted.

THE BEST IN CANADA

For sale by
Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville
Louis Benmore.
Send them an order.

THE change from the extremely delicate coloring of the past few years with such monotonous effects, to the stronger, richer colorings of today, is not so much a change in fashion as an improvement in taste. When a decorator was timid or inartistic, he avoided strong colors as a child avoids the fire. He had little or no conception of how to use them; hence he remained in the cold montony of whites and grays. If now and again he tentatively ventured in colors, the results were so awful that he would shrink in horror from another such attempt. Some bolder and more callous spirits made picturesque and kaleidoscopic effects which they urged upon innocent and amiable people as artistic; but that sunflower æstheticism did not last. It had the merit of garish effect or of artistic sensationalism only. It could not last. Good taste, like good sense, will always prevail. As a sort of protest against the sunflower sensationalism, the dainty period of creamy-white timidity came into vogue. Many decorators knew that oddities of form and color could not be used in marble halls and maidens' boudoirs, but they did not have the independence to risk an open defiance of the prevalent style. They found a sort of refuge under "A Milk White Flag" of nonentity. The wall-paper manufacturers assumed the risk of putting colors into their papers for this season. The results are beautiful in the products and profitable to the consumer. Strong, rich colors are precisely what the people were waiting for; employed judiciously, they are precisely what they should have. This is an era of strong colors. It is also an era of good taste. It is the period of the golden mean between the eccentricities of the sunflower sensationalism, of riotous vulgarity, and the dreary daintiness of whitey timidity. It is not only philosophic to use strong colors, but it is artistic, æsthetic, and delightful—the climax of all things true, good, and beautiful.

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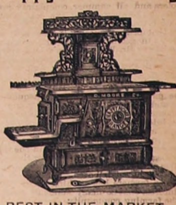

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BELLEVILLE

The Daily Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 21 1895. NO. 270

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MEDICAL.

DR. G. S. RYERSON.

60 COLLEGE STREET,
Toronto.
248d&wly

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Railway Time Tables

Grand Trunk Railway.

Trains arrive at and depart from Belleville Station as follows:

GOING EAST.	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.

GOING WEST.	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.

Going East.	(Arrive.)
Mail	4:30 p.m.
Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

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SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Daily Intelligencer.

ONTARIO PARLIAMENT

The Question of Assisting Butter Makers Discussed.

PATRONS OPPOSE THE MOTION.

Sir Oliver Secures a Majority of 39 on the Question of Assisting Dairy Farmers—Proposal to Facilitate Shipment of Butter to England—Hotelmen Have Many Wants.

Toronto, March 21. — The Opposition in the Local Legislature are still devoting a large portion of their time to the Patron party. So far their clever tactics have been rewarded with success, and the members of that body are placed in a very awkward position with their supporters in the province. On four different occasions they have been put on record as having voted against the planks of their platform. What the farmers will think of the action of the Patrons yesterday is a matter of much speculation. With the exception of one member they voted against favoring the action of the Dominion Government in purchasing at 20 cents per pound all creamery butter made between Jan. 1 and Aprill, 1895. The result of the coalition was that Sir Oliver Mowat was given a majority of 39—the largest he ever had.

The question came up on two motions of Mr. Whitney. The first was accepted by the Government, and carried. It read:

> That in the interests of the people of this Province, and, in order that the producers may secure the full benefit of the sums annually expended to aid the Dairy interests thereof, the Butter Trade deserves to be encouraged.

On the second motion, however, there was a long and interesting debate, in which all parties took a hand. The resolution was as follows:

> That this House, having regard to the Butter Trade in this Province and the depressed condition thereof, has observed with satisfaction the announcement of the intention of the Government of Canada to provide for the immediate shipment of fresh-made creamery butter to Great Britain, and to purchase at twenty cents per pound all creamery butter of fine quality made between 1st January and 1st April, 1895; and, bearing in mind the expenditure already incurred by the Governments of the Province and Dominion to improve and foster the Dairy interests of the country, respectfully urges upon the Government of Canada the advisability and necessity of providing such further or other aid as may be found to be necessary from time to time, in order that the producers of fresh-made creamery butter may secure the full benefit of such expenditure.

Mr. Whitney, in making his motions, explained that, had the rules of the House permitted, he would have made them more definite—he would have suggested that the Provincial Government do the same. He quoted the resolution passed by the Ontario Creameries Association at the convention recently held asking for Government aid to place Canadian butter on the English market. It was, he contended, a right, a proper thing, for the Provincial Legislature to encourage the agricultural interests; but what they had to look to was that the money should be expended in the most advantageous manner.

Hon. Mr. Dryden, in reply, expressed the opinion that the Dominion Government had not adopted the best means of encourgaing the butter industry. The Government, he considered, had gone outside its legitimate functions in undertaking the sale of butter, and furthermore, the action was altogether unnecessary. The farmers of the country were perfectly competent to look after their own business and get their articles into the best market, providing the obstacles were removed; and he urged that the step which had been taken by the Dominion Government was merely a party move to influence the general elections and not to benefit the butter industry. Two reasons there were, said he, why we had so small an export trade in butter. In the first place all the best butter manufactured was consumed at home, the glut on the market being caused by inferior produce which it did not pay to send abroad; and in the second place the butter, which was exported, was sent out in too stale and old a condition. If we were to send our best butter to England it was necessary that we should have better shipping facilities than we had, and he contended that the Creameries Association referred to this in their resolution in convention. Another cause of depression in the trade, he argued, was owing to the fact that butter manufactured in the summer was held until the winter. There were to-day 100 creameries in operation, which were quite sufficient to fill the market all the year round, and, therefore, we had no use for the summer butter held over and speculators had been bitten. He moved this amendment:

> That this House approves of any reasonable and efficient arrangement that may be made to facilitate the carriage in cold storage of the dairy produce of the province to ports of shipment in Great Britain, and whereby ample cold storage for such products shall be provided in such cities of Great Britain as may be necessary in the interests of trade.

Messrs. McPherson, Bush, McDonald, Carnegie, Ross, Howland and Middleton also spoke.

The division on the amendment was taken a few minutes after 6 o'clock, with this result: Yeas 60, nays 21; Government majority 39

The Patrons voted solid with the Government, with the exception of Mr. Kidd, who supported the Opposition. The P.P.A. members also registered against the Opposition.

The Opposition immediately took hold of the amendment, and Mr. Whitney gave notice that he would ask whether it is the intention of the Government to give financial aid to facilitate the carriage in cold storage of the dairy products of the province to the ports of shipment in Great Britain, and to supply cold storage for such products in such of the cities of Great Britain as may be necessary in the interests of the trade

A bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Dryden for the prevention of fraud in the sale of fruit was read a first time. The bill provides that every person packing fruit shall mark on the crate the words "No. 1" or "No. 2," according to the grade of fruit, or the word "Ungraded," as the case may be, and also his postoffice address. Grade 1 is to consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, as nearly as possible uniform in size, and throughout of good form and color, sound and whole and free from worms, bruises or disease. Grade 2 is to consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, which, on account of inequality of size, lack of color or other defects, cannot be included in grade 1. All other fruit offered for sale in bulk is to be classed as "Ungraded." The person receiving fruit for sale in bulk on commission is compelled to notify the consignor within one week of the price received therefor and the name and address of the purchaser.

Mr. Hardy's bill respecting road allowances in the Rainy River survey was read a third time.

Mr. Crawford introduced a bill providing for the inspection of steam boilers and the qualifications of persons in charge of same. Provision is made for the appointment of a chief inspector and not less than 8 or more than 12 other inspectors, who will constitute a board of inspection.

Mr. Biggar introduced a bill to amend the law, which at present allows persons whose assessment amounts to more than $50,000 to call an additional judge to associate with the County Judge in trying an appeal from the Court of Revision. The new bill provides for the calling in of two outside judges, making a court of three, and that the decision of the majority shall prevail.

Replying to Mr. Ryerson, the Attorney-General said that for professional services two members of the Dominion Parliament had received moneys or fees from the Ontario Government in 1894, namely, Hon. David Mills, who received $250, and James L. Lister, who was paid $249.

Mr. Matheson asked whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce during the present session an act to amend the Succession Duty Act, by extending the amount of legacies exempt from duty beyond the sum of $200; or, by providing that the duty on real estate may, at the option of the heir or devisee, be payable in annual or semi-annual instalments, at a moderate rate of interest; or, by providing for the registration of discharges of real estate from claims for succession duty. In reply, Sir Oliver said that the Government was considering some questions relating to the succession duties, and this might be amongst them.

Mr. Stratton's important bill to amend the Municipal Act passed the second reading. The bill provides that the council of any town having 4000 inhabitants or over may with the assent of the electors abolish wards and elect councillors by general vote.

Mr. German's bill to tax, as personal property, telegraph and telephone lines and lines for the transmission of electric light and power and exempting personal property of banks and trunk line railway companies, but not income from shares, was read a second time after some discussion. Hon. Mr. Hardy and Mr. Whitney thought that the bill went too far.

These bills were read a second time: To amend the act respecting coroners—Mr. German; to amend the Registry Act—Mr. O'Keefe; to amend the Municipal Act—Mr. McKee; to amend the Assessment Act—Mr. Little; to amend the Municipal Act—Mr. Haycock; to amend the Municipal Act—Mr. Richardson.

The House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

A deputation from the License Holders' Protective Association waited upon the Government with a long string of wants. They asked for a universal hour for closing bars throughout the province; reduction of licenses to be in the hands of the Government; the removal and transfer of licenses to be in the hands of the License Commissioners; permission for holders of shop licenses to sell cigars, cigarets and tobacco on their own premises in unbroken packages; tavern license holders to be permitted to sell liquors to guests, boarders and lodgers during prohibited hours; holders of licenses to be eligible for membership in municipal councils; opening of bars in licensed premises on election days, except during election hours; license holders to have the same powers as police officers on their own premises; prohibition of druggists selling liquor except for dispensing purposes; that for offences under the License Act defendant should be a competent but not compellable witness; that shopkeepers be allowed to sell bottled liquors in sealed packages of not less than one-half pint. Sir Oliver replied that no interference with the Liquor License Law would be made this session.

A deputation from the Toronto Board of Trade waited upon the Government to ask for an amendment to the Assignment Act—so as to prevent the making of preferential assignments to the detriment of the creditors. The deputation were asked to present a statement in writing, which will be done forthwith.

The Public Accounts Committee threw out Col. Matheson's resolution, calling for more details in the public accounts on the lines of the Auditor-General's report. The Ministers declared that it would necessitate a complete change in the system of bookkeeping, and involve great expense with little benefit.

Mr. Hobbs will introduce a bill to exempt goods stored in warehouses from seizure for overdue taxes on the warehouse.

THE WELLS MURDER CASE.

The Hyams Brothers Committed for Trial.

Toronto, March 21. — Harry P. and Dallas T. Hyams were yesterday evening committed for trial by the Police Magistrate on a charge of having wilfully murdered William C. Wells in their warehouse in Colborne-street, on Monday, Jan. 16, 1893.

Mr. E.F.B. Johnston, counsel for defence, made an unsuccessful plea for the discharge of Dallas T. Hyams on the ground that there was no evidence to implicate him in the crime.

In declining the application Police Magistrate Denison said: "I don't wish to review all the evidence and argue the points discussed, but my impression is that, from the evidence adduced, there is enough to place the accused on trial. There is no doubt that the evidence is not so strong against Dallas Hyams as against the other prisoner. But the evidence has convinced me that the death of young Wells was not due to accident. There has been ample testimony to show that the weight could not have come off the hook and killed the deceased as alleged. Some one killed him, and these two men were the only persons present when he met his death. Anyway, I don't want to argue the case and show the strong points against the prisoners. I will commit both for trial."

While the argument for his discharge was in progress, Dallas Hyams became extremely nervous. He moved about his seat in the dock, and gave evidence of suffering from the most intense excitement. Several times it looked as if he was about to drop from his seat in a faint. His twin brother was more composed. He sat with his head turned to the right and never removed his gaze once from the east wall of the court room.

The defence had intended to put Dallas Hyams in the box to tell his story, but after hearing the medical testimony counsel altered their minds, and decided to introduce no evidence. There was a little spat between the lawyers before the court was dismissed over a charge made by Mr. Johnston that the Crown had interviewed a witness for the defence to get his story, and it was charged that the prosecution had become acquainted with the story of this witness in consequence of a detective having been present when the prisoners were interviewed by Attorney Wellman. This witness, by the way, is a barber in Leader-lane, who shaved Dallas Hyams the morning of the tragedy. Mr. Curry denied that the information had reached the Crown through the interview between the twins and their counsel, and Deputy-Chief Stuart corroborated him.

It was arranged Detectives Slemin and Burrows should accompany prisoners' counsel to the Colborne-street warehouse to-day, where experiments with the weight and rope will be made.

Havana, March 21.—It is expected that at least 10,000 troops from Spain will reach Cuba before April 12. Two thousand Spanish soldiers will be landed in Santiago on March 22. One battalion will be stationed in Havana. The Government is confident that the troubles in Santiago will be completely suppressed within a week after the arrival of the troops.

SURPRISE SOAP
LASTS LONGEST GOES FARTHEST.
The cheapest Soap to Use.

Why
Don't You Use
Surprise Soap?

IT does away with hard work,—dont boil or scald the clothes nor give them the usual hard rubbing (See the directions on the wrapper).

It gives the whitest, sweetest, cleanest clothes after the wash.

It prevents wearing and tearing by harsh soaps and hard rubs. Rub lightly with Surprise Soap,—the dirt drops out. Harmless to hands and finest fabrics.

181 THE ST. CROIX SOAP MF'G. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

THE REMEDIAL ORDER

Will be Signed To-Day and Sent to Winnipeg.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S INSTRUCTIONS.

It is Ordered "That the Recommendations and Directions" "be Punctually Obeyed and Carried Into Effect"—The Order to be Signed in the Same Manner a Orders Made by the Imperial Privy Council.

Ottawa, Ont., March 21.—His Excellency the Governor-General this morning signed the minute of Council recommending the issue of a remedial order in the Manitoba school case. It was expected that the order would be sent to Winnipeg to-day, but it appears that the intention is to allow the practice that prevails in the Imperial Privy Council. When an order is issued by Her Majesty in Council it is done with the Queen and a quorum of her ministers present, and, therefore, when the formal remedial order on the Manitoba Government is itself finally signed by Lord Aberdeen, it will be with members of his Cabinet with him. This meeting would have been held this afternoon and the order finally passed, but for the absence from the city of the Secretary of State, custodian of the Great Seal. Mr. Dickey will be home from New England to-morrow.

A strong point in connection with the finding of the Judicial Committee in the Manitoba appeal is contained in the specific declaration attached to the judgment and sent to Canada. It reads as follows: "And Her Majesty, at court at Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight, on the 2nd day of February, 1895, after taking the said report (i.e., the report of the Judicial Committee) into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to approve of the said report of the lords of committee and to order that the recommendations and directions therein contained be punctually observed, obeyed and carried into effect, in each and every particular, whereof the Governor-General for the Dominion of Canada for the time being, and all other persons whom it may concern, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

It is expected that the order upon the Manitoba Government will close with somewhat similar phraseology.

The Government have decided to call for tenders for a mail service between Canada and Antwerp, for a period of five years, commencing July 1 next. The service is to be fortnightly in summer and monthly in winter, vessels calling on all voyages at either Havre or Boulogne, or both. The carrying capacity of the steamers is not to be less than 2500 tons, and the speed of vessels not less than 13 knots per hour. Tenders will be received at the Department of Trade and Commerce up to May 1.

The Fisheries Department is arranging for a continuation of the work of oyster culture under the superintendence of Mr. Kemp, the English expert, who has been in the employment of the Department for the last three years. The first bed planted by Mr. Kemp at Shediac, N.B., has been most successful, and the oysters will be ready for gathering this year. It is in contemplation to put this bed in charge of a committee of local oyster fishermen, with a view to its being properly cared for hereafter. Applications are being received at the department for fixing by order-in-council a special date for commencing oyster fisheries. The present regulations provide that this fishery shall be commenced when the ice goes away.

Sir William Van Horne, president of the C.P.R., was in the city to-day. In connection with his visit to Ottawa the announcement is made that the Board of Directors of the company have decided in view of the depression in railway business to reduce the salaries of all officials from the president down. Those receiving over $2000 per annum will have to submit to a cut of 10 per cent., less than $2000 per annum 5 per cent. It is not expected that this order will apply to salaries of less than $700 or $800.

Mr. Schreiber, Deputy-Minister of Railways and Canals, has left for Cape Breton in connection with railway matters.

The argument before the Supreme Court in Collier v. Wright was concluded to-day, counsel for respondents not being called upon. The Chief Justice stated that the court thought the appeal should be dismissed, but it was desirable to have their reasons put in writing; formal judgment would not be given now. Mr. Justice King will prepare the judgment for the court.

Hamilton Bridge Company v. O'Connor was next taken up, Bruce, Q.C., appearing for the appellants and Stanton for respondent. Action against the company in this case was in consequence of an injury to respondent from a steam drill used by the company in their factory at Hamilton. The company deny negligence on their part, and allege contributory negligence by respondent. They also claim that there has been no finding by jury as to contributory negligence, they having found only that he used proper care, "according to his own judgment," which is alleged to be no finding at all. Argument in this case was proceeding when court adjourned.

A few weeks ago the announcement was made in the newspapers that Mr. Weeks of Chippenham, England, one of the tenant farmer delegates, who came to Canada in 1873, could send out about 1100 able-bodied young men who would accept positions in the Northwest as farm laborers. As a result of this statement the Interior Department is advised that Mr. Weeks has been inundated with letters from farmers in Canada desiring young farm hands. Mr. Weeks has now more applications than he can fill.

Gattling Gun Howard is in the city. He has evidently struck a good thing in his new lobster cannery on the Labrador Coast.

J. D. Edgar, M.P., left for home to-night.

Sir Frank Smith left for Toronto this morning.

Ottawa Electoral District Agricultural Society will give over $400 in monthly exhibition prizes.

Ottawa Convention Repudiated.

Ottawa, March 20.—The Ottawa Citizen emphatically repudiates the result of last night's Liberal-Conservative convention as non-representative, and says that Mr. McVeity cannot be recognized as the nominee of the Liberal-Conservative party.

L. Canada says that Mr. Robillard will not accept the nomination at the hands of the convention on account of its non-representative character.

MANITOBA WILL NOT RECEDE.

After Again Resenting Interference Greenway Will Dissolve the House.

Winnipeg, Man., March 21.—The announcement that the Government had passed a remedial order in the school appeal is the chief topic of conversation here and throughout Manitoba. Members of the Provincial Legislature, which happens now to be in session here, were greatly interested in the Cabinet decision and in the Legislative chamber there was much speculation as to the outcome. Several supporters of the Greenway Government, being interviewed, said that if the order sent from Ottawa really required the Manitoba Parliament to adopt remedial legislation the Local House may, after debate, define its position and communicate the same to the Government at Ottawa. That position has been defined frequently before and will not be swerved from now. It is that Manitoba refuses to allow interference with her shool act, and will not suffer remedial legislation. It was reported that, after submitting its reply to Ottawa, the Local Government will ask confirmation of its action from the people by dissolving the House and going to the country on the question. Members of the Government will not talk on the matter until the order has been received from Ottawa.

Your correspondent to-day interviewed a number of prominent public men here on this new turn of affairs. Their views were divergent as to the wisdom of the Government's course, and they were not agreed on the abolition of Separate schools, but unanimous as to what course Greenway's Government would follow. The idea in political circles here is that the order will be brought before the Manitoba Legislature now in session. The Legislature, by an overwhelming majority, will reject the order, and again affirm its determination to stand by national schools, as established by the School Act of 1890. The Dominion Cabinet, receiving this answer from Manitoba, will at once summon a session of Parliament, and throw the responsibility of action on the House. The Parliament, having reached a decision and both parties being committed to some line of policy, an appeal will be taken to the country.

THE HOWE ISLAND SCHOOLS

Eastern Grand Orange Lodge Will Pay the Protestants' Expenses

Gananoque, Ont., March 20.—When the Eastern Grand Lodge opened, Bro. Capt. Gaskin brought up the Howe Island school case. A resolution was passed pledging the Grand Lodge to support Howe Island Protestants in retaining the schools of the Island as public schools, the Grand Lodge to send the case on for consideration of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of British America. This was finally settled in the afternoon, when a motion was passed that this Grand Lodge would pay all expenses in connection with the Howe Island school case over and above that paid by the Catholics.

The Manitoba school question, which was expected to raise quite a storm at the meeting, was finally settled without much discussion, as the Government had decided the matter, an dit was now in the hands of the Governor-General for ratification or until such time as the Government had made known the decision arrived at in council, and has received the signature of Lord Aberdeen.

Hon J. C. Patterson at Quebec

Quebec, March 21.—Hon. J. C. Patterson, accompanied by Col. Turnbull and friends, arrived here to-day. Hon. Mr. Patterson was dined by military friends at the Garrison Club. The Minister of Militia and party leave to-morrow on a tour to Lake St. John region.

Patron to Oppose Cargill (Con.).

Formosa, Ont., March 20.—The Patrons of East Bruce held a convention here yesterday to nominate a candidate. James Tolton of Walkerton was the choice.

Cornwall, Ont., March 21.—William Carpenter and Frank Easterbrooke, charged with the shooting lof the Indian Oak, while Oak was stealing wood on Easterbrooke's farm on Cornwall Island, were acquitted, as defendants in protecting their property were called upon to defend their lives, the Indians attacking them with axes, and the shooting was justified.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.
17d&wly

Collars of fancy edged black ribbon supporting a spray wreath of roses, with ends of ribbons to the waist.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Boy's new sailor suits, consisting of a short jacket and long trousers to be worn with a jersey front or vest.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, P.O., writes:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

Girl's light cotton frocks trimmed with lace beading through which narrow black ribbon is run.

An Open Letter.

During the winter of 1892-93, I was covered with Pimples on my right leg between the knee and ankle, and sought medical advice, but getting no relief I tried a bottle of B.B.B., applying some of it to my leg as well as using it internally, and the disease disappeared within three weeks, and I am thankful to say has never reappeared.
N. MITCHELL, Carman, Man.

Nightgowns having crush collars of open embroidery through which ribbon is drawn and tied.

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

Girl's white nainsook frocks trimmed with double bertha ruffles of pink or blue embroidery

SAMPLES OF SITUATIONS! SECURED
BY O. B. C. GRADUATES.

From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 20th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE 27th YEAR.
W. B. ROBINSON, J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A. Principals. For 18 Years

Actual . . . Results
are indisputable evidence. We can show what the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE Co. has done for its Policy Holders, and can convince you, if you are open to conviction, that the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE Co. is able to give you
GOOD . . .
RESULTS

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

- FINE TAILORING -
We have moved into the Store lately occupied by
MR. MILLS.
OUR NEW . . .
SPRING GOODS
Arriving daily. Inspection solicited.
A. N. REID.
MR. MINOR, Cutter.

Dont Play . .
With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises' Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to
MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Street.
Fall plowing all done.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, MAR. 21.

QUERY.

How does "Free Trade as it is in England" benefit the workingman, if it gives him slightly cheaper foreign manufactures, but deprives him of employment and taxes his tea, coffee and sugar, which are now free?

A CURIOUS SPECTACLE.

The unity of the Grit party is beautifully exemplified by the utterances of Messrs. Joseph Martin, of Winnipeg, Boodler Tarte and Rip Van Winkle Joly.

The first is the father of the law passed by the Manitoba Legislature which abolished Roman Catholic schools in that province. The second assures his hearers that Mr. Laurier is in favor of Separate Schools. The third proclaims non-sectarian schools. And each declares that his view is the policy of his party.

What confidence can the public have in such a party?

APPEALS TO PREJUDICE.

While the Montreal Witness is seeking to show, though the facts are against it, that Sir Mackenzie Bowell paid for masses for the late Sir John Thompson, and is therefore as a Protestant unsound, says the Mail and Empire, Mr. Tarte is arousing Quebec with the cry that the Premier is an Orangeman, and is therefore too Protestant to hold office. "Mr. Devlin, who spoke before me," said Mr. Tarte to a Montreal audience, "told you that he did not attack Sir Mackenzie Bowell because he is an Orangeman. I here differ from him. I attack him because he is an Orangeman." Mr. Blake, it seems, detested Orangeism, and "our programme," declares Mr. Tarte, "is still the same." The appeals to prejudice are very unfortunate. But it is sincerely to be hoped that responsible citizens will not allow themselves to be moved by them.

"HAS THE N.P. MADE YOU RICH?"

The Liberal press of Canada are putting forth prominently the interrogation, "Has the National Policy made you rich?" and Mr. Laurier reached the climax of this fad at St. Jerome, Quebec, where he asked the same question, and advised those who were to vote for the Government, and in particular asking those who were not, to vote for his "Free Trade as it is in England."

Of course their object in doing this is not so much to get the farmers' votes, but the workingman's and artisan's, who have always been friendly to the National Policy. This latter class, though happy and probably the most contented of any people, never become very rich in any country—so Mr. Laurier promises them riches, and therefore believes that he is certain of their votes. They will not do any such thing. If they do, it will be a jump from the frying pan into the fire. With the N.P. gone, manufactured articles will drown out our own industries, which the artisan and operatives depend upon, and thus in turn the home market of the farmer is gone.

Mr. Laurier is now so loyal that he wishes to import into Canada British free trade, and his remarks at St. Jerome asking for the support of the poorer classes, would have been a hit had he been speaking in England, where a few thousand persons own all the land, and wealth is less evenly distributed than in Canada. If his "Free Trade as it is in England" would work in Canada as it does in England, woe, woe to Canada's poor. It is estimated that it will take £5,000,000 to keep the poor classes in England for six weeks. Agriculture there is at its lowest ebb, so low that a commission is enquiring into the cause—and another is about to be appointed to enquire into the cause of so many working men being idle in the cities. This does not speak well for the policy of Mr. Laurier, if it would work here as it does in England.

A MARKET OF SIXTY MILLIONS.

We read in the Hamilton Times: "Out in Western Kansas the sufferings of the farmers are great. In some parts people are resorting to horseflesh, being unable to get other food. Yet Kansas has all the blessings (?) of a protective tariff. If such a state of things existed in Free Trade England, what a howl would rise from the Tory press of Canada!"

We rub our eyes and look again to see if we can be mistaken, comments the Ottawa Citizen. Surely, this cannot be the condition to which the farmers are reduced in the market of sixty millions! Why, it is but a few years since Farrer, Hitt, Butterworth, Cartwright, Laurier, Charlton and other leaders of the Liberal party on both sides of the border were imploring Canada to barter her commercial and national independence in order to give the Canadian farmer an opportunity of sharing the blessings that thicken upon the head of his American fellow. Kansas! Why, Kansas was Blake's paradise, and the enterprising immigration agent of that state distributed pamphlets in tens of thousands bearing his intellectual countenance on the back. And yet the farmers down there are reduced to eating horseflesh! Alas, another of the cherished illusions must be relegated to the dustbin of exploded fallacies with the tale of Troy, and the identity of Shakespeare and the story of William Tell.

The market of sixty millions is not by any means the boon it was represented, but it is curious what a changeable and capricious kind of market it is. When a Grit paper wants to publish an item like the above from Kansas it points to the misery and suffering in many parts of the United States as the horrible results of protection. When Liberal statemen ask the electorate to support a policy which will make Canada a commercial annex of its neighbor they grow eloquent upon the fact that protection in the United States is only a deceptive name because there is free trade between the States, free trade across a continent. It is for the public to place these two stories beside each other and draw a conclusion.

THE GUNMAKER OF ILION.

Jefferson M. Clough Refuses a Tempting Offer From the Chinese Government.

(From the Springfield, Mass., Union.)

There isn't a gun manufacturer in the United States who does not know Jefferson M. Clough, and why? Because he has been intimately associated all his life with the development of the two best American rifles, the Remington and the Winchester. For years he was superintendent of F. Remington & Sons' great factory at Ilion, N. Y. After leaving there he refused a tempting offer of the Chinese Government to go to China to superintend their government factories, and accepted instead the superintendency of the Winchester-Arms Co., at New Haven, at a salary of $7,500 a year. Faithful, of untiring energy, and of extraordinary ability in his line of business, he did more to develop the Remington and Winchester rifles than any one. But he was forced to retire owing to failing health, and he is now located on his 500 acre country place at Belchertown, Mass., and while his old friends will be delighted at his recovery, he without doubt will not enter active business again, being 65 years old and very well to do.

During the summer of '93 and the winter of '94 it will be remembered he was confined to his house and bed with muscular rheumatism of a severe nature. But he began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about the first of March 1894, and continued to do so until the first part of September following. The first effect noticed was a better appetite and he began to note more ability to help himself off the bed and to be better generally. Last August (1894) he was able to go alone to his summer residence and farm on Grenadier Island, among the Thousand Islands, in the river St. Lawrence; and now, instead of being confined to his bed Mr. Clough is and has been for some time able to be about the farm to direct to men employed there and is thankful for his recovery.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

TRULY ASTONISHING.—Miss Annette N. Moen, Fountain, Minn., says: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's children of a severe and dangerous cold. It was truly astonishing how speedily they found relief after taking this preparation."

MME. EMMA EAMES.

The Great Soprano.

Very beautiful are the features of Mdme. Emma Eames, the great singer, whose art has delighted many thousands. Her presence is gracious, her intellectuality unquestioned and her voice a perfect delight. Praise from one so celebrated, then, has a high value, and this is what Mdme. Emma Eames says of "Vin Mariani," the famous tonic wine:—"Vin Mariani" is a most delightful and efficacious tonic, of inestimable value." All public characters, doing a great deal of brain work, feel the beneficial effects of this tonic-stimulant, which is a great nourisher of the brain, imparting at the same time to the body, debilitated or depressed, new vigor, so that it has been well called by Zola, the elixir of life. "Vin Mariani" is more tonic than iron or quinine, and does not produce constipation. Send your address to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian Agents, and you will receive an album, containing the portraits of a large number of celebrities, who have spoken enthusiastically of this notable stimulant, prepared from pure grapes and coca leaves.

OPENING THEIR CELLARS.

Montreal Gazette says:

A very pleasant little affair was the inspection of the Bordeaux Claret Company's cellars by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau. The manager has sent out invitations to several prominent citizens, who were in attendance to meet His Honor. Among those present were Hon. Peter Mitchell, Mr. Richard White, Lieut.-Colonel Hughes, Messrs. Henry Dalby, E. N. St. Jean, Q.C., J. P. B. Casgrain, J. M. Fortier, Geo. W. Stephens, jr., D. Z. Bessette, A. Terroux, S. S. Silverman, ex-Ald. Dufresne, Ald. Préfontaine, Hon. A. Archambault, M.L.C., etc. After the visit of inspection to the cellars had been paid and the different arrangements for bottling, etc., highly commented upon, toasts were in order. A beautiful speech was uttered by the Lieutenant-Governor, who wished the Company success in their great enterprise. Write for price list to the Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

THE BLAKE'S SUCCESSOR.

Admiration Expressed for H. M. S Crescent.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 20.—The warship Crescent, which arrived at Portsmouth on March 2 from a China station, was paid off on March 11, and commissioned on March 12 for the North America station. Since commissioning, the Crescent has run over 55,000 knots, and has been exactly a half year under way. She has consumed in that period 14,000 tons of coal. She has been an object of envy on both the China and Australian stations. Admiral Fremantle expressed himself as most reluctant to part with her. During her stay in Chinese waters she was constantly with a flag and formed a valuable addition to the strength of the squadron. The Australians made repeated efforts to secure her as the flag ship, in lieu of the Orlando. While at Sydney the colonists were so much pleased with the Crescent that the Premier telegraphed Lord Rosebery, asking that she might be retained as the flagship. Capt. Fisher, who commanded her on the voyage out, described her as the "pearl of the ocean." The Crescent will be the flagship of Vice-Admiral J. R. Erskine on this station. The flag Lieutenant is Col. Halsey; Flag-Captain, Francis Powell, C. B.; Commander, T. B. S. Adair; Staff-Commander, J. C. A. Wilkinson. The latter served on the Blake on this station as lieutenant.

A Rawdon Wedding.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bailey, of Harold, was a scene of pleasure on Wednesday evening, March 13th, the cause being the marriage of their daughter Carrie Amelia, to George T. Belshaw. About seventy invited guests were present, and at 7 o'clock the bridal party were summoned to appear before the Rev. Mr. Belfour, who performed the ceremony. The bride was becomingly attired and looked charming. Miss Abbie Belshaw, sister of the groom, acted as bridesmaid, her attire harmonizing beautifully with that of the bride. Miss Clara Bailey, cousin of the bride, attended as maid of honor. The groom was ably assisted by Mr. Charles Bailey, brother of the bride. After the ceremony and the usual congratulations had been offered, all repaired to the dining room, where a sumptuous wedding dinner was served, to which all did ample justice. The presents to the bride were numerous, handsome and useful articles, consisting of glass, china and silverware. The newly wedded couple have the best wishes of a large circle of friends for their future happiness and prosperity. On the following evening the young couple were given a reception at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Belshaw, where about one hundred invited guests were present.. Supper was provided for all and partaken of to their satisfaction. Appropriate music was provided for the occasion. All appeared to enjoy themselves to the utmost. Happy to meet, sorry to part, anxiously awaiting the next meeting.

The Cup Defender.

The Boston Herald, a good authority, publishes a long article devoted almost entirely to general news regarding the dimensions and construction of the new defender. Her length over all is 125 feet, extreme draught 19 feet, extreme beam 22 feet plus inches. The Herald figures the sail plan of the new boat approximately as follows: Mainsail 7,000 square feet, foresail 1,500 square feet, jib 1,450 square feet, topsail 1,200; total 11,150, or a gain of 2,400 feet over that of the Colonia.

A comparison with the dimensions of the Vigilant, Colonia, Jubilee, Pilgrim and Valkyrie, which will be found below, will undoubtedly prove of interest:

Vigilant—Length over all, 126 feet; length on water line, 86 feet 7 inches; beam, 26 feet; draught, 13 feet 3 inches; total sail area, 11,312 square feet; lower sails, 8,700 feet (approximately).

Colonia—Length over all, 126 feet; length on water line, 85 feet 6 inches; beam, 24 feet; draught, 15 feet 4 inches; total sail area, 11,340 square feet; lower sails, 8,700 square feet (approximately).

Jubilee—Length over all, 122 feet; length on water line, 84 feet 6 inches; beam, 22 feet 6 inches; draught, 13 feet 9 inches: total sail area, 11342 square feet; lower sails, about 8,700 square feet.

Pilgrim—Length over all, 120 feet; length on water line 85 feet 3 inches; beam, 23 feet; draught 22 feet 6 inches; total sail area, 10,261; lower sails, about 7,800 square feet.

Valkyrie—Length over all, 133 feet; length on water line, 85 feet 8 inches. beam, 22 feet 7 inches; draught, 17 feet 3 inches; total sail rrea, about 10,160 square feet; lower sails, about 7,700 square feet.

The sail area of the Ailsa is alleged to be 11,500 square feet.

The Women's Globe.

Canadian women are already noted for many graces of person, character and heart, and now they propose showing that they also possess mental powers of a high order, combined with business qualities. They have undertaken to assume charge of an entire issue of the Toronto Daily Globe (for April 18th, next). The regular editorial and reportorial staffs, certainly all the male members thereof, will be displaced for that issue by a staff of ladies who will cover every department of the paper—business, editorial, local and general. The issue will be a very large one, both as to the number of pages and as to circulation, and will also be non-political and non-sectarian. The result of this unique undertaking will, we are sure, be watched with keenest interest, not only by the fair sex of the Dominion, but also by the, on this occasion, more curious male element.

ROSSMORE.

MARCH 19th.—Mr. Abraham Post, who has been ill for the past three months, passed away on Sunday night. The funeral, which was held on Wednesday, was largely attended by the friends of the old gentleman, and the community join in the sorrow of the bereaved family.—Mr. W. W. Post, of Hawkesbury, is home attending the funeral of his father.—Mrs. Geo. DeField is visiting friends at Trenton.—Mr. Geo. Swenor, who has been away for the last two years at Parry Harbor, is home again and intends to work his father's farm, this year. —Mr. Watson Gerow is home again to old Rossmore.—Ice boating seems to be the sport of the day.

Why Contemplate Suicide?

It is like tempting Providence for consumptives to ignore the remarkable remedy known as Miller's Emulsion of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. For any person to die of consumption without trying this remarkable flesh and blood maker, after knowing of its existence, is suicide pure and simple. All that the consumptive patient needs is new blood with which to battle against the destructive forces of the disease. Miller's Emulsion provides new blood in abundance. It is a combination of Norwegian Oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda—a triumph of science. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all lung affections. In Big Bottles, 0c. and $1, at all Drug Stores.

—Mr. Laurier is reported to have much improved in health. He is expected in Montreal to-morrow or on Saturday, and will then proceed to Ontario.

Safe, Sure and Painless.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for. Is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations of substitutes.

TO CURE DEBILITY,
Loss of appetite, sleeplessness and nervous troubles, physicians recommend
Campbell's Quinine Wine.
Do not let your druggist persuade you that some other is just as good.
K. CAMPBELL & Co., Mfrs., Montreal.

THE EMBARGO MUST GO

Belgium Finds Canadian Cattle Free From Disease.

MANHOOD FRANCHISE FOR IRELAND

British Authors' Petition 1000 Strong Against Canadian Copyright—Mr. Gladstone to Reappear in Parliament—Commissioner Murray Leaves To-Day For Newfoundland—His Appointment Severely Criticised.

London, March 21.—In the House of Commons to-day the bill introduced by Mr. Healy, member for the north division of Louth, giving to every ratepayer in Ireland a vote in the borough in which he is rated passed its second reading. Though the measure is similar to the Municipal Franchise Act, which has long been in force in England, it has been brought forward annually for the last 20 years and its progress blocked by the Conservative members of the House. Mr. Balfour and other Conservative speakers announced that they approved the measure.

BELGIUM WILL LIFT THE EMBARGO.

Canadian Cattle Found by Experts to be Free From Disease.

London, March 21.—There is reason to expect that Belgium soon will remove its prohibition of Canadian cattle, as the results of consular inquiries disproving the existence of the disease have been communicated by the Government to the Belgian Cabinet.

Exhibition of Colonial Resources

London, March 21.—A monster exhibition of colonial resources will be opened in Agricultural Hall next July. Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army will organize the exhibits of Canadian produce.

Montreal Macdonald Monument Ready.

London, March 20.—The bronze work for the monument to be erected in Montreal to the memory of Sir John A. Macdonald has been completed, and is ready to be shipped on the first steamer after the opening of navigation.

Murray Leaves for Newfoundland To-Day

Ludon, March 21.—Herbert Murray, formerly chairman of the Customs Department, will start to-morrow for Newfoundland to distribute a relief fund for the Imperial Government. In colonial circles the appointment is criticized severely, on the ground that Mr. Murray has had no official or other experience in the colonies.

Authors Petition Against Canadian Copyright.

London, March 21.—The Society of Authors secured more than 1000 signatures to its petition against the Canadian copyright. All the most conspicuous writers and publishers signed it. The petition is now in the hands of Lord Ripon, Secretary of the Colonies.

Gladstone to Reappear in the House

London, March 20.—It is announced that Mr. Gladstone will return to England at the end of the present week, and it is expected that he will deliver an address in the House of Commons as a tribute to Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, the retiring Speaker. The leaders in the House are in hopes that the ex-Premier will act as mediator in the Speakership deadlock.

Several London newspapers, in articles on the condition of Lord Rosebery's health, advise the Premier to make a sea voyage, in the belief that such a trip would be of benefit to him.

Venezuela Complications.

Washington, March 20.—The prospect of serious complications which threaten the United States through probable European encroashment on Venezuela and Nicaragua has assumed a phase of such danger to the principle laid down in the Monroe doctrine that a special Cabinet conference was held at the White House this afternoon to consider the subject. There is no doubt that a misstep may plunge the Government into embarrassing complications wit hnot one, but several of the principal European nations. It is said that Mr. Bayard has failed to arrange the Mosquito troubles with the British Government in a satisfactory manner to the United States.

Great Britain's ultimatum to Nicaragua, demanding an indemnity for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, the British Consular Agent, from Bluefields, and the erport that a British war ship is on her way to enforce the demand, is the last known serious phase of the diffisulties growing out of teh Bluefields affair, and as action by this Government may involve a new construction of the Monroe doctrine, it can be seen how carefully the president and his advisers are obliged to feel their way to prevent any possibility of blunder, or to neglect any advantage that might weaken the practical sponsorship which the United States Government holds over the South American and Central American republics.

In the Venezuelan affair the United States Government finds itself opposed to such strong adversaries as Great Britain, FrGnce and Germany with Belgium as an incidental factor. The settlement of the claim of Great Britain to certain Venezeulan territory as the main cause for alarm and to this is added the prospect that Geramny will send warships to collect a large amount of money guaranteed German contractors for the construction of the Central Venezeulan Railroad. France and Belgium have a common ground for action, disturbing to the peace of the little South America n Republic, namely the expulsion of the French and Belgian Ministers from that country. Both Governments have protested against the expulsion and France will send a naval vessel to take the envoys home. The Monroe doctrine and its ramifications contain ample authority, it is said, for the United States to display an active interest in the threatening attitude of Great Britain and Germany, and while the probable action of France and Belgium does not seeminglyl come within the scope of the doctrine it is understood to be the belief of this Government that all four of the powers involved will join issue in opposition to the United States to secure their several ends and such amalgamation is likely to beget a desire on the part of all to extend their dominions.

Ferguson vs. Bradyo in Suth Renfrew

Renfrew, Ont., March 21.—South Renfrew Reformers yesterday nominated Mr. John Brady as their candidate to oppose the present member John Ferguson, who in the last contest had a majority of 444.

$60,000 Shortage in the U. S. Mint.

Washington, March 21.—Mr. Preston, director of the mint, confirms the report that a shortage exists in the Carson, Nev., mint of $60,000, due to theft.

General Badeau Dead.

Ridgewood, N.J., March 21.—Brig.-General Adam Badeau died suddenly in the Herbert House last night from apoplexy.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto, March 21.—Flour—Less active; straight rollers quoted at $2.75 to $2.90, Toronto freights.

Bran—The market is steady, with sales west at $15.50. Shorts are quoted here at $18.

Wheat—The market is steady, with sales of white west at 62c and on Northern at 63c. Spring is quoted at 65c west. No. 1 Manitoba hard is firmer, with sales west at 83c to 83 1-2c, and grinding in transit at 84c.

Barley—Trade is quiet and prices unchanged. No. 1 is quoted at 50c, No. 2 at 46c and feed at 43c to 45c.

Oats—The market is unchanged, with white selling at 35c west. Cars on track quoted at 39c.

Peas—There are limited offerings, with prices firm at 59c to 60c outside.

Rye—Business dull, with price nominal at 46c outside.

Buckwheat—Trade is quiet, with sales outside at 39c.

A LADY'S THANKFULNESS!

Rescued From Fatal Diseases.

She Says: "I Thank God For the Wonders Paine's Celery Compound Accomplished For me."

Another Proof of the Value of the Great Spring Medicine

The following letter from Mrs. H. Harbour, of Winnipeg, Man., should give strong encouragment to all who suffer from heart disease, kidney trouble and general weakness. Such sufferers should take warning of the dread results that are sure to follow if disease is neglected in the Spring season. Now is the time to cleanse and put away loads of disease; a month or two later your case may be a hopeless one. Paine's Celery Compound is the only cleanser and disease-banisher that can meet successfully the worst cases. It succeeds when all other medicines fail; it is the only true health-restorer, and our best Canadian people testify daily to its virtues and wondrous health-imparting qualities.

Mrs. Harbour says:—

"It is with great pleasure that I write to thank you for your wonderful medicine. Paine's Celery Compound. A month ago I was very sick and happened to see one of your publications, in which I read of others being cured. I concluded to try Paine's Celery Compound myself, and I now thank God for the wonders it accomplished for me. I was suffering from heart disease, kidney trouble and general weakness, and some days was not able to stand without experiencing great pain; my appetite was also very poor. Since I used the Compound I am able to get about the house and work, and can now eat anything put before me.

"I trust my testimony may lead many to try your valuable remedy."

Small Change.

Small change is indispensable in going about the city. To have only a five-dollar bill in one's purse when riding in an omnibus or car is almost as bad as to have no money. One requires small change, and the thoughtful husband supplies his wife with bright ten cent pieces and shining quarters just as regularly as with fresh greenbacks. A woman prefers new and fresh money to that which is greasy and soiled, if she can have her choice, and a certain good man, known and loved in a large circle, always makes a point of bringing home to his family the wherewithal for domestic expenses in a very dainty shape. He is deservedly a favorite.

Small change is as valuable in the commerce of life in other departments as in that of the exchequer. There are people who can talk extremely well on learned and serious subjects, but they have no small change. The quick jest and easy repartee of the drawing-room are not for them. Helplessly and hopelessly, with gloom settling over their faces, and depair in their souls, they sit by while less gifted people chat and laugh and have good times. The trouble is they are destitute of small change.

This puts them at a disadvantage in society, where there is not time for homilies and treatises, but where everything is froth and foam. The airy butterfly flight of their neighbors confuses and disturbs them. Their forces must, so to speak, be drawn up in order, and prepared to charge on the enemy, horse, foot and dragoons. All this takes time and thought, and the enemy is up and away, skirmishing triumphantly elsewhere, before the unlucky opponent has arranged his line of battle. By all means let those who would succeed in society carry about the small change of witty conversation.—Harper's Bazar.

SPECIAL MENTION.

—Prince Waldemar, reigning Prince of Lippe-Detmold, is dead.

—The Duchess of Leinster is reported to have died at Mentone.

—At a meeting in Montreal it was decided to carry out the proposal for an international exposition this year.

—Some doubts are cast on the story of the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente having been discovered sunk in Gibraltar Straits.

—The report of the sinking of the schooner Irene by a Spanish gunboat off Puerto Padre, near Gibara, has been confirmed.

IF SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

—At the meeting of the Council of Chosen Friends yesterday the election of officers was the principal business of the day, Mr. W. P. Bell, of Kingston, being elected President.

PAIN FROM INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

—Senator Frye hopes Spain will not apologize on account of the Allianca difficulty, so that the United States may be afforded an excuse for seizing Cuba.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

—Gen. Neal Dow, the father of prohibition, to-day celebrated his 91st birthday at Portland, Me. He had many callers and received telegrams of congratulation. He is in excellent health.

But one opinion prevails through the world and that is most strongly in favor of Perry Davis PAIN-KILLER, that no other article ever attained so wide spread popularity. 25 cents buys a big bottle.

—The correct returns of the provincial bye-election in Haldimand on Tuesday show that Dr. Baxter secured a victory by a majority of two hundred and eighty. At the general election last June Mr. Senn had a majority of ten over Dr. Baxter.

—A special train of Chinamen passed through Ottawa on Tuesday on their way to Bermuda and the West Indies. They are the advance guard of a large number who are to pass over the Canadian Pacific railway from the West this year.

While 9,000 cases, containing 225,000 kilogrammes of dynamite, destined for Maaslius, were being transferred by boats on the Rhine from German territory, near Lobith, the cargoes of two of the boats exploded, blowing the boats and boatmen to pieces.

Sure Cure for Asthma.

P. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffman's Asthma Cure," free to any sufferer. He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package

= = DINNER = =
- - WARE - -

You'll need to be as careful in buying dishes as you would if choosing cloth. "Strippled" edge means poor gilding, flown blue, gold line, Royal blue, &c., &c. are names that mean anything or ware of doubtful quality, such as usually goes by the name of "Grocery" crockery.

Imagine a great china store like this with 50 patterns in dinner sets to pick from, 80 patterns in Tea sets and 60 in Bedroom. We do the trade by our attention to it exclusively. We make this the best place to deal in for dishes.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

R·I·P·A·N·S
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

SIX CENTS
SUNLIGHT SOAP
GUARANTEED PURE AND TO CONTAIN NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS
THE TWIN BAR

In Reply to Oft Repeated Questions.

It may be well to state, Scott's Emulsion acts as a food as well as a medicine, building up the wasted issues and restoring perfect health after wasting fever.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TANNERY AND FUR Dressing business; established ten years; large custom trade; splendid locality; corner of Canifton road and Mill street. A chance. Cause of sale—death. Apply at premises or P.O. Box 164. 270d3tw1t

REMOVAL.

GREEN and Harwood have removed their butcher shop from 242 on Front street to No. 2 and 4 stalls in the old meat market.
Mar.20d3m GREEN & HARWOOD.

TO LET.

DWELLING in Bellevue Terrace. Apply to MRS. W. H. GRAHAM, house No. 1.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary or commission, to sel Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A GOOD SAILING SKIFF—Fast sailer, very safe, roomy, and easy to row. For particulars apply at this office. 268d3t,eod

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor fo collection. Office at my old place of business.
249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

IF YOU USE A
BLENDED - TEA
Ask Your Grocer For
'MORAHNEE'
It has no equal.
In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.

J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
Agents for the British Tea and Trading Association, London, Eng

Up To Date

Our Store up to date.
Our Stock up to date.
Our King Shirt up to date.
New Store, new Goods, new Prices.
Everything new, bright and cheerful.
New Collars and Cuffs, new Neckwear.
New Gloves, new Shirts, new Braces.
Everything new and up to date.
Come and see our alterations and try our new Patent King Shirt.

A. E. FISH & CO.
The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gents Furnishers, of Belleville.

THE WARWICKS
Are here. See them at
FOSTER'S!
OPEN TO-NIGHT.

HARP MUSIC!

The Harp in our Window is not
"The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed."

OUR HARP SINGS
—OF SPLENDID VALUE IN—
IRISH TABLE LINENS,
IRISH TOWELS,
IRISH TABLE NAPKINS,
IRISH TABLE D'OYLIES.
All Our Own Importations.

NATHAN JONES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to Chapter 110 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, notice is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having claims upon the estate of John White, late of the Village of Roslin, in the County of Hastings, Lumberman, deceased, who died on about the 24th day of September, A.D. 1894, are required to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to N. Baldwin Falkiner, of the City of Belleville, Solicitor for Esther White, of said Village of Roslin, executrix of the estate and effects of the said John White, deceased, on or before the 1st day of APRIL next, 1895, a statement of their names and addresses, a statement of their accounts, the full particulars of their claims and of the securities (if any) held by them, and after the said last named date, the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required, and shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said executrix had not notice at the time of the distribution thereof or any part thereof.

Dated at Belleville this 26th day of February, 1895.

N. BALDWIN FALKINER,
Solicitor for Executrix.

Feb. 26, d4t,law

OUR
Grand Opening.

To-day we have opened up another choice importation of table delicacies, including Lazenby's pickles, Lazenby's preserved Ginger French and Spanish Olives, Batger's Table Jellies, etc., also a nice stock of Butter, California Naval and Valencia Oranges, which we invite you to call and inspect.

-Louis Benmore,-
Telephone 90. Family Grocer
Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

A FREE GIFT

We are giving to our customers handsome pictures beautifully framed, absolutely free. A coupon given with each purchase. We would ask for your inspection and see what can be procured with no extra outlay.

J. A. ELLIOTT,
GROCER, Front Street.
Telephone 237.

Whisks!

We have just received a fine line of these goods at 10, 15, 20 and 25c. We can't tell you much about them on paper, so drop in and see them at . . . . .

J. S. McKEOWN'S
DRUG STORE,
Opposite Foot Bridge.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

Household Linen!

We are now showing full lines in
Red and White Table Linen,
Red and Green Table Linen,
Loom Dice Tabling,
Cream Damask Tabling,
White Damask Tabling,
Table Napkins—Special Value,
Bordered D'oylies—a large assortment,
Tray Cloths,
Side Board Drapes.
Huck Towels, Crepe Towels, Damask Towels, } Tied Fringes,
Turkish Towels,
Bath Mitts,
Roller Towelling,
Glass Towelling,
Butchers' Linen,
Sheetings,
Pillow Cottons,
Tickings, Etc., Etc.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 19, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.
BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, MAR. 21.

HOW IS YOUR EYESIGHT?

REMEMBER that L. W. YEOMANS & CO., are opticians of long experience, and best results are assured. Eyes tested free of charge.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

CITY AND DISTRICT.

Kingston issues 53 liquor licenses.

There was a very good market to-day.

The W.C.T.U. will meet to-morrow at 3 p.m. in the R.T. hall.

Mr. J. Silver, of Toronro, bought a number of good horses on the street to-day for the spring horse show in that city.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The spring birds have been slow in coming north this season, and they have therein shown that they know their business.

Eleven tramps slept in the cells last night. Among them was a woman who claimed one of the ten men as her husband.

The evangelists, Crossley and Hunter, are to commence a series of meetings in Parkdale Methodist church, Toronto, on Sunday.

Pleasant, fragrant, and indispensable. Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents. 261d m,w,f

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

Oliver Wardhaugh found a bag of potatoes and parsnips on Catherine st. yesterday and they are now at Wardhaugh's second-hand store.

A valise owned by an old man named Patrick Walker and containing some clothing and an alarm clock was lost on the Canifton Road on Monday. Finder please leave at police station.

You are too young, no matter what your age, to lose your hair. Save it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, prevents baldness, restores gray and faded hair to its original color, and makes it soft, glossy, and abundant. No toilet is complete without it.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellog's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Wm. Mackintosh, I.P.S., Madoc, is in town.

Miss O'Gorman, Gananoque, is the guest of Mrs. Thos. P. J. Power.

Mrs. T. Oulton and children, of Campbellford, are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Corbett, Charles St.

Mr. Robt. Stevenson left last night for Gowanda, N.Y., to accompany his sister home with the remains of her husband, Mr. J. Hall.

Miss Ella Metcalfe, of Huntsville, is in the city after some months' absence. She will spend a well deserved vacation of a couple of weeks with her family and numerous friends.

Mr. J. R. Orr, of the North Hastings Review, Madoc, was registered at the Hotel Quinte this morning. He is returning from the meeting of the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East, which he reports to have been largely attended and an excellent one.

W. Ireland, John A. Moss, D. Gallagher and Dunbar Browne, jr., Montreal; John Sheppard, New York; L. Leitch, London; W. P. Paton, H. W. Smith, E. C. Peck and M. R. Wynn, Toronto; Jno. A. Sprague, Demorestville; H. Coulter, Tweed, were at the Anglo to-day

C. B. Hawkins, Chas. Hilbertson, Jos. W. Shipman and E. M. Shipman, Guelph; F. E. Dixon, Benns Strauss, Geo. Spence, R. Bassett, T. Jacques, Robt. R. Gray and Alfred Turner, Toronto; J. Rutherford, H. A. Masson, D. Thomas, John T. Field, W. J. Agnew, J. H. Major and Gustave Fischel, Montreal; A. Carman, Stratford; Wm. T. Masson, Ottawa; J. R. Orr, Madoc; John Nicol, Queensboro; J. W. Pearce, Marmora; Alex. Elliott, Peterborough, were guests at the Hotel Quinte to-day.

Our Old People.

Mr. John Coulson, who is in his eighty-fourth year, called on us this morning. He is a native of Durham, England, and came to Canada in 1832. He is a member of Mrs. Schuster's misson church and a staunch Conservative. He is also the patentee of a process for the manufacture of mosaic work.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rankin still live in West Belleville. They are both considerably upwards of 80 years of age, and he is in good health, but his wife is confined to bed.

"PATRONS ARE DEAD."

SECRETARY KIDD WEARIED WITH THE ACTION AND VOTES OF THE PARTY.

Gamey Would Not Vote With Them and Shore Sorry That He Submitted—Strong Evidence of a General Disruption of the New Party.

(Toronto Star, March 2nd.)

There is little doubt now but yesterday's vote may have a great influence on the future of the Patron party in the Ontario Legislature.

Mr. T. C. Kidd, member for Carleton, and Secretary of the order, did not vote. He was in the House at night, and said that business had detained him, and that he had not expected a vote.

"I am very sorry that I was not able to be present," he told me this morning, "for I was most anxious to support that amendment of the Opposition, and I would have spoken in favor of it.

"I would have voted against the Patron members, for I believe the Patron party is desirous, first that the patronage be taken from the Government, and that officials be chosen from the counties. It is a matter of small importance whether the officials are elected or appointed.

"The Patrons are killing themselves by these votes. They are dead already, and their influence in the Dominion election will not amount to anything. They have gone too far."

"McNicol had no right to speak for the party," said Mr. Shore, a Patron. "There was no caucus, and no decision. I voted with the Patrons because I was the only one to stand out, and I didn't want to stand out alone."

The remarks of these two members, taken with the action and remarks of Gamey, who though he would not vote against the Patrons, would not vote with them, seems to indicate a disruption in the party.

CALLED TO DETROIT.

A Campbellford Minister Chosen as the Pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Detroit.

DETROIT, March 21.—A special meeting of the congregation of the Central Presbyterian church was held last night to decide upon a pastor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. James Dickie to accept a call from Berlin, Germany.

Six or seven candidates were in the field at the opening, but this number was reduced to two, Rev. Marcus Scott, of Campbellford, Ontario, and Rev. Duncan Cameron, of Canisteo, N. Y. The fight on these two candidates was decidedly warm. Mr. Scott was the candidate of the older people, while Mr. Cameron was championed by the young people. Mr. Scott was finally chosen, the vote being ninety-one to forty. The salary was placed at $2,000.

THE BUFFALO MURDERERS

Robinson to be Imprisoned for Life—His Wife to Get Twenty Years.

BUFFALO, March 21.—The jury in the Gibbs murder case this morning rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree against Clarence Robinson, of manslaughter in the first degree against Sadie Robinson

Judge Hatch sentenced Clarence to life imprisonment, his wife to twenty years imprisonment.

FIRE AT COLBORNE.

Four Buildings Scorched — Losses and Insurance.

COLBORNE, Ont., March 21.—Fire broke out in a frame bakery owned by W. H. Smith and occupied by C. C. Windover, and spread to C. H. Miles' carriage shop, occupied by F. Lent, also damaging Wm. Coxill's brick building, used as grocery and hardware. Losses—Coxill building, $300; insured in Liverpool, London and Globe. Stock, $200; insured in Western and Phenix of England. Smith's bakery insured for $350 in the Sun—total loss. Windover, contents, $300; insured in the Sun—total loss. Miles' carriage shop, $125; insured in Commercial Union—total loss. Lent, no insurance, contents all saved.

Mr. A. Dulmage's Spring Opening.

Mr. A. Dulmage's spring opening of millinery and ladies' and children's white wear took place yesterday and to-day. The display surpasses any previous attempt made by this house. The skilled trimmers employed by Mr. Dulmage have made the most of the new shapes, delicately tinted ribbons and pretty flowers and they have produced some dazzling effects. The very latest shape in straw has a high crown, with a moderately broad brim. The reporter was shown some exquisite pattern hats with flower crowns, dainty toques and stylish bonnets, the latter having the appearance of the spread wings of a large butterfly. Mr. Dulmage shows a great variety of flower trimming, as well as jet and ribbon. He makes a specialty of ladies' and children's white wear and children's headgear. The whole display shows skill and artistic taste.

The Negotiations are Off.

The Kingston News of yesterday says: Mayor Wright and Ald Gaskin, Richardson and McKelvey met the representatives of the Dominion Steel Company last evening. The conference resulted in a disagreement, and it is said that the negotiations have been broken off. This ending was the result of the action of Ald. Gaskin and McKelvey, who, it is stated, would not agree to the terms of payment of the instalments of the loan which was to have been given the firm. The iron men left for Belleville at 1.40 this morning.

This much has been learned from outside sources, but the members of the committee refuse to talk on the subject.

To which we add that the members of the company did not stop at Belleville.

The Weather.

This is the first day of spring—the vernal equinox. Still the ice on the river and bay is as firm as it was a month ago and sleighing, although by no means good, is still in vogue after having lasted for eighty days. Lowest temperature last night, 12; at 8 a. m., 18; at noon, 30.

PROBABILITIES.

Fine weather; stationary or a little higher temperature.

There Will be Fewer.

You may depend that, with the beautiful new overcoats the Oak Hall have to show, there are going to be fewer custom spring overcoats this year than usual. Light, medium and dark shades, we have them all. You may as well save $8 or $10 when you have access to such a stock as the Oak Hall carry. **See the beauties we sell for $10.**

A MAN OF AFFAIRS.

Sketch of the Life and Busy Career of Our Candidate in North Hastings.

John Caskey, who has been selected by the Conservatives of North Hastings as their candidate for the House of Commons, has had a busy life and has filled many positions of trust and responsibility with credit and honor, as the following sketch of his career will show:

His parents were Irish, who came from the north of Ireland and in 1834 settled in the township of Hungerford on a wild lot about two and a half miles from the village of Tweed, where they both died. His brother Robert lives on the old homestead at the present time. The subject of our notice was born on the 26th of August, 1837, and has three brothers and two sisters living, namely, Thomas Campbell Caskey, who lives at Blairton; James, in the County of Bruce; Robert, as aforesaid, at the old home. Of the sisters, Mary Ann is the wife of Wm. J. Allen, of the Allen settlement, Madoc, and Margaret Jane is the wife of Henry O. Foster, of the County of Bruce. Mr. Caskey married a daughter of Wm. Coulter, of Huntingdon, on the 17th of July 1861, and moved to lot 30 in the 10th con. of Madoc in the Allen Settlement in the same month. While in that settlement, which was about 20 years, he was a member of the School Board for 9 years, and treasurer for 6 years, and also took an active part in the cheese industry. He was a director of the Allen Settlement company from the start of it, and was subsequently appointed President and salesman, which position he held for about two years. He sold out there and purchased the farm he now lives on, near Madoc village, and has been President and salesman of the Alexandra Cheese Manufacturing Company some time, which position he holds at present. In the two different cheese companies he has held the position of president for nearly 24 years. He is a member of the village School Board at present and has been for six years, and also held the position of Chairman of the Board. He is now, and has been for four years, Treasurer of the Township of Madoc. Mr Caskey served the township in the capacity of Councillor, Deputy Reeve and Reeve for eleven years. He was a candidate for the Wardenship against J. C. Hanley, and was defeated by one vote. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and his wife and son are also members. He has two daughters married, one to Robert Reid and one to John D. Ketcheson. Is Past County Master of the Orange County Lodge for Central Hastings and also Treasurer of District No. 2, Central Hastings.

MR. JOHN CASKEY.

Mr. Caskey is in all respects a worthy member of the community and is esteemed and respected by a very wide circle of friends in all parts of the county.

SPORTING TALK.

Spring duck shooting is now prohibited on both sides of the St. Lawrence. The American law went into effect this spring. This is as it should be.

Ralph Wilkes, with a record of 2.06¾, the fastest horse in New England, and the uncrowned champion stallion, died at the Maplehurst farm in South Lancaster, Massachusetts, on the 20th inst., after an illness of less than twelve hours.

Napanee Bicycle Club have elected the following officers: President, A. R. Boyes; Vice-President, H. C. Wright; Secretary-Treasurer, D. A. McMillan; Captain, W. J. Normile; 1st Lieutenant, J. Frisken; 2nd Lieutenant, F. Anderson; Bugler, H. C. Wright; Standard Bearer, Geo. Gordon.

Picton bicyclists have formed a club with these officers: G. M. Farrington, President; C. J. Clapp, Vice-President; L. E. Bogart, secretary; E. M. Conger, treasurer; G. E. Boulter, captain; A. W. Cameron, first lieutenant; C. B. Grimmon, second lieutenant; Chas. Clark, bugler.

At the meeting to-morrow evening in the Institute hall steps will be taken to form an Athletic Association. If an organization is effected, the Association will secure grounds for all kinds of sport and all clubs connected with it will compete under its name. Let every lover of field sports be present tomorrow evening. The Ramblers' Wheel Club are doing all they can to push the scheme.

HORSEMEN MEET.

They Discuss the Question of a Local Circuit and Adjourn.

A meeting of representative horsemen of this district was held last evening at the Queen's hotel. The following gentlemen were present: L. G. Bennett, Port Hope; G. A. Booth, Trenton; W. W. Moffatt, Picton; H. G. Milling and J. L. Boyes, Napanee; J. M. Hurley, Jas. E. Ketcheson, Jas. Brown, Jno. McLaren, S. Curry, W. J. Clark and Chas. Lavis jr., of this city.

Mr. J. M. Hurley was appointed chairman and J. L. Boyes Sec-Treas. After a lengthy discussion of the prospects and advantages of forming a local circuit, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with Port Hope, Cobourg, Colborne, Trenton, Belleville, Picton, Deseronto, Napanee, Kingston, Gananoque and Brockville to ascertain the views of the different places as to purses and dates. It was decided to call another general meeting some time between June 1st and 15th, at some central point to be decided upon later.

Gold Cure vs. Habit.

Somewhere in nature a specific exists for every human ill. The liquor habit is a disease. PRICE'S BROMIDE OF GOLD CURE is the original cure, and always cures to stay cured, the liquor and also the Morphine Opium habits. Harmless and a Home Treatment. Letters confidential. DR. PRICE'S HABIT CURE CO., Brantford, Canada. For sale by L. W. Yeomans & Co.

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open. 248ds&wly

Trunks and Valises.

We have just received a large shipment of Trunks and Valises. If you need one call sand see our assortment, best made trunk in the market and will be sold at small profits.—VERMILYEA & SON.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary.

HAMILTON IRON WORKS!

AS SEEN BY THE GREATEST AMERICAN AUTHORITY ON IRON.

Some Description of the Works—The Advantages of the Situation—The Advantage of the Canadian Tariff—The Market for the Output.

In view of the coming negotiations with the parties who are proposing to establish a steel plant and possibly an iron smelting furnace in this Province, the following details as to the smelting furnace which is now being erected in Hamilton, will be found of great interest. We copy from the Iron Age—the highest American authority on the subject:

For a country which has a population of more than 2,000,000, which possesses rich resources of soil, timber and minerals, including iron ores, which sustain varied industries, and which has large amounts of capital invested and seeking investment, much of it employed in the neighboring states, the province of Ontario is singular in being almost alone among the great commonwealths of our continent without a blast furnace for the production of metallic iron. So wrote Archibald Blue, the able and energetic director of the Ontario bureau of mines, in his official report for 1892. Ontario, however, is now in a fair way of being deprived of this unenviable distinction. While Mr. Blue was penning the above words in 1893 a number of gentlemen were considering the advisability of establishing a pig iron making plant at Hamilton. The result of their discussion was the formation of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company, and the commencement early in 1894 of work on the foundation of a blast furnace to be 75 feet high and 16 feet in diameter at the bosh. Various little matters contributed to delay the work, among them being a difficulty with officials of the Grand Trunk Railway company, whose tracks had to be crossed in hauling stone for the furnace foundations. The railway, whose traffic would be increased by the furnace operations, apparently preferred to retard rather than further the new enterprise. In consequence the foundations were not completed until the fall of 1894. Rail connection was made later with the Grand Trunk, and the iron work, which is under contract to the Philadelphia Engineering works, began to arrive before the close of the year. At the present time, the three stoves, which are to be 60 feet by 20 feet, are nearly completed, the furnace stack is almost finished, and the cast house is ready for the roof.

The prosecution of this furnace enterprise at Hamilton is largely due to American energy, the president of the company, Wm. Foster, jr., the secretary, H. N. Curtis, and two of the directors, are New York men, while J. J. Morehouse, the treasurer and general manager, and his brother, James Morehouse, who is supervising the building of the furnace, are both well known in connection with the management of charcoal blast furnaces in New England and in New York state. Robert Jaffray, a Toronto banker and newspaper proprietor, and five prominent Hamilton gentlemen are also on the directorate of the company.

The city of Hamilton is aiding the enterprise to the extent of providing the site (which comprizes 170 acres valued at $35,000), free of charge and granting a money bonus of $40,000, originally stipulating that the furnace should be completed and ready for operation by Dec. 31, 1894 (which time has now been extended to July 1, 1895), that when completed it shall be capable of turning out at least 150 tons of pig iron per day and that the sum of $400,000 shall have been expended upon the works at the time of completion. In passing this by-law the city at the same time made provision for a further bonus of $60,000 for the construction of a steel plant at the close of 1896, but, of course, the enlargement of the works will depend upon the successful operation of the furnace now under way.

The situation of the furnace is an excellent one in many respects. It is just outside of the southeast limits of the city of Hamilton, and close to the harbor, while the track of the Grand Tunk railway is but half a mile away, connection with which has already been made. Hence, when the furnace docks are completed, ore and fuel can be dumped close to the stack from ships or from cars, and the pig iron can be shipped to the chief consuming points by an all water or an all rail route. About 60 acres of the 170 acre tract given by the city is solid ground with no obstacles to furnace operations; the remainder is swampy and can be filled in as needed.

The Hamilton furnace will have several advantages over all prospective competitors, which comprise the coke furnaces of Nova Scotia and of the United States, the competition of American iron having practically driven out Scotch iron from Ontario. In Hamilton itself there is a large quantity of pig iron consumed, and the town lies within about 100 miles of most of the other places in Ontario which afford an important market for this commodity. Hence, in freight on the pig iron shipped there will be an average of about $5 per long ton advantage for the Hamilton plant over its Nova Scotia competitors. It will also have an advantage in freight charges over its nearest American rivals, although a small one. But against American competition it will have the more substantial advantage of the duty and bounty of $4 and $2 per short ton, respectively, or, together, $6.72 per long ton. The sum, in itself, is almost equal to the whole cost of making pig iron in some sections of the United States at the present time. There is still another advantage which a blast furnace in Ontario is offered, or at least will have an opportunity in sharing over other pig iron establishments, not only in foreign lands, but in all other provinces in Canada. This is the bounty offered by the Ontario Parliament at its last session. This bounty is payable to the miners or producers of iron ore in the province, but as the conditions require that, in order to secure the bounty, the ore shall also be smelted in the province, it will be seen that the furnacemen's position will enable him to obtain much, if not all, the benefit, especially if there be competition in the production of the ore. The sum of money appropriated for these iron bounties is $125,000, and is available for a period of five years from July 1, 1895. The miners or producers are to be paid the equivalent of $1 per short ton of the pig metal produced from their ores, but not more than $25,000 is to be paid in any one year. If more ore is mined and smelted than the $25,000 at $1 per ton of pig would be sufficient to meet, the payments are to be on a pro rata basis per ton. Consequently, if 25,000 short tons of pig iron be made in one year from Ontario ores, the makers will possibly enjoy in the reduced price of ore the equivalent of a bounty of $1 per short ton of pig iron; if 50,000 tons of iron be similarly produced in one year, the bounty would be equivalent to 50 cents per ton of smelted iron.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that it is possible for the Hamilton furnace to enjoy for several years the equivalent of a protection of $7.84 per long ton on its product against British and foreign competition, and of $1.12 per long ton against Nova Scotian iron, besides the additional great advantage over the latter in freight for Central Ontario markets. Great as these advantages seem to be in these days of keen competition, they are offset more or less by the conditions attaching to the supply of ore and fuel. With regard to the latter article all its important competitors are more favorably situated than the Hamilton furnace. It will have to depend on Pennsylvania coke, which at the lowest prices can scarcely be delivered at Hamilton at $4 per ton. (Coke is in the free list of the new tariff.) But the important matter of ore supply has yet to be settled. That there are extensive deposits of rich iron ores in Ontario has long been known. Many of the deposits have been worked, and when prices were high thousands of tons of ore were shipped to the United States, the users bearing testimony to its excellent quality. But nearly all the discoveries and the mining have been of magnetite. To obtain a sufficient supply of hematite to mix with the magnetite in order to produce good foundry iron will probably be the first difficulty to be overcome by the completed Hamilton furnace. As iron ore is also on the Canadian free list, it may even be found profitable at the extremely low prices prevailing for Lake Superior ores for the Hamilton company to use the product of the Michigan or Minnesota mines in whole or in part, at least until more extensive ore developments are made in Ontario. But these questions will have to be answered with regard to the conditions prevailing some months hence. It is scarcely necessary to add that when the Hamilton furnace is completed and started the results of its operation will be watched with keen interest by Canadian iron men and metallurgists, and by some American furnacemen near the border, who marketed 24,951 short tons of pig iron in Ontario in the fiscal year 1894.

Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S
Sarsaparilla
CURES

elief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, easy of acti [illegible]

ORANGE GRAND LODGE.

Congratulations to Sir Mackenzie Bowell—Resolution of Regret for the Death of P. G. M. John White—Election of Officers.

In the Orange Grand Lodge for Eastern Ontario at Gananoque on the closing day, a committee was appointed to draw up and have forwarded to Sir Mackenzie Bowell a resolution expressing the pleasure of the lodge that he, one of its members, had been so highly honored by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and by the people of Canada.

It was resolved to place on record the deep regret of the Grand Lodge at the death of one of its Past Grand Masters, Mr. John White, ex-M.P.

The election of Grand Lodge officers resulted as follows: Capt. T. A. Kidd, Burritt's Rapids, Grand Master; J. W. Bell, Desmond, Deputy Grand Master; Albert Bradley, Hazledean, Junior Deputy Grand Master; Robert Gordon, Tweed, Grand Treasurer; F. M. Clarke, Belleville, Grand Secretary (all the above were re-elected); W. N. Bowen, Lansdowne, Director of Ceremonies, and George McCartney, Bethany, Deputy Grand Secretary.

It was decided that the next meeting of the Grand Lodge shall be at Norwood.

KINGSTON PRESBYTERY.

The Commissioners Appointed to Attend the General Assembly.

The Presbytery of Kingston met Tuesday afternoon and evening in the lecture room of Cooke's church, Kingston.

The following members were present: S. Childerhose, (Moderator), W. T. Wilkins, (Clerk), Principal Grant, Dr. Mowat, Prof. Ferguson, D. McEachern, S. Houston, H. Gracey, J. Gandier, J. Fairlie, A. Macdonald, J. Moore, J. L. George, Prof. Fowler, J. D. Boyd, D. Fleming, D. Wishart. D. G. MacPhail, B. Ballantyne, M. W. Maclean, J. Mackie, M. Macgillivray, J. Cumberland, G. Lang, R. Laird, Jas. Binnie, ministers; and W. MacIntosh, H. Scott, J. Adams, J. O'Hara, C. E. Jones and Geo. W. Maxwell, elders.

After some routine business was done, commissioners to the General Assembly, which meets in London in June, were elected. The following members were appointed by rotation: Revs. J. Cumberland, J. L. George, John Moore, S. Childerhose. George Lang; and by election, Principal Grant, S. Houston, James Binnie, H. Gracey. The elders appointed were Messrs. Hudson, Horne, MacIntosh, Hinch, O'Hara, Prof. Dyde, Urquhart, Gillies, Adams.

The reports on the state of religion and on home missions were under consideration as the Presbytery adjourned.

The Weeks' Meetings.

Last evening Rev. W. W. Weeks held another of those deeply interesting services that have been creating so much favorable comment for the past week. His subject was "The relation of the law of God and the grace of God. He showed the law of God to be the schoolmaster to bring man to know of his sinfulness and so teach him to turn to Christ as his Saviour. The law came that sin might abound, but when sin abounded grace much more abounded, from this proving that the grace of God appearing to all men in the person of Christ was what men had to look to for their salvation. The law never saved any man, but turned him from sin to the Lord for salvation.

This evening's meeting will be the last conducted by Mr. Weeks, as he has to leave to fill other engagements.

Charged with Arson.

Elizabeth Green, of Tyendinaga, wife of Isaac Green, was arrested yesterday and brought before Judge Lazier on the charge of setting fire to her husband's dwelling. She elected to be tried by his Honor without a jury, and her trial was fixed for Tuesday afternoon next at 2.30.

Show Rooms NOW OPEN!

Our Millinery and Mantle Show Rooms are now open for the season. We will receive almost daily throughout the season, New Goods for these departments.

FASHIONABLE DRESS FABRICS!

We are showing a very large and choice stock of Fashionable Materials for Dresses, including

Covert Coatings, Tweeds,
Vigoreux Coatings, Serges,
Crepons, Cheviots, Etc., Etc.,
WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH!

A Number of very choice styles in **Single Costume Lengths.**

Geo. Ritchie & Co.,
IMPORTERS.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, March 20, 1895.

There is very little grain of any kind being offered here, with prices nominal.

During the week prices of wheat in Chicago have been firm with a better feeling, May wheat having advanced from 52c to 58c, dropping back again a cent, to 57c.

The stock of flour in Montreal is 46,800 bbls. less than a year ago, whilst nearly 100,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped west to Ontario from Montreal, where No. 1 hard spring is quoted at 75c.

Millers in this city have No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat quoted to them at 78c and Midland, equal to 85½c here, which is from 15c to 20c higher than it could be purchased some time since. Provisions in Chicago have been strong, pork having advanced over two dollars per bbl. The firm feeling is reflected here, where live hogs are selling at 4½c, and dressed at 5½c. The warm weather has weakened the price of butter and eggs. Good fresh butter is selling at 17c, and eggs 10c to 11c.

Timothy and clover seeds are very scarce. Dealers having to secure their stock principally abroad.

Mr. Thos. Stewart has a particularly fine stock secured principally abroad. For timothy dealers are paying $2.75 to $3.25; clover, $5.50 to $6.25; alsike, $4.50 to $5, and millet, 50c.

WHEAT—58c. to 63c.
BARLEY—38c. to 45c.
RYE—45c.
OATS—33 to 35c.
PEAS (Common)—53c. to 55c
RUNNER PEAS—55c. to 57c.
BUCKWHEAT—35c.
BUTTER—Roll, 17c.
EGGS—10c. to 11c. per doz.
LIVE HOGS—$4.25 per 100 lbs.
DRESSED BEEF—3c to 5c
DRESSED HOGS—$5.50.
LAMB—5 to 6c.
HIDES—$3.75 to $4.00.
CALFSKINS—5c. per lb.
VEAL SKINS—50c.
SHEEP SKINS—65 to 70c
DEAKINS—30c.
WOOL—16c.
TALLOW—Rough, 3c.
TALLOW—Rendered, 5c.
LARD—9c. to 12c.
POTATOES—50c. to 55c. per bag.
HAY—$8.00 to $8.50 per ton.
CHICKENS—40c. to 60c. per pair.
DUCKS—50c. to 60c.
TURKEYS—60c. to $1.50.
ONIONS—20c. per peck.

GOOD PROFITS ON APPLES.

The English market has recently proved a profitable one for shippers on good sound Canadian apples, among the latest sales cabled from Liverpool being that of 311 bbls. netting the forwarder $313 in Montreal, or equal to about $4.90 per bbl. There has also been a good demand for Canadian apples from the United States, a Montreal firm having disposed of about 2,000 bbls. at prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.50 per bbl. f. o. b. at Ontario points for shipment to Chicago and other centres in the Western States. Good to choice are selling here at $3.00 to $4.50 in a small jobbing way; but for round lots, of course, lower figures would have to be accepted. Poor to ordinary stock is slow sale.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

HOP PRODUCTION A LOSING GAME.

Brewers being pretty well all supplied with sufficient Canadian hops to keep them going for the next twelve months at least, it goes without saying that the market is exceptionally dull, with prices in favor of buyers. Still, once in a while, when a very attractive sample is found offering on the market suitable for a special brewing, it is picked up at a very low price. One of these bargains was met with this week, consisting of a few bales of prime Eastern Townships, which was placed at 7½c, showing a loss to the grower of 3c per lb. In New York, however, there has been a little better speculative demand, and quite a few parcels of State hops changed hands there at 8c to 10c.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

A Humorous Fact

About Hood's Sarsaparilla—it expels bad humor and creates good humor. A battle for blood is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other blood diseases.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver. 25c.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Words of Appreciation.

In a letter to Mr. Thomas Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, Sir Adolphe Caron writes as follows: "I can only tell you that I have brought home with me a most pleasant recollection of one of the most brilliant demonstrations that it has been my privilege to attend since I have been in public life, and I can never forget the kindness and friendly feeling displayed towards me personally by the people of Belleville; and to you, more particularly, I consider I am indebted for a most entertaining and pleasant chat during the banquet, the success of which is admitted by all who attended it."

The Hon. Postmaster-General has several times visited Belleville and, we can assure him, his favorable impression of our city and its city is much appreciated and fully reciprocated, as he has made many warm friends here.

ABOVE ALL OTHERS,

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in every disease caused by torpid liver or impure blood. For Dyspepsia, Liver and Bowel derangements, and kindred ailments, nothing approaches it as a remedy.

PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE
OR MONEY RETURNED.

AURELIA VANZILE.

MRS. AURELIA VANZILE, of Hamilton, Ind., writes: "My friends said I would never be any better, for I had ulceration of the bowels. By the time I had taken a bottle and a half of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the bleeding had almost stopped. My appetite was good, nothing seemed to hurt me that I ate. My improvement was wonderful. Several years have passed and my cure is permanent."

Millinery — Opening

Sinclair & Ostrom's

Millinery Show Rooms will be open to the public on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20,

And following days.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit our show rooms on the above date.

SINCLAIR & OSTROM.

P. S.—The Clearance Sale still continues.

GREAT SALE
—OF—
Brick!

1,500,000
Pressed Brick!

15,000,000
PRESSED BRICK

New Process!
New Machinery!
New Kilns!

THE RATHBUN CO'Y.,
BRIDGE STREET.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Golden Specific.
It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. IT NEVER FAILS
Mothers and Wives, you can save the victims.
BOOK OF PARTICULARS FREE
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO. TORONTO, Ont.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract.....One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast.......Half a Cake
Sugar..........Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water.........Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

Changed Daily. THURSDAY, March 21.

WAKE UP

Spring will soon be here, and you want to get up in the bright sunshine mornings. One of our dollar alarm clocks will soon get you into the habit. Try it; only a dollar each, and we will guarantee them. They go, they keep time correctly, they have alarms. That's all you want in a dollar clock.

Strouds.

BICYCLES—

. . . SOME GOOD VALUES IN

SECOND-HAND WHEELS.

- At Cash Prices. -

Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
New Rapid, $60.00,
Psycho, $30.
Altain, $55.00,

We are getting bargains like . . . this daily. . .

C. F. SMITH & CO'Y.

STUDENTS!

. . Are in attendance at . .

-BELLEVILLE-

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and from all parts of Ontario.

...STUDENTS....

From seven different business colleges are in attendance at BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

It is the largest, most substantial, and best equipped business college in Canada.

BELLEVILLE Business College......

ROBERT BOGLE,
Principal and Proprietor.

QUALITY Is the Test of CHEAPNESS!

For smoked meats, rich, mild and mellow, no finer in the Dominion is to be had anywhere than those cured by your

CITY PORK PACKER.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Mild Hams.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Matchless Breakfast Bacon.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Rolled Bacon.

When buying from your grocer, ask for McGuiness' meats, and be sure you get no other.

McGuiness.

SALT AND PEPPER DUSTERS.

We have bought at a bargain about 350 Satin finished China Salt and Pepper Cups worth 25c. each, that we are selling at 10cts each. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

UNBREAKBLE SLATES.

We have just received in stock a large lot of unbreakable Slates. They are the nicest thing of the kind to buy for the children. Prices are same as common slates:—5, 7, and 10c. each.

MEN'S BRACES.

I job lot of 50 doz. Men's Braces worth from 30c. to 60c., all going at 25c. for a few days, at

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

Bitter . . .
. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE

GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

- STAMMERING -

Stuttering and all other impediments PERMANENTLY CURED to a distinct articulation.

Our System is Strictly Educational.

No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.

The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.
Formerly The Linton Institute.
Jan. 9 95, d&wly.

Great Fire Sale!

-OF-

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, CHINAWARE!

A portion of my stock which was stored in the second flat, including Teas, Spices, Soaps, Canned Goods, Woodenware, Etc., and received more or less damage by smoke and water at the recent fire, will be cleared out at FIRE PRICES! Call and inspect. All are bargains.

C. G. ROW,
Front Street, Belleville.
(Next to Jas. Wall ce's)
Bargains in Fresh Fish.

Daily Intelligencer.

Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? It is not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. Is it worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for its frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

Skirts in godet style of heavy black cashmere-finished gros grain.

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken They cure Constipation and Sick Headache

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Large fancy crepe stone buttons in plain and moire effects.

How to Cure Dyspepsia.

DYSPEPSIA arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from it, 99 times in 100.

Collars of ribbon where rosettes and flowers alternate.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Brodchitis etc.

Nainsook underwear trimmed with eyelet embroidery.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Chiffon and flower collars in light contrasting colors.

Plain Facts.

As a prompt, pleasant and perfect cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, influenza and all throat and lung troubles, Norway Pine Syrup is the best remedy known.

Natural wool nightgowns for the late "spell."

CANADIAN PACIFIC Ry.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT Settlers Trains

TO— MANITOBA

—AND THE—

. North=West .

SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF

"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"

S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent, Belleville.

NO=TO=BAC!

Guaranteed to Cure Tobacco habit in every form.

At the PHARMACY,
D. M. WATERS.

CHEAP
CHEAPER
CHEAPEST
Ordered Clothing!

Spring Stock complete,
Suits at Bottom Prices,
Special drive in Pantings,
Goods bought here cut free.

GEO. R. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Next John McKeown.

Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

Intelligencer Printing & Publishing Co'y
(LIMITED.)

JAMIESON, President. | J. W. LONDON, Secretary.

THE Treasurer is the only person authorized to receive money for the Company, or to grant receipts for the same.

All Bills, Notes, Cheques and other documents binding on the Company, will require the signature of the President, in addition to that of the Treasurer.

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CHAPTER III.

I said: "What next?"

"I lost my pluck suddenly. I tried to speak about Home Happiness, but I couldn't. He asked me what he could have the pleasure of doing for me, and I stammered out something about elastic. It was the only thing I could think of. He took me up to a counter with a proud, beautiful girl behind it, and I said: 'Elastic, please.' The girl said: 'How many yards would you require?' I didn't know anything about that, and so I said twopennyworth. Then I thought that seemed rather a poor thing to say to a girl in that position, and so I altered it to sixpennyworth. She said: 'Certainly, and what kind of elastic?' How was I to know that there were two kinds of elastic? However, I said: 'The kind they use for catapults.' She went behind a sort of desk and stopped there patiently for some time. She may have gone there to laugh or she may not. After a few minutes she came back and remarked: 'Elastic you said, I think?' Then she began to measure it out. I took it away in a whitey-brown paper parcel, and everybody stared at me. When I got outside the shop I threw the parcel down on the pavement, in a fit of irritation, I suppose. A boy picked it up and handed it back to me again. Then I went on to the park. I thought I might make some note of the dresses there and also get rid of the parcel. I sat down on a chair, paid my penny and got out my note-book. I made notes of three dresses that I saw. These are the notes:

"THE KIND THEY USE FOR CATAPULTS."

"'No. 1. Black.

"'No. 2. A kind of brown. Buttons on it.

"'No. 3. A sort of bluish. Looked as if it hurt.

"It struck me then that I was not getting enough detail. I had only jotted down the general effect. A woman was sitting opposite me with a good many things on; so I began to sketch them. I I was absorbed in my sketching, but I remember that I did have a shadowy idea that the woman was beginning to look uneasy. Presently she got up. It was out of sheer absentmindedness (I was only thinking of the sketch) that I said to her: 'Sit down again. I've not done with you yet.' A policeman was passing near, and she went to speak to him."

"Well?"

"Oh, I didn't stop. There didn't seem to be anything to stop for. I was out of the park and into a hansom before the woman had finished with the policeman. I told the man to drive fast to Charing Cross. In my hurry and confusion I had forgotten to leave the elastic behind me, and when I had paid the cabman I found that I was still grasping the parcel in my hand. That didn't matter. I left the elastic in a flower-pot at a restaurant where I lunched."

"But this thirteenth column. What have you done towards it?"

"I've read the fashion papers, but that's about all. Since luncheon I've been doing nothing but stare into shop windows. They muddled my head more than you can possibly understand, and they caused in addition a distinct amount of nervous irritation. Perhaps you noticed it when you met me just now."

A POLICEMAN WAS PASSING NEAR AND SHE WENT TO SPEAK TO HIM.

"Look here," I said, "you'd better give up the whole thing. You can't possibly do this column, and you'd better write to your editor and say so."

He would not take my advice.

"A good all-round journalist can write an article on anything," he said obstinately. "I'm going off to write my article now—this minute."

"But do be reasonable," I said. "Why attempt the impossible?"

"It's not impossible," he answered, as he picked up his hat. "Observation is no good. I've found that out. Study is also no good. The male man can find out nothing about the female fashions in those ways. But I have just thought of a third course—thought of it while I was talking to you—and I am now going to try it." He put on his hat. "On the whole," he added, "it is perhaps as well that you refused to smash that window for me. You may have been right; and I daresay I spoke too harshly when I said that you were respectable. I was much worried at the time, and you must make allowances. I shall bring you the article to look at to-night. Au revoir."

He did bring me the article, and it was the last time that I ever saw Charles Backerton Salemaker. Possibly, as he said in a subsequent letter, I shall never see him again. That night he looked radiant, triumphant, happy in the pride of achievement. He brought with him several typewritten sheets. They were the article in question, which he had just completed.

"First of all," he said, "let me explain the theory on which the article is written. The novelist works both from observation and imagination. He overhears some chance remark in the street, and from that with the help of imagination he constructs a character—even an entire novel. I've worked on the same lines. I've taken as my starting-point the little that I remember of the fashion papers and the shop windows, and I've allowed my imagination to play all around it."

He began to read the first sheet. It was to the effect that the season would soon be at an end, and that the autumn would follow with its beautiful foliage, and subsequently he and other high bred English girls would give themselves up to a round of country-house visiting.

"That's all very very well," I observed, "but it's not fashions."

"No; that's the introduction."

"Well, cut the introduction."

He turned over a few sheets and read as follows:

"'In the meantime the park every Sunday looks very gay and smart. One of the best dressed women that I have seen there lately is unquestionably Lady B. She wore a coat and skirt of Irish guipure of a dull bronze color, with tabs of eau-de-nil silk bordered with passementerie. The same color was repeated in the accordion-plaiting on the pom-pom, and the whole was surmounted by a hat of vieux rose surah, trimmed with skunk.' What do you think of that?"

"I must confess that it sounds just like the real thing."

"Quite so. And it's all imagination. Here's another bit: 'An equally tasteful confection was worn by a lady of a rather more matronly type. The skirt, cut after the present approved fashion, was of petunia face cloth, shot with bombazine; this was suitably allied with a cape of Roman satin of a somewhat deeper tinge, edged with brown Siberian dachshund, and having a deep empire collar of amber velvet cut V-shape.'"

I did not care to hear any more. I thought then, and still think, that it sounded all right. Apparently it was not all right, as the following extract from a letter I received from Salemaker two days later will show:

"You will never see me again. It is all over. The editor apparently showed my copy to his wife, and has written to ask me what I mean by sending a cowardly and offensive parody in place of the work that he ordered. He has told me to call and, if possible, explain. I shall not do so. I do not think that I can look him, or anybody else, in the face again. I feel that I am rightly punished for my presumption. It was wrong of me, in my pride in my own versatility, to have undertaken that thirteenth column. Everything is against me now. I went into a restaurant the other day, and there was Miss Catling lurking behind some tea and a large bun. I dashed out, jumped on to a 'bus, and found that the woman whose clothes I had so mistakingly attempted to sketch in the park was sitting opposite to me. I cannot escape from my unspeakable shame. Fate reaches out a long arm of coincidence and collars me at every turn. That attempt to write the thirteenth column seems to have swelled up and filled my entire life. Before the sun has set I shall probably find myself in the same railway carriage with the proud girl who sold me so much elastic. But I must risk that. England has become too small for me, and I must go."

The remainder of the letter was purely personal. That week Home Happiness announced that its fashion article was unavoidably crowded out, but would appear in the next number. There never was a next number. In the following week the whole of Home Happiness was crowded out, and it never appeared again.

Meanwhile the friends and relations of Charles Backerton Salemaker are getting very anxious, and any information as to his whereabouts would be thankfully received.

[THE END.]

To Rival the Waldorf.

Among the many interesting designs at the tenth annual exhibition of the architectural league now being held at the fine arts building, is the original design for the new Astor hotel to be built at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, adjoining the hotel Waldorf. The design has not been accepted by the millionaire landlord, owing it is said to the tower in the center, which he has requested the architect to remove.

John Jacob Astor's idea is to have the greatest and grandest hotel in the world. It is to be located on the same block with William Waldorf Astor's hostelry, The Waldorf. The interior decorations are ordered to surpass those ot any structure now in existence, and plans for the accommodation and entertainment of several parties at one time, without any clash are also a feature of the construction of the new building.

The hotel will front on Thirty-Fourth street and will have a depth of 350 feet on that street. The main dining-room will front on Fifth avenue and will have a seating capacity for nearly 1,000 guests. The large ball-room will be on the second floor on the Thirty-fourth street side. In addition there will be several smaller ball, reception and assembly rooms and private dining-rooms. The smoking-room, lounging rooms and cafe will be on the first floor. In the rear of the hotel about 100 rooms will be specially fitted up for the exclusive use of bachelors, for which there is a great demand.—New York Evening World.

Patti as a Child.

One day I was sitting on our front stoop with my big wax doll in my arms. I was only allowed to have her to play with when I had been very good indeed, and she was the biggest, most beautiful doll in the neighborhood, or that I had ever seen, even in shop windows. As I sat there Adelina came toward me with her doll in her arms. She stopped and said, show me your dolly." I held her up and expatiated upon her beauties. I confess now that I felt a keen and wicked satisfaction that her doll had only a plaster head, and I knew, from sad experience, that it was the kind that got grimy and had to be washed off with sweet oil occasionally, and very often had a cracked head, and that she was altogether of an inferior class from my dolly. "She's pretty, isn't she?" said Adelina. "She beautiful," I said, hugging my treasure, for she was my very own child to me. "How much did she cost," said Adelina, "I don't know," I said, "a lady sent her to me from London. See, her eyes open and shut," and I gave a vigorous yank to the long wire which was concealed under her petticoats. "Show me how her eyes go," said Adelina. And after opening and shutting those very inexpressive black eyes several times she handed her back to me and said, "I shall have one like her to-night." My own eyes opened wide at this, and I said, "How will you get her?" "Oh, if Max don't give her to me quick I'll scream."—Katherine B. Foot, in Ladies' Home Journal.

The Chinese Servant.

"I have had a good deal of experience with Chinese labor," said Judge Worden of Denver, "and my belief is that the Chinese make the best servants in the world. They will do just what you tell them to and in the way that you tell them to do it. A combination of three virtues constitutes their principal fault—they are industrious, obedient and frugal. Hence they will do more work, do it more willingly, do it cheaper, and save more money than any other race of people. The difference in wages is not so great as is generally represented, and the coolies on the fruit farms in southern California, where I have seen more of them than any place else, are paid as well as similar labor is elsewhere. As house servants they are par excellence. They will obey the rules of the household, and do not draw the lines as to what their duties shall or shall not be. They can be relied upon, and are not given to changing employers."

Irish Viceroys are stripped of their sovereign attributes so soon as they reach English waters. The following story is told of Lord Houghton and a lady with whom he was acquainted. They both found themselves on board the Holyhead packet. During the voyage from Ireland the lady treated the Viceroy with ceremonious respect. So soon, however, as the packet entered Holyhead harbor she said to him: "Now, Bobby, you are no longer a Viceroy, so take my bag and make yourself useful."—London Truth.

B.B.B. CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET

Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

Everybody Knows.

Everybody in King's Co., N.B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dryden, of Mitchell, Sussex, N. B. He says:—"My wife had a very bad cough that for ten days was most distressing, finally I tried Norway Pine Syrup, and one bottle cured her. I have never found its equal."

Moired velvet for fancy collars.

Many large floor rugs in dull blue shades.

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Our self-love springs, ordinarily, from a lack of understanding of the subject.

COUGHS, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

We should try through life to make friends. Enemies will make themselves.

For Throat Troubles.

Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

The truest companion is he who most enjoys solitude.

TO DESTROY WORMS and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm syrup.

In many parts of the West Indies shark oil is used in lamps.

A lifetime of torture is often endured by the rheumatic. Their pangs may, however, be promptly relieved and the disease eradicated with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is, moreover, a swift and thorough remedy for, neuralgia, lame back, sores, bruises, frost bite, corns, excoriated nipples, inflamed breasts, liver complaint, and all affections of the breathing organs.

In parts of Peru taxes are paid in cocoa leaves and Peruvian bark.

A Prompt Cure.

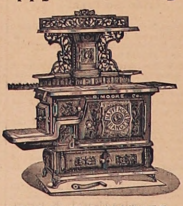
DEAR SIRS,—One bottle of B.B.B. cured me of Constipation, and I think there is no better medicine made.

MISS D. PARENT, Farnham, Que.

A hearth tax was formerly assessed in many of the German States.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

The coasts of the world are protected by 6,208 lighthouses.



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Telephone 38. Front St.

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ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c All work first-class.

254d1m E. J. BURTON.

WE RECEIVED

On Saturday, per heated car, some very fine fruit. Pineapples are opening up very fine and are a shade cheaper, selling from 25c to 35c, according to size. Also a few bunches of bananas, which are quite reasonable in price.

Florida oranges are about done, although we have a few very fine ones in stock Californias and Valencias are the more seasonable just now. The former we have in two varieties, the "Naval" and the 'Budded." The Navals are 30c and 50c per doz., according to size, while the Buddeds sell at 50c. Choice Valencias 20c per doz. Messina lemons 20c and 25c per doz., according to quality.

ICE CREAM AS USUAL.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.

McLAUGHLIN'S
. . QUEEN FLOUR
Which is Warranted.
THE BEST IN CANADA

For sale by
Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville
Louis Benmore.
Send them an order.

THE change from the extremely delicate coloring of the past few years with such monotonous effects, to the stronger, richer colorings of to-day, is not so much a change in fashion as an improvement in taste. When a decorator was timid or inartistic, he avoided strong colors as a child avoids the fire. He had little or no conception of how to use them; hence he remained in the cold montony of whites and grays. If now and again he tentatively ventured in colors, the results were so awful that he would shrink in horror from another such attempt. Some bolder and more callous spirits made picturesque and kaleidoscopic effects which they urged upon innocent and amiable people as artistic; but that sunflower æstheticism did not last. It had the merit of garish effect or of artistic sensationalism only. It could not last. Good taste, like good sense, will always prevail. As a sort of protest against the sunflower sensationalism, the dainty period of creamy-white timidity came into vogue. Many decorators knew that oddities of form and color could not be used in marble halls and maidens' boudoirs, but they did not have the independence to risk an open defiance of the prevalent style. They found a sort of refuge under "A Milk White Flag" of nonentity. The wall-paper manufacturers assumed the risk of putting colors into their papers for this season. The results are beautiful in the products and profitable to the consumer. Strong, rich colors are precisely what the people were waiting for; employed judiciously, they are precisely what they should have. This is an era of strong colors. It is also an era of good taste. It is the period of the golden mean between the eccentricities of the sunflower sensationalism, of riotous vulgarity, and the dreary daintiness of whitey timidity. It is not only philosophic to use strong colors, but it is artistic, æsthetic, and delightful—the climax of all things true, good, and beautiful.

C. B. Scantlebury.

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Paper Boxes
FOLDING PAPER BOXES.

Wire Fencing
Galvd. Wire Netting
Iron and Brass Wire Cloth
Green Fly Screen
Foundry Riddles

Grill work in Brass & Iron a Specialty.

The Permanent Wall-Coating.
Does not RUB or SCALE from any hard surface.
Coat over coat can be applied.
No more washing or scraping of walls necessary.
Alabastine is The Sanitary Wall-Coating.
Displaces Kalsomines, which decay on the wall.
Equally adapted for Ornamental work and plain Tinting.
Pleases Painters as well as the general public.
Easily applied by anyone who can handle a brush.
Sixteen beautiful tints and White.
Put up in Five-pound packages, and never sold in bulk.
The only Wall-Coating that can be mixed in cold Water.
No hot water being needed, SAVES TIME AND WASTE.
Full directions for use on every package.
Sold by leading Hardware and Paint dealers everywhere.
Our book "The Decorator's Aid," furnished Painters.
Ask your dealer for Tint-Circular showing colors.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS bearing similar names.
THE ALABASTINE CO'Y, LTD.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS - - PARIS, ONTARIO

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A full line of Ladies' Phætons, low down, finished in all wool or leather trimmings, gold or silver mountings, at prices unheard of before in Belleville.

Top Buggies at cost from $25.00 up. Platform Spring Democrats, Steel Tubular Axle Waggons. A beautiful Mikado at cost.

Repairing in all its branches very cheap. Give us a call.

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THOS. STEWART, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
COAL, WOOD, OATS, SEEDS, and HAY.

Hard Wood, Soft Wood, Blocks, Edgings, Stove, Mixed Nut, Pea, Brier Hill, and Connel Coal.

Baled Hay always on hand. Highest prices paid for Seeds.

The Daily Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, MARCH 22 1895. NO. 271

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

W. H. Ward.

A LIFE SAVED

BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors pronounced my case hopeless. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured, and I believe it saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

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Highest Awards at World's Fair.

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For Treatment and Cure of Alcoholism, MorphineHabit, Tobacco Habit and Nervous Direase.

The system employed at this institution is the famous Double Chloride of Gold System. Through its agency over 200,000 slaves to the use of these poisons have been emancipated in the last fourteen years. Lakehurst Sanitarium is the oldest Institution of the kind in Canada, and has a well earned reputation to maintain in this line of medicine. In its whole history there is not an instance of failure to remove the appetite for these poisons. In its whole history there is not an instance of any after ill effects from the treatment. Hundreds of homes in all parts of the Dominion bear eloquent happy witness to the efficacy of a course of treatment with us. For terms and full information, write

THE SECRETARY,
28 Bank of Commerce Chambers,
Toronto, Ont.

SAMPLES OF SITUATIONS! SECURED

BY O. B. C. GRADUATES.

From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE | 27th YEAR.

W. B. ROBINSON, J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A. } Principals. { For 18 Years

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to

MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Street.
Fall plowing all done.

Daily Intelligencer.

PARLIAMENT CALLED.

The House Summoned to Meet On April 18.

TEXT OF THE REMEDIAL ORDER

Minute of the Council Which is the Basis of the Remedial Order—The Order Signed and Forwarded to Lieutenant-Governor Schultz.

Ottawa, March 21.—Parliament is to meet on Thursday, April 18, that is the Thursday after the Easter holidays. This will undoubtedly be news to your readers, as they have been led to suppose that a dissolution was impending. Circumstances have happened, however, within the last day or so which led the Government to-day to reach the conclusion mentioned.

This afternoon, in the presence of his Ministers, Lord Aberdeen signed the Remedial Order upon Manitoba, and immediately this had been done the decision was reached to call Parliament together. When Sir Mackenzie Bowell vouchsafed this information to your correspondent he seemed in high spirits, but offered no reason for the change in the position of affairs. In official circles it is said the object which the Government has in calling Parliament together is that the country may have a better opportunity of understanding the terms of the Remedial Order. The more it is examined and studied the more will people realize the fairness of the declaration in favor of justice to the Catholic minority of Manitoba. The Remedial Order was mailed to Lieutenant-Governor Schultz to-night.

The Cabinet met at 3 o'clock, all the Ministers being present except Sir Frank Smith and Mr. Ferguson. His Excellency the Governor-General was also present.

The minute of Council on which the Remedial Order is based is a lengthy document, comprising the entire history of the case, from the passage of the Acts by the Legislature of Manitoba in 1890, at the instigation of the Greenway Government, the petitions for redress, the hearing before the Privy Council, its subsequent reference to the Supreme Court, the appeal to England, and finally the hearing before the Privy Council of Canada two weeks ago. Having recited these facts, the minute proceeds: The committee therefore recommends that the said appeal be allowed and that Your Excellency in Council do adjudge and decide that by two acts passed by the Legislature of Manitoba on the first day of May, 1890, intituled respectively, "An Act Respecting the Department of Education" and an "Act Respecting Public Schools," the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the said province in relation to education, prior to May 1, 1890, have been affected by depriving the Roman Catholic minority of the following rights and privileges, which previous to and until May 1, 1890, such minority had, viz.:

(a) The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in manner provided for by said statutes, which were repealed by the two acts of 1890 aforesaid;

(b) The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of public funds for purposes of education;

(c) The right of exemption of such Roman Catholics as contribute to Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to support of any other schools;

And the committee also recommends that your Excellency-in-Council do further declare and decide that for the due execution of the provisions of section 22 of the Manitoba Act it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two acts of 1890 aforesaid should be supplemented by a provincial act or acts which would restore to the Roman Catholic minority the said rights and privileges, of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid and which would modify the acts of 1890 so far, and so far only, as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring the rights and privileges in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) hereinbefore mentioned.

The committee desires to add that: Their lordships of the Judicial Committee state in their judgment: Bearing in mind the circumstances which existed in 1870, it does not appear to their lordships an extravagant notion that in creating a legislature for the province, with limited powers, it should have been thought expedient in case either Catholics or Protestants became preponderant and rights which had come into existence under different circumstances were interfered with, to give the Dominion Parliament power to legislate upon matters of education, so far as was necessary to protect the Protestant or Catholic minority as the case may be.

In the opinion of the committee, the Manitoba Act, as construed with regard to the present case by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, so clearly points to a duty devolving upon Your Excellency in Council that no course is open, consistent with both the letter and the spirit of the constitution, other than that recommended. To dismiss this appeal or grant a smaller measure of relief would be not only to deny to the Roman Catholic minority rights substantially guaranteed to them under the constitution of Canada, but in truth such a course might involve a declaration on the part of Your Excellency in Council that this provision of the constitution for the protection of the rights of certain of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba should not in any case be acted upon, and, further, the committee do not perceive upon what principle consistent with a declaration that effect is not to be given to this appeal, the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in Quebec or Ontario could make corresponding provision of section 93 of the British North America Act in case of any provincial act or decision affecting their rights or privileges.

If Your Excellency should see fit to approve of the foregoing recommendation the committee desires to state that it follows that refusal or neglect on the part of the Legislature of Manitoba to enact remedial legislation, which to Your Excellency in Council seems requisite, will confer upon Parliament authority to pass such a law. In this connection it was urged by counsel on behalf of the province that should Parliament legislate under these circumstances, its enactment would be absolute and irrevocable so far as both parties, both Parliament and Provincial Legislature, are concerned.

Your committee, without necessarily adopting this view, observes that section 22 of the Manitoba Act may admit of that construction. The committee therefore, recommend that the Provincial Legislature be requested to consider whether its action upon the decision of Your Excellency in Council should be permitted to be such as, while refusing to redress a grievance which the highest court in the Empire has declared to exist, may compel Parliament to give relief of which, under the constitution, the Provincial Legislature is the proper and primary source, thereby, according to this view, permanently divesting itself in a very large measure of its authority, and so establishing in the province an educational system which, no matter what changes may take place in the circumstances of the country, or views of the people, cannot be altered or repealed by any legislative body in Canada.

Your committee further, and for reasons hereinbefore stated, recommend that if Your Excellency in Council should be pleased to approve of this report, Your Excellency in Council do make an order in the premises, in the form and to the effect set forth in a draft order hereunto annexed, and that a copy of this report and of said order be transmitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba for his information and that of his Government and of the Provincial Legislature; also that a copy of this report and of said order be transmitted to Mr. Ewart, Q.C., of Winnipeg, as representing the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba.

Respectfully submitted.

Text of the Remedial Order.

Following is a copy of the Remedial Order on the Manitoba Government:

At the Government House at Ottawa, Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1895. Present, His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council. Whereas, on the 26th of November, 1892, a petition by way of appeal under the provision of section 22 of chapter 3 of the acts of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "An act to amend and continue the act 32-33 Victoria, chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the government of the Province of Manitoba" (commonly called "the Manitoba Act"), and continued by "The British North America Act of 1871," was presented to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada-in-Council by and on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in the Province of Manitoba, passed after the Union, and by an act passed by the said Legislature in the 44th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 4, which may be cited as "The Manitoba School Act," and by the acts amending the same the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba acquired the rights and privileges in relation to education thereby conferred upon them, including the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided by the said statutes, the right to a proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purpose of education, and the right of exemption of such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payments or contributions to the support of any other schools.

That subsequently in the 53rd year of Her Majesty's reign two statutes were passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba relating to education, which statutes came into force on the first day of May, 1890, and are intituled respectively, "An Act respecting the Department of Education" and "An Act respecting public schools," and that the effect of the two last-named statutes was to repeal the previous acts of the Province of Manitoba in relation to education and to deprive the Roman Catholic minority of the rights and privileges which it had acquired under such previous statutes; and by the said petition the said Roman Catholic minority prayed among other things that it might be declared that the said last-mentioned acts did affect the rights and privileges of the said Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

That it might be declared that, to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, it seems requisite that the provisions of the statutes in force in the Province of Manitoba, prior to the passage of the said acts, should be re-enacted in so far at least as may be necessary to secure to the Roman Catholics in the said province the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support their schools in the manner provided for by said statutes, to secure to them their proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education, and to relieve such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools; or that the said acts of 1890 should be so modified or amended as to effect such purposes. And that such further or other declaration or order might be made as to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council should under the circumstances seem proper and that such directions might be given, provisions made and all things done in the premises for purpose of affording relief to the said Roman Catholic minority in the said province as to His Excellency in Council might seem meet.

And whereas the 26th day of February, 1895, having been appointed for the hearing of the said appeal and the same coming on to be heard on that day and on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of March, 1895, in the presence of counsel for the petitioners (the said Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in the Province of Manitoba), and as well for the Province of Manitoba, upon reading the said petition and the statutes therein referred to and upon hearing what was alleged by counsel on both sides His Excellency the Governor-General in Council was pleased to order and adjudge and it is hereby ordered and adjudged that the said appeal be and the same is hereby allowed in so far as it relates to rights acquired by the said Roman Catholic minority, under legislation of the Province of Manitoba, passed subsequent to the union of that province with the Dominion of Canada, and His Excellency the Governor-General in Council was pleased to adjudge and declare, and it is hereby adjudged and declared, that by the two acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba on May 1, 1890, intituled respectively "An Act respecting the Department of Education," and "An Act respecting Public Schools," the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the said province in relatrion to education prior to May 1, 1890, have been affected by depriving the Roman Catholic minority of the following rights and privileges, which previous to and until May 1, 1890, such minority had, viz.:

a The right to build, to maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by the said statutes, which were repealed by the two acts of 1890 aforesaid.

b The right to share propportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purpose of education.

c The right of exemption of such Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools.

And His Excellency the Governor-General in Council was further pleased to declare and decide, and it is hereby declared that it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two acts of 1890 aforesaid, shall be supplemented by a provincial act or acts which will restore to the Roman Catholic minority the said rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid, and which will modify the said acts of 1890, in so far, and so far only, as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring the rights and privileges in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) hereinbefore mentioned.

Whereof the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba for the time being and the Legislature of the said province and all persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

EXCITEMENT IN WINNIPEG.

A Mass Meeting To Be Held To Denounce Interference.

Winnipeg, March 22.—The Remedial Order on the school case is still the chief topic of conversation here, and the order is awaited with much anxiety. It is understood that the Provincial Legislature will lose no time in replying to the order. The belief is general that Premier Greenway will reject the order and affirm that his Government will resist any attempt to interfere with the schools, and will then immediately dissolve and bring on the provincial general elections.

The Tribune, the organ of the Greenway Government, says to-night that a monster mass meeting will be held on receipt of the Remedial Order from Ottawa, at which resolutions will be passed condemning the Government's action and declaring that no interference will be tolerated. Many prominent public men here, however, are refusing to express any opinion until the contents of the Remedial Order are known.

The Conservative convention for East Assiniboia held at White Wood yesterday resulted in the turning down of McDonald, the present member. McCurdy, barrister of Moosomin, was chosen candidate.

F. W. Haultain, Premier of the Northwest Territories, has been chosen Conservative candidate for Alberta.

Charles Braithwaite, president of the Patrons in Manitoba and Patron candidate for the Macdonald constituency, has stirred up a row by declaring in a public address that he "considered the officers of the volunteer forces a lot of overpaid cowards, who would not be seen for dust if the enemy appeared."

BRITAIN AND ARMENIA.

The Government Questioned As To Its Co Operation in Aiding Suppression of the Atrocities.

London, March 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Charles Ernest Schwann, advanced Liberal member for the North Division of Manchester, asked if the Government would co-operate with Russia and France in bringing to an end the barbarous misdeeds perpetrated in Armenia by agents of the Porte. Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that the object desired would not be attained by the raising of such questions. Already, he added, several representations had been made to the Porte regarding cases of hardships and ill-treatment, which had been brought to the attention of the British authorities.

James F. Hogan (Anti-Parnellite), member for the Middle Division of Tipperary, asked the Government what truth there was in the statement made in one of the last letters of the late Robert Louis Stevenson that ex-King Mataafa of Samoa, after submitting to the authorities, had been brought to Apia on board a British ship, the captain of which, pointing to the British flag, declared that he would be safe thereunder. Notwithstanding this assurance, according to Mr. Stevenson, Mataafa was sent to the Marshall Island.

Sir Edward Grey said that the captain of the British ship had only promised Mataafa that his life would be safe, and had not taken any part in his deportation. The latest advices from Samoa, Sir Edward said, conveyed the information that all of the deported chiefs were well treated, and that arrangements had been made for their families to join them.

The Australian Bill in Committee

London, March 21.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Ripon's bill to repeal the restrictions upon the Australian colonies in regard to the imposition of customs duties was passed to the committee, stage.

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

Librarian Lancefield Scores Petitioner Conway in Good Style.

London, March 21.—The Times will publish to-morrow a letter from Mr. Lancefield, who has charge of the Public Library in Hamilton, Ont. He writes under the date of March 9. He replies to the letter which Chairman Conway of the Committee of the Society of Authors wrote to The Times in February, denouncing the Canadian Copyright. Mr. Lancefield says: "I suggest that our English friends be perfectly fair in the statements they make to the press in this controversy. When Mr. Conway says Canadian reprints will flood the United States market and calls for the signature of the petition largely on that account, it is an open question whether every signature secured is not secured under false pretences."

The writer cites instances to prove that reprints cannot and never were intended to flood the United States market.

"Canadians resent and protest," he says, "against such a misleading statement, as it places their case in a false light."

G.T.R Shareholders Tired of Tyler.

London, March 21.—A conference of Grand Trunk bondholders was held to-day, with Mr. Gladstone presiding. It was resolved that "since Sir Henry Tyler's management had brought the company into a disastrous position, and owing to the suppression of important matters which ought to have been communicated to the shareholders, confidence could not longer be placed in his management." The meeting pledged itself to endeavor to secure a change. A committee was formed to notify the shareholders and obtain their opinion for the next semi-annual meeting.

ANOTHER CHURCH BURNED.

The First Methodist Church in St. Th oma Destroyed—Loss Fully $25,000.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 22.—Yesterday the First Methodist Church, situated on the corner of St. George and Surtis-streets, was burned to the ground. The building was the finest Methodist church in the city and cost $25,000, and was re-beautified two years ago at a cost of $5000. The fire is suppposed to have originated in one of the furnaces. The loss is estimated at fully $25,000. The building was insured for $15,000. The pastor is Rev. James Hannon, D.D., formerly of Queen's-avenue, London, which church was also recently destroyed.

STRUNG UP AND BEATEN.

Incredible Cruelty of Parents to Their 13-Year-Old Girl.

Hepworth, Ont., March 21.—Information was laid yesterday before P. Anderson, J.P., Amabel, against T. W. Henderson and his wife for maltreating their daughter, a child 13 years of age. It appears from the information laid that the accused have been in the habit of tying the child's hands and suspending her from a beam overhead and brutally beating her with a black snake whip and a leather strap, to which a buckle is attached.

The child is one mass of bruises and partly-healed sores from the severe beatings she has received. The whole community is in a red-hot state and lynching is freely talked of.

THE GIBBS MURDERERS.

Clarence Sentenced For Life, His Wife To Twenty Years.

Buffalo, March 22.—Clarence Robinson has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, and Sadie Robinson of manslaughter in the first degree.

Judge Hatch sentenced Clarence Robinson to life imprisonment, and his wife Sadie to 20 years' imprisonment.

PATRONS AND PASSES.

A Bill To Make Their Use a Misdemeanor.

THE PARTY RETURN ALL PASSES

The Medical Profession Up in Arms Against the Proposed Patron Medical Bill—Dr. Baxter Introduced to the House—Woman Barristers.

Toronto, March 22.—The Patrons in the Local Legislature will return all the railroad passes which they have received from the companies as members of the Ontario Assembly. The party decided upon this action in caucus yesterday. Phillips Thompson, the sessional writer allotted to the party as secretary, was instructed to collect the passes and give a receipt to each member for the same. These receipts are treasured by the members and when spoken to on the question of passes they show them with pride. The bill respecting this matter has been finally decided upon, and it will be introduced in a few days. It will provide that it shall be a breach of the Independence of Parliament Act for any member of the Legislature to accept a pass from any railroad company on account of his election to the Assembly. This rule is also to be made to apply to cheap rates. Mr. Pardo raised an objection. This gentleman says he has for a long time been in possession of passes in connection with his business and he absolutely refused to give this up. To meet this difficulty the Patron bill will allow members to retain passes that they have held prior to their election.

When the Patron medical bill comes up for discussion there will be a hard fight. Professional men will oppose it tooth and nail, while with equal ardor the Patrons will press for legislation.

Dr. Ryerson has issued a strong appeal to the profession in the columns of The Medical Review to oppose the passing of the measure, which, he says, "seriously threatens" their rights. In the course of his article, he says: "The Medical Act, which has been built up for the protection of the public, is threatened with destruction. The bill, if it should come into force, means practically free trade in medicine. It means a retrogression to a state compared with which the condition of the profession, prior to 1850, was order itself. It means that the competition and pressure of to-day will, if this bill becomes law, be redoubled. A calling which has at all times required much self-sacrifice on the part of its practitioners will cease to return an income for the time and labor expended."

The session yesterday was devoted to Government orders and the estimates, but nothing of a very interesting nature occurred.

Dr. Baxter was introduced to the House by Sir Oliver Mowat and Mr. Gibson of Huron, and he took his seat as member for Haldimand amid loud applause, in which both the Government and Opposition joined. The Patrons remained perfectly silent.

Orders in Council were ratified bringing the following institutions under the Charity Aid Act: General Hospital, Sudbury Rescue Home, and Children's Shelter, Ottawa, and the Haven and Prison Gate Mission, Toronto.

The House went into committee on and reported the Attorney-General's bill relating to leases, sales and mortgages of settled estates. The law in this country is similar to that introduced in England in 1865. Important amendments have been made in the English law, however, rendering it simpler and better. The object of the new bill is to modify the existing law in Canada and make it more applicable to present circumstances.

The House in committee also reported Sir Oliver's bills respecting dower in mortgaged and other property, and convictions under municipal bylaws.

Mr. Gibson's bill for the further protection of children and Mr. Hardy's respecting the election laws were read a second time.

A bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Ross to amend the Pharmacy Act was read a first time. The bill provides for a continuation indefinitely of the present law as to the sale of drugs.

Mr. Wood's bill, allowing women to practice as barristers and plead in the courts, was read a first time.

Mr. Chapple introduced a bill to amend the Assessment Act, in order to fix the value that farm lands shall be assessed at within a town or city. The present act provides that these lands shall be assessed as "farm lands" where they are in plots of five acres and over, but makes no provision as to value. The new bill intends to remedy this by having them assessed, as nearly as may be under the circumstances, as lands in the adjacent municipalities are assessed.

The House went into Committee of Supply at 5 o'clock.

Replying to Mr. Howland, Mr. Harty stated that negotiations were under way with the city authorities to acquire possession of the land in front of the buildings to the Macdonald monument. Should this arrangement be made he intended recommending the appointment of a landscape gardener to lay out and take charge of the grounds.

On the item of $96,920 for colonization roads, Mr. Marter asked if there was any truth in the report that a certain lumber firm in the north had for some time systematically defrauded the Government, and whether an investigation was being made. Mr. Hardy replied that a prima facie case had been shown to exist and an investigation was in progress, but the firm in question had made a deposit of $5000 to protect the Government in the meantime. Asked who was the ranger, Mr. Hardy answered: "It is in the Parry Sound District."

The House adjourned at 9.40.

A good many personalities were introduced into the proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee yesterday. Bursar James Cochrane of Mimico Asylum was the witness. He stated that he could have saved 50 to 75 cents per barrel on flour bought if he had been allowed to purchase it himself instead of by tender. There was a breezy ten minutes when Mr. Crawford took him in hand. "How long were you in the grocery business?" asked Mr. Crawford. "Forty years," replied the witness.

"How did you stand at the end of that time?" was the next question. Witness answered, "I was worth $100,000, but I lost my money in the manufacture of machinery."

Mr. Crawford's following remark caused a hubbub. "Then," said he, "after 40 years in business you are an admitted failure?" Every Liberal protested and words were high. The bursar wanted to make a statement and give references as to his business qualifications; but Mr. Crawford protested that he did not want to cast any opprobrium upon the witness.

Scarcely had this "scene" subsided when another cropped up. When Col. Matheson was cross-examining witness, Mr. Garrow interpolated something, whereupon Mr. Matheson alluded to him as "Counsel for the Government." "I think you have had long experience to venture upon such a remark as that," retorted Mr. Garrow, and again there was much cross-talking. Finally the Colonel withdrew his remark.

When the bills from municipalities asking for exemption from the provisions of the act prohibiting the granting of bonuses to manufacturers come before the House they will, in all probability, give rise to considerable discussion. Yesterday the Private Bills Committee had under consideration a bill in which the town of Gananoque sought permission either to grant a bonus of $10,000 to "The Thousand Island Carriage Company," or to guarantee the interest upon a loan of that amount. Those asking for this legislation do so on the ground that an industry which formerly existed in the town had been drawn away to Brockville by the granting of a bonus of $50,000. It was agreed to report the bill; but Hon. Mr. Gibson complained of the frequency of such requests. The bill of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company was passed with the exception of the clause granting powers of expropriation. The company will be allowed to construct a tramway from their smelting works to an adjacent limestone quarry. The bill respecting the Stormont Electric Light and Power Company, who are asking for permission to extend their charter to enable them to supply gas and water as well as electricity, was also reported.

The Railway Committee have appointed Hon. E. H. Bronson to the chair. Two bills have been fixed for next Tuesday, that concerning the Hamilton Electric Radial Railway and the act respecting the Irondale and Bancroft Railway.

RAINY RIVER GOLD FIELDS

Rich Beyond the Wildest Dreams of the Prospectors.

Chicago, March 22.—John J. Macintyre of Niagara Falls and W. B. Pelton of Appleton, Wis., capitalists, and Dr. A. J. Thibodeau of Baker City, Oregon, a mining expert, are at the Sherman House, fresh from the new gold region about Rainy Lake, Ontario, They brought with them six trunks full of gold-bearing rocks, as samples of a three weeks' prospecting, and the deeds to $250,000 worth of property bought in the region.

Messrs. Pelton and Macintyre represent a syndicate which purposes to work the land for all the gold there is in it.

Dr. Thibodeau, speaking of the Rainy Lake region, said: "The most sanguine gold prospector in the country would not believe the true story of the region. When I was informed of the character of the discovery made a year ago, I smiled at the credulity of the people who were making such extravagant claims. After three weeks of prospecting, I must confess that the whole story has not been told. Never in my 35 years' experience as a gold mining engineer have I seen such a find.

"The territory in which the gold exists is about 40 miles north of Itasca County, Minn.

"It is the most picturesque spot on the continent. It consists of a number of lakes, with timbered islands, more numerous than the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. The banks and lakes and the islets are precipitous, rising from 35 to 300 feet. All the region is underlaid with granite and slate. The gold veins run through both. We made dozens of blasts at different points, and all the rock we dislodged was full of free gold."

The land is in the hands of private individuals, and the three men say there will not be the rush to the fields that has marked similar finds, on account of private ownership of the lands.

Liberator Society Officers Committed.

London, March 21.—Six weeks ago summonses were issued for Francis M. Coldwell, M.P., Henry Grenville Wright, the solicitor, who is now in prison for forgery in connection with the Liberator Building Society funds, Messrs. Dibley and Brock, directors of the society, and Mr. Theobald, the auditor of the concern, upon accusations of conspiracy and fraud. To-day the magistrate who issued the summonses fully committed the accused for trial, and fixed their bail at £4000 each.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

17d&wly

Collars of fancy edged black ribbon supporting a spray wreath of roses, with ends of ribbons to the waist.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Boy's new sailor suits, consisting of a short jacket and long trousers to be worn with a jersey front or vest.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, P.O., writes:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

Girl's light cotton frocks trimmed with lace beading through which narrow black ribbon is run.

An Open Letter.

During the winter of 1892-93, I was covered with Pimples on my right leg between the knee and ankle, and sought medical advice, but getting no relief I tried a bottle of B.B.B., applying some of it to my leg as well as using it internally, and the disease disappeared within three weeks, and I am thankful to say has never reappeared.

N. MITCHELL, Carman, Man.

Nightgowns having crush collars of open embroidery through which ribbon is drawn and tied.

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but sk your druggist first.

Girl's white nainsook frocks trimmed with double bertha ruffles of pink or blue embroidery

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The cheapest Soap to Use.

Why Don't You Use Surprise Soap?

IT does away with hard work, —dont boil or scald the clothes nor give them the usual hard rubbing (See the directions on the wrapper).

It gives the whitest, sweetest, cleanest clothes after the wash.

It prevents wearing and tearing by harsh soaps and hard rubs. Rub lightly with Surprise Soap,—the dirt drops out. Harmless to hands and finest fabrics.

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and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

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Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAR. 22.

A SESSION TO BE HELD.

After, no doubt, giving due consideration to all the reasons for and against another session of Parliament previous to a general election, the Government have decided to summon Parliament for the 18th of April, This decision will be satisfactory to the country, as there are, no doubt, subjects upon which legislation is desirable at an early date.

The general impression is that the session will be a short one, and that the election will be held within as brief a period as possible after its close.

QUERY.

How will it help the Canadian farmer to admit Yankee wheat, oats, pork and other products of the farm, under Mr. Laurier's policy of "Free Trade as it is in England ?"

The Grit campaign shouters answer that our neighbors will reciprocate.

This is a mere assumption, and a false one, as is shown by the fact that, although following the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty in 1866, our market was left open to the farmers products, of the United States, excepting cheese, yet the rulers of that country refused to give us reciprocity.

It does not seem likely that the United States will again enter into a treaty of reciprocity with Canada, but it is apparent to the meanest comprehension that we will never get it unless we have some favor to give in return, in the form of taking off customs duties on their products.

THE MARKET QUESTION.

The Patrons want to abolish market fees on butter, eggs and poultry, and prevent the imposition of fees on farmers selling from door to door. This would be all very well if the County Councils purchased the toll-roads and made them free.—Ottawa Citizen.

Not so, friend Citizen. In this County the roads have been free of tolls for thirty-five years, Belleville giving $20,000 towards the freeing of the roads. Moreover, the city has spent many thousands of dollars in providing market buildings and a market ground for public use, and many more thousands in their maintenance. That the vendors of produce, &c., in this city wish to avail themselves of the accommodations furnished them at the expense of the tax-payers of Belleville, is evidenced by the small falling off in the receipts since the law permitting peddling about the streets beyond a certain distance from the market was enacted.

So far as we can learn, the people who sell their wares upon the local market are well satisfied to pay the small fee exacted, in return for the conveniences and comforts of the market. It must, therefore, be some busybody who is moving in this matter, and we hope that he will receive the treatment usually accorded to those who thrust their noses into other people's business.

Should the attempt to abolish market fees, as above specified, be successful, the cities might abolish their markets, and in such case those who have stuff to sell would lose very much more in money than the market fees, by the depreciation in prices caused by the lessening of competition, and would, as well, suffer in person by the lack of a comfortable place of business in the extreme cold of winter and the glowing heat of summer.

It will, therefore, be true wisdom on the part of the Legislature, to "go slow" in this matter.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

The trouble with the National Policy is that it has made a great many people poor. —Globe.

Whom ? Is the general condition of the people worse to-day than it was in 1878 ? asks the Independent Toronto Star.

Are there more poor people ; Do not the people as a whole enjoy more comforts, more luxuries than they did 20 years ago ? The Globe cannot prove its statement, but it should be aware that the present depression is due to the hard times which are felt all over the world, and nowhere less they are in Canada.

Among the signs of the times the Ottawa Citizen notes the following : "Tarte has declined to contest Laval ; Mr. Geoffrion will not face the music in Vercheres ; Hon. A. G. Jones has refused a nomination in Halifax ; Hon. L. H. Davies has moved out of Queen's county into what he considers a softer seat ; Mr. Fielding will not enter Dominion politics, and prominent Liberals like Mr. A. F. McIntyre, of Ottawa, Mr. Cameron, in the Eastern Townships, and Mr. Gibson, in New Brunswick, are leaving the Opposition." It should also be noted, adds the Mail and Empire, that Mr. Laurier, in order to be sure of securing a seat in the House, will run in several constituencies, and that Sir Richard narrowly escaped losing the nomination in the constituency that he has represented for so many years.

TO CURE DEBILITY,

Loss of appetite, sleeplessness and all nervous troubles, physicians recommend

Campbell's Quinine Wine.

Do not let your druggist persuade you that some other is just as good.

K. CAMPBELL & Co., Mfrs., MONTREAL.

Bargai

Floor Covering From Old Footgear.

A new use has been found, it is said, for old boots and shoes. This is how they are treated in the process of conversion into a novel kind of house carpet.

The shoes are thrown promiscuously into an immense tank, into which steam and dissolving compounds are run, thereby causing the old shoes to take a thick liquid form. Certain proportions of tallow, borax and glue are then introduced, and the pulp is run into moulds.

The moulds are shaped after the plan of a regular sand mould, and may have the form of flowers, leaves, figures or geometrical designs. The pulp is run into these moulds and the figures harden in the cold air. These casts are arranged in the proper figure or design, when a cementing process begins. The cement is a compound made from leather pulp and glue, and it is run between the figures. The figures soften a little with the compound, and the whole hardens together.

In the casting of each figure a different colored pulp is used—red pulp for red roses, white pulp for white flowers, green for leaves, and so on. Thus elaborate designs may be carried out. Then comes the pressing by the use of rollers and polishing with varnish.

The result is a nice looking floor covering, the cost of which is less than straw matting, and less than oilcloth ; in fact, an economical and durable carpeting.—Shoe and Leather Facts.

Sure Cure for Asthma.

P. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffman's Asthma Cure," free to any sufferer, He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package

The Cute Japs.

The Japanese played a pretty trick to find out the condition of the Chinese fleet that was so knocked around by the Japs at the naval battle of the Yalu river. The Chinese fleet was anchored at Wei-Hai-Wei. The Japanese war ship Yoshina-Kahn was repainted and then hoisted the Chinese colors and started for Wei-Hai-Wei, pursued by a Japanese man-of-war. The pursuing vessel fired several shells at the disguised steamer and the people in Wei-Hai-Wei, deceived by the strategy, signaled the flying steamer to enter the port. She availed herself of the invitation long enough to ascertain that the Chen Yuen, Fing Yuen, Tsing-Yuen, Chi-Yuen, Kwan-Pink, Chen-Tung, Chen-Pia, Chen-Nan and Chen-Pop were lying at anchor within, and then she fled. The ruse was discovered as she was leaving the harbor and several shots were sent after her, but not one struck her.

The Modern Way

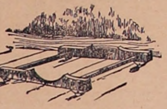
Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

The Three Fads of the Year.

"The three fads of the year," summed up a bright young woman in a cable car the other day, "are Napoleon, Trilby and violets." She was not far wrong, particularly as to the latter, for lovely woman lately, in the street, the shop, the theatre, the drive, at teas, balls and operas wears nothing in the way of flowers save violets. In deference to their extraordinary popularity, it is even permissible to wear artificial ones, in places where the natural ones are usually seen, and many women pin a mock bunch to a jacket lapel and leave it there indefinitely. The imitation blooms are very successful, and, for occasions, are quite as effective.

A Secure Barrel or Cask Holder.

The illustration shows a handy framework for holding full barrels while being carried to or from one's home in a wagon or cart. With this contrivance there is no moving about of the barrel, while if the trucks are placed below the framework the whole can easily be moved without rolling the barrel or cask —something at times desirable. The sides fot he framework may be of soft wood, the two crosspieces of firmer stuff.



FRAME FOR TRANSPORTING CASKS.

Not to Be Slighted.

"We need no ring to plight our troth," he suggested, as he kissed her impetuously.

"Yes we do," retorted the maiden. "None of your slight of hand tricks with me."—Detroit Tribune.

SPECIAL MENTION.

—At a meeting of the License Holders' Association of Ontario, held at Toronto yesterday, Mr. Harry Moxey, Hamilton, was re-elected president, and nearly all the other officers were also re-elected.

IF SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

PAIN FROM INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

But one opinion prevails through the world and that is most strongly in favor of Perry Davis PAIN-KILLER, that no other article ever attained so wide spread popularity. 25 cents buys a big bottle.

TRULY ASTONISHING.—Miss Annette N. Moen, Fountain, Minn., says: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's children of a severe and dangerous cold. It was truly astonishing how speedily they found relief after taking this preparation."

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

248ds&wly

Safe, Sure and Painless.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for. Is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations of substitutes.

A CABINET CHANGE.

Hon. J. C. Patterson To Retire From the Ministry.

DR. MONTAGUE TO GET A PORTFOLIO

Hon. A. R. Dickey Mentioned As the New Minister of Militia—Commutation of a Polite Burglar's Sentence.

Ottawa, March 21.—It is currently reported here to-night that Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, will shortly retire from the ministry. He will be succeeded by Hon. Arthur R. Dickey, Dr. Montague becoming Secretary of State. The official announcement of these changes is expected in two or three days.

The writs for Antigonish, Sir John Thompson's old constituency ; Quebec West, vacated by the death of Hon. John Hearn, and Vercheres, Hon. Felix Geoffrion's former constituency, will probably be issued to-morrow. The polling in each case will take place before April 18.

The Minister of Justice has remitted three years of the sentence passed on John Simpson at Victoria, B.C., recently by Judge Crease. Simpson was one of a bad gang of burglars who had been infesting the province. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the judge and immediately remarked in a sneering tone, "Thank you, sir." The judge thereupon tucked on three years more. In his report to the minister the judge says the additional sentence had a most salutary effect, but now favors remission of the sentence.

The executive of the Dominion Rifle Association meets on Monday, April 1, to make arrangements for the departure of the Bisley team and the consideration of its annual report.

Hackett Elected By 700.

Stanstead, Que., March 21.—The election which took place in this county today to fill the seat in the Legislature which was rendered vacant by the elevation of M. F. Hackett to the Taillon Cabinet, resulted in a victory for Hon. M. F. Hackett of Stanstead over his opponent, W. H. Cowhard of Dixville, by nearly 700 majority.

Bain to Contest Wentworth

Hamilton, March 21.—Over 200 delegates met this afternoon to nominate the Reform candidate to contest Wentworth. On the motion of Mr. Dickenson and Dr. McQueen of Freelton, Thomas Bain, member for the present constituency of North Wentworth, was nominated.

Waldie Chosen By Halton Reformers.

Milton, Ont., March 21.—The Halton Reform Association held a convention here to-day, nominating a candidate for the Dominion. Mr. John Waldie was tendered the nomination, but stated that his time was so fully taken up with business engagements that he was not prepared to say if he could comply with the wishes of the convention, and asked that he be given until Tuesday next to consider.

SIXTY-TWO KILLED IN A MINE.

Disastrous Explosion in a Wyoming Mine Thirty-Eight Missing.

Salt Lake City, March 21.—The explosion at Rocky Mountain coal mine No. 5, situated at Red Canyon, Wyo., is believed to have killed 80 men, who are imprisoned in the mine, in addition to 10 who were in the power house above ground or near the shaft openings. The slopes and entrances to the lower workings are all blocked by wreckage, and it is thought at least three days will be required for rescuing parties to reach the bodies.

The horror occurred at 5.45 yesterday afternoon at No. 5 Central Pacific mine, Red Canyon, five miles north of Evanston. The explosion in the mine shocked the whole country around, wrecked the power plant, a fan house and several other buildings, entailing heavy loss, but the death-roll far overshadows other considerations.

Edwin Cox, the outside carpenter ; James Bruce, outside boss ; James W. Clark, William Sellers, jr., and James Gerally, an Austrian, were killed in the power house, while O. Maltby, foreman ; Jerry Crawford and Andrew Mason were injured and died soon afterwards, the last three being about the power house at the time of the explosion.

A great throng of people gathered around the mine, anxiously enquiring regarding friends known to be in the mine. Hope of any of them being alive is gone. No one after seeing the ghastly spectacle presented by the two bodies brought out of the slope could have any hopes of anyone in the mine being alive.

It is now thought that 62 men perished in the disaster. Fifty-one of them were married men, with large families. About 30 of the men killed belonged to the A.O.U.W., and were insured for $2000 each.

The work of recovering the bodies goes steadily on, night and day, rushed forward by volunteer squads of miners and citizens. The work is attended with grave peril, and the first group of miners which ventured to brave the dangers of gas, fire damp and crumbling walls were overcome and had to be rescued by others. The terrific force of the explosion in finding vent at the mouth of the slope blew the heavily-timbered shed over the mouth of the slope and over the passageway leading out to the tipple, clearing into space, mowing down the tops of the power house, tipple shed and other buildings at the mouth of the slope more effectually than chain shot could have done.

The explosion blew out or loosened all the timbering and supports, and cracked and shattered the walls and roof so that the work of recovering the dead is difficult. It is thought the 38 men who have not been found were gathered on the seventh level to await the coming of the last man trip of the day, which was to take them to the surface.

LENNOX TO OPPOSE M'CARTHY.

A Straight Conservative Nominated in North Simcoe.

Stayner, March 22.—One hundred and forty-eight North Simcoe delegates out of a possible 175 met here yesterday to appoint a candidate in full accord with the Dominion Government. Haughton Lennox of Barrie was the nominee. Barrie sent 30 delegates and Collingwood and vicinity about 60, who arrived on a special train with banner bearing the motto, "Collingwood Ever Conservative."

Another Incendiary Fire.

Damage to the extent of $150 was caused by fire in a vacant cottage at 130 Tecumseth-street last night at about 7.30. The cause of the blaze is supposed to be incendiary.

Toronto Markets.

Flour—Business quiet and prices unchanged. Straight rollers quoted at $2.75 to $2.90, Toronto freights.

Bran—The market is steady, with sales west at $15.50. Shorts are quoted here at $18.

Wheat—Market unchanged, with sales of white west at 62c and on Northern at 63c, goose wheat 60c on the Northern. Spring is quoted at 65c on Midland. No. 1 Manitoba hard is very scarce, with holders asking 83c to 84c west, and a sale, grinding in transit, at 84c.

Barley—Trade is quiet and prices unchanged. No. 1 is quoted at 49c, No. 2 at 46c and feed at 43c to 45c.

Oats—Offerings are more liberal, with white selling at 34 1-2c west. Cars on track quoted at 39c.

Peas—There are limited offerings, with prices firm at 59c outside.

Murray En Route To Newfoundland.

London March 21.—Herbert Murray sailed on the steamship Parisian to-day for Newfoundland, where he will distribute the Imperial relief fund among the sufferers. He expects to be absent several months. The Parisian carried also 167 boys from Dr. Barnardo's Home. They are on their way to Manitoba and Ontario.

MERRY MOMENTS

Miss Wanterno—"Can ou write as well after a good, heavy dinner ?" Mr. Inkleigh (sadly)—"I really don't know." —Life.

"Mamma, see how cold that poor chestnut man looks ! Do give me five cents so he can earn something."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Hoax—"I'm going to take concert lessons from Prof. Blowhard.' Joax—"Going to take him for your tooter, eh ?"—Philadelphia Record.

He—"Say, old woman, what do you think of the splendid view ?" She—"I'm speechless." He—"Speechless ? Then we'll stay !"—Basler Nachrichten.

"Well, is your wife all ready ? The train is about due." Heavens, no ! She's only packed and unpacked her trunk twice."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"Are you an ameteur photographer ?" "No. Why do you ask ?" "Oh, I heard that you got Miss Rox's negative last night."—Syracuse Post.

Colonel—"Are you one of the 'advanced' women, Miss Passe ?" Miss P. (haughtily)—"Indeed, I am not. I was only 23 last birthday."—New York World.

"By the way, didn't you say the Count had a fortune in American securities ?" "Yes. About two millions in matrimonial bonds." — Indianapolis Sentinel.

Old Offender—"W'at yer arrestin' me fer ? I hain't done nothin' fer a year." Officer—"That's the time ye hit it right; the charge is going to be vagrancy."—Kate Field.

Judge (to prisoner)—"Your statement does not agree with the evidence of the last witness." Prisoner—"I don't wonder ; he's a bigger liar than I am."—London Tid-Bits.

"THE NEW WOMAN" AND HER HUSBAND.

Dr. Brush—"I wonder why Bargnet always speaks of his wife as a dream ?" Mrs. Brush—"I suppose because she always goes by contraries."—Mount Vernon Echoes.

Fannie—"Why do people apply the name of 'she' to a city ?" George—"I don't know. Why is it ?" Fannie—"Because every city has its outskirts." —Demorest Magazine.

Jimson—"Now, you wouldn't marry me, would you ?" Miss Sears—"Most certainly not, but why do you ask such a question ?" Jimson—"Just to decide a bet."—Kate Field's Washington.

Maud—"That Swattles girl is wildly infatuated with her new chum, that Molly Jamesby. What does it mean, I wonder ? Madge—"It means that Molly has a brother."—Chicago Record.

Kicksy—"Wife, can you tell me why I am like a hen ?" Mrs. Kicksy—"No, dear, why is it ?" Kicksy—"Because I can seldom find anything where I laid it yesterday."—Philadelphia Record.

"What has Mrs. De Style done with the money her uncle left her ?" "She did intend to build a house, but I see she has come out with new sleeves in two dresses instead."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Jilson says he does not see why there should be any objection to woman entering the legal profession. Nine out of every ten married men know well enough that her word is law.—Buffalo Courier.

She—"I have been listening to an awfully clever man for the past hour." He—"Then you may find me dull." She—"Not at all. One can't stand too much of that sort of thing, you know."

At the assizes—Judge—"Have you anything further to say ?" Prisoner—"I should only like to ask that the time occupied by counsel's speech for the defence be deducted from my term of imprisonment."—Il Popolo Romano.

"How did Ohltimer like the act of the lion tamer ?" asked the circus proprietor. "He was bored to death. You see, he used to be the manager of an opera company with three prima donnas in it."—Washinglngton Star.

Mr. Sharpp—"If there were no women the men would have nothing to laugh at." Mrs. Sharpp—"If there were no women the men wouldn't want anything to laugh at. They would not feel like laughing."—New York Weekly.

"I am afraid," said the languishing sentimentalist, "that your being is not attuned to welcome sweet spring once more." "Yes it is," replied the practical man. "I took fifteen grains of quinine this morning."—Washington Star.

"Well, Mrs. Parslow, I suppose you are doing as many other ladies do nowadays, taking lessons on a bicycle ?" "No, Mr. Johnson, I am not. All the lessons I have had so far have been off the bicycle, but I hope soon to take them on it, as you suggest."—Harper's Bazar.

Merchant (to clerk applying for a situation)—"So you speak French and English ?" Clerk—"And Dutch into the bargain." Merchant—"We have no dealings with Dutchmen ; therefore I will take one-third off your salary."—Plauderecke.

Remodeling an Old Saw.

Check the teeth with a cod chisel, the saw being held in a vise to prevent cracking the plate and breaking the teeth. Joint straight with a file and make new teeth, seven to the inch, or about like an ordinary handsaw. File the teeth until they hook and are well sheared. The work will require two or three hours' time, but the saw will do better work more easily and rapidly. The steel in our old grandfathers' saws was far better tempered than the soft-tempered steel in modern saws, and will hold a keen edge much longer.

MANAGING THE HOTBED.

What Must be Done to Secure Good Results—How to Make One.

To make the hotbed, select a warm location, excavate six feet wide, 24 inches deep and the desired length. Set stakes at each half board length and enclose tightly. The north side should be from 12 to 18 inches above the surface of the surrounding ground, the south side six inches. A layer of partial fermented horse manure and half its bulk of dry leaves should be packed tight, filling the bed two-thirds full. Put on the sashes, allow to ferment, tread it down and put in about six inches of soil. After the glass is on, let it stand two or three days Put in a thermometer. If the heat of the bed rises above 80 degrees do not sow till it goes down. More seeds are lost by the first heat of the bed than in any other way.

I wold not advise a farmer in this latitude to sow before the middle of March. Lettuce and radishes will be the main crop. Sow a little space of cabbages another in tomatoes, perhaps a few peppers, eggplants, etc. Get your seed at some good seed house. Do not sow a mongrel, something your grandmother handed down. Sow early scarlet radishes, Extra Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage, Dwarf Champion tomatoes, and Ruby King peppers. Radishes should be sown in rows six inches apart. Lettuce the same, but broadcast the other seeds. As fast as you sow firm the soil by laying a broad plank on it and getting on top of the plank. Make the bed very smooth and even. Now take your prepared soil and cover the seeds one-half inch. I sift it on. Cover the bed with old carpets or papers and put the glass on. Do not let that soil see the sun for two days, then remove the carpets. Do not let the thermomenter get over 75 degrees under the carpet. Keep the soil moist all the time, never muddy. Keep the temperature near 35 degrees in the day and near 55 degrees at night. Cold currents injure warm plants as well as warm men. The more air they get the better. Air them every day, if only for a few minutes. Close the hotbeds early in the evening.—American Agriculturist.

Hothouse for Starting Seedlings.

For the construction of a small hot house for use on a farm, be it large or small, and one easily made by any farmer handy with tools, set a row of posts 4 ft high. If a stovepipe flue is to be used the house should not be over 40 ft long and 10 ft wide. The posts are boarded on the outside, the boards covered outside with heavy building paper and another layer of boards nailed over the paper. Beds for the soil should be 6 in deep and strongly supported by frequent posts along the aisle. For heat, make an arch of brick and clay or use a box stove, running the pipe on an incline under the bed to the opposite end of the house into a chimney. Sashes 3x6 ft may be bought ready-made. The rafters for supporting the sashes should be of 2x4 scantling, sized and coated with linseed oil. The sashes may be with two boards or a strip of leather laid on the ridge piece, securely fastened in place on the scantling and covered with two boards or a strip of leather or scantling may be nailed from the ridgepole to the sides, as far apart as the width of the glass and the glass then puttied in place.—Farm and Home.

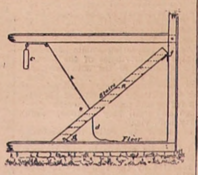
HOTHOUSE FOR GARDENERS.

Disease and Watercress.

Attention has been drawn by the health official of Lambeth, England, to the connection between watercress and typhoid fever, diphtheria, and some other ailments, the fact having first been observed in several cases of typhoid which had there occurred after the victims had eaten some watercress. It was found, on tracing the matter, that the watercress beds occupied a superficial area of 20,000 to 25,000 square yards in extent, and through the length and breadth of the farm, which is terraced and sub-divided into sectional beds, a gentle current is maintained through the steady inpour of a stream presenting the appearance of having traversed the peatty soil ; the stream enters the beds lying at the highest level and finally empties itself into a wayside stream. A sample of water was taken from the stream, at the upper beds, where the foliage was thickest and the growth most luxuriant, and, upon analysis, the fluid showed all the chemical characteristics of liquid sewage, containing innumerable colonies of micrococci and bacteria. The result tends to the belief that the connection between sewage and watercress is a prevalent one, and that many cases of typhoid fever, diphtheria, and other diseases of obscure source derive their origin from the noxious elements of sewage that must be ingested, at times, when this green stuff is eaten.—New York Tribune.

Folding Skeleton Stairs.

It is often desirable to have the stairs in the wagon house or barn so arranged that they could be removed quickly. As this is not often practicable, the next best plan is to have them so constructed as to fold up out of the way. A good method of doing it is shown in the accompanying sketch, in which "a" shows one side of the stairs, the dotted ines represnting the various steps. The steps should not be less than three feet in length and eight inches wide. The upper end of the lower portion of each side is hinged to the side of the building at "f," while the lower end is hooked to the floor at "g." A rope, "b," is attached to the stairs, passes over two pulleys, and is there fastened to a weight, "c," which is just heavy enough to raise the free end of the stairs up to the ceiling. When the lower end of the steps is released the whole folds up closely against its upper floor and is entirely out of the way. Two or three feet of rope are allowed to dangle, as seen at "d," by which the whole apparatus is again pulled down into position. The weight, "c," should slide up and down close to the side of the building, so as to be entirely out of the way.



SIDE VIEW OF FOLDING STAIRS.

Farm Items.

One of the experiments that every farmer should make for himself and on different fields, is that of comparing level culture with hilling. There is much to be gained in the proper mode of cultivation, but as farms and crops differ, each one should experiment and determine on his own farm.

Wall Paper

THE designs of our spring wall papers are beautiful and the colorings exquisite. The effects they produce upon the wall have been studied with intelligent sympathy and the "long-felt-wants" of a few years ago have been provided for with cultivated taste. A judicious employment of any of our papers leaves little to be done in a room. A few ornaments, according to the taste or wealth of the occupant, are all that is necessary to contribute to its beauty and comfort. Our papers thoroughly represent the standard of the prevailing taste in Interior Decorations.

C. B. Scantlebury.

Interior Decorations.

DINNER WARE

You'll need to be as careful in buying dishes as you would if choosing cloth. "Strippled" edge means poor gilding, flown blue, gold line, Royal blue, &c., &c. are names that mean anything or ware of doubtful quality, such as usually goes by the name of "Grocery" crockery.

Imagine a great china store like this, with 50 patterns in dinner sets to pick from, 80 patterhs in Tea sets and 60 in Bedroom. We do the trade by our attention to it exclusively. We make this the best place to deal in for dishes.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,

CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

Why Contemplate Suicide ?

It is like tempting Providence for consumptives to ignore the remarkable remedy known as Miller's Emulsion of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. For any person to die of consumption without trying this remarkable flesh and blood maker, after knowing of its existence, is suicide pure and simple. All that the consumptive patient needs is new blood with which to battle against the destructive forces of the disease. Miller's Emulsion provides new blood in abundance. It is a combination of Norwegian Oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda—a triumph of science. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all lung affections. In Big Bottles, 0c. and $1, at all Drug Stores.

New Advertisements.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor fo collection. Office at my old place of business.

249d&wlm J. W. VERMILYEA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TANNERY AND FUR Dressing business ; established ten years ; large custom trade ; splendid locality ; corner of Canifton road and Mill street. A chance. Cause of sale—death. Apply at premises or P.O. Box 164. 270d3twlt

REMOVAL.

GREEN and Harwood have removed their butcher shop from 242 on Front street to No. 2 and 4 stalls in the old meat market.

Mar.20d3m GREEN & HARWOOD.

TO LET.

DWELLING in Bellevue Terrace. Apply to MRS. W. H. GRAHAM, house No. 1.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A GOOD SAILING SKIFF—Fast sailer, very safe, roomy, and easy to row. For particulars apply at this office.

268d3t,eod

Dont Play . .

With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited ike the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company ; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.

BELLEVILLE

HONITON LACE BRAID.

We have received a complete new stock of these desirable goods. As these braids are very scarce just now, all ladies requiring any will do well to purchase early.

New Laces and Ribbons in all styles and widths in abundance.

New Linens in single and double fold suitable for all fancy work.

New Denims in Brown, Nile green and Red for Cushions, &c.

New Art Sateens at 25c per yard.

New Veilings in all shades at 10c, worth double, at

THE BEEHIVE,

CHAS. N. SULMAN

Your WINDOWS

No matter how good your Furniture and Carpet may be, your room will not look right unless the windows are properly trimmed.

OUR : : :

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN POLES,

CHENILLE CURTAINS,

& LACE CURTAINS!

Are just what is wanted to complete the furnishing of a room. Window shades at 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 in all the newest colors and styles.

NATHAN JONES.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,

Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c All work first-class.

254d1m E. J. BURTON.

OUR

Grand Opening.

To-day we have opened up another choice importation of table delicacies, including Lazenby's pickles, Lazenby's preserved Ginger French and Spanish Olives, Batger's Table Jellies, etc., also a nice stock of Butter, California Naval and Valencia Oranges, which we invite you to call and inspect.

- Louis Benmore, -

Telephone 90. Family Grocer

Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

A FREE GIFT

We are giving to our customers handsome pictures beautifully framed, absolutely free. A coupon given with each purchase. We would ask for your inspection and see what can be procured with no extra outlay.

J. A. ELLIOTT,

Telephone 237. GROCER, Front Street.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE, BELLEVILLE.

Household Linen !

We are now showing full lines in
Red and White Table Linen,
Red and Green Table Linen,
Loom Dice Tabling,
Cream Damask Tabling,
White Damask Tabling,
Table Napkins—Special Value,
Bordered D'oylies—a large assortment,
Tray Cloths,
Side Board Drapes.
Huck Towels, Crepe Towels, Damask Towels, } Tied Fringes,
Turkish Towels,
Bath Mitts,
Roller Towelling,
Glass Towelling,
Butchers' Linen,
Sheetings,
Pillow Cottons,
Tickings, Etc., Etc.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 19, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAR. 22.

OUR OPTICIAN, JOHN A. McFEE has given in each case entire satisfaction in his fitting of Eyeglasses and Spectacles. Best results assured. Testing free.

ANGUS McFEE & CO.,
272 Front Street.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

CITY AND DISTRICT.

There was no police court to-day.

Bare ground is visible on many streets in the city.

A great discovery—Jakie Finkle's molasses cream.

A Brockville man was married recently for the third time. It is also the bride's third venture.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Pleasant, fragrant, and indispensable. Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.
261d m,w,f

It is officially reported to the board of health in New York that the use of antitoxine has reduced the mortality from diphtheria 49 per cent.

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

There was a dance at Robinson's shoe shop, West Bridge st., last night and the police were called to quell a disturbance. The officer who went over dispersed the dancers.

Mr. Cameron Brown entertained the members of the Sun staff at his residence last evening. All present spent a pleasant evening, and greatly appreciated the hospitality of Mr and Mrs. Brown.

The remains of the late James Hall, who died at Gowanda, N.Y., will arrive here on the 12:40 train to-morrow. They will be met by the local Oddfellows and removed to the cemetery for interment.

You are too young, no matter what your age, to lose your hair. Save it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, prevents baldness, restores gray and faded hair to its original color, and makes it soft, glossy, and abundant. No toilet is complete without it.

Already preparations are being made for the season's work at the cheese factories in Seymour. "Brae" factory throws its doors open on Monday, 1st of April. "Plum Grove" at Wellman's corners, starts the same date. The creamery will cease operations on Saturday next.

An old lady in Campbellford is in possession of a wedding ring which was in use one hundred and twenty-five years ago. It was worn by her grandmother when a young married woman, in Cornwall, England, and has been in use ever since. To-day it is so thin that it can be bent like wire.

A Horticultural Society has been formed in Napanee. The officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Wilkison; Vice-President, T. M. Henry; Directors, Mrs. R. Mill, Mrs. R. G. Wright, Mrs. F. S. Richardson, Geo. Lloyd, Jas. Harmer, Jas. Bowerman, Chas. Stevens, W. S. Herrington and Dr. Ward.

[In these days of keen competition no merchant is likely to mark too much profit on his goods. But the man who buys low is the man that can sell low, that's why Haines & Lockett's prices are lower than others. They are able to deal direct with the factory for large lots for their four big stores. You buy from them and you get the benefit.

A new cheese company has been incorporated in Tweed, under the name of the Murphy Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company. A factory is to be built in the 7th concession of Hungerford. Mr. Patrick Murphy is President, and the Board of Directors is composed of Messrs. D. S. Larkin, William Healey, Thomas Murphy and John Gartlin.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellog's Dysentery Cordinal, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

H. Corby, M.P., W. B. Northrup, M.P., A. C. Millar, M.P. and Uriah Wilson, M.P. have been urging the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to extend the hoop net fishing on the Bay of Quinte until the first of May, owing to the lake opening up some 10 days or two weeks earlier than the Bay of Quinte. The Minister states, "While I am adverse to such extensions generally, I recognize that there are special grounds which might be urged by the fishermen of the Bay of Quinte for some consideration and I have therefore decided to grant for this season such extension till the first of May.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John Day, of Gananoque, is in town.

Ald. Falkiner returned from Toronto last night.

Mr. Geo. H. Pope reached home last night from Toronto.

Mr. B. M. Britton, Q.C., Kingston, was in the city to-day.

City Treasurer Henderson is fast recovering his usual health.

Mr. P. C. Higley is reported to be slowly sinking at the hospital.

Dr. D. W. Houston, of Troy, N. Y., is in the city attending the funeral of his father.

Mr. R. L. Sewell will be purser on the Richelieu Company's steamer Corsican this year.

John Truaisch, whose father keeps a hotel in Belleville, is here visiting his uncle John Doney.—Whig.

Miss Jennie Casey has been visiting friends in Belleville and Napanee for the past two weeks.—Tweed News.

Mrs. Dan'l McMullen, Everett St., is dangerously ill, and but slight hopes are entertained for her recovery.

Mr. John Stevenson, of Deseronto, is in the city to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, the late James Hall.

Dr. Embury, of Rochester, passed through the city last evening on his way to Thomasburg, where his mother is lying dangerously ill.

Mr. A. W. Carscallen, M. P., wife and daughter, left Toronto on Wednesday night for Pasadena, California. It is hoped that the genial climate, of the Golden State may restore the health of Mrs. Carscallen, which is much impaired.

B. M. Britton, Q. C., Jas. Alexander and M. S. Sutherland, Kingston; Richard Parker, T. G. Lewis and Archie Corrigan, Montreal; J. E. Halliwell, Stirling; Wm. G. Lyon, Toronto; W. A. Daly, Napanee; Dr. D. W. Houston, Troy, N. Y. were guests at the Quinte to-day.

Mrs. (Capt.) Porte and Miss Ethel Porte, who have spent two months in Belleville, have returned to their Trenton residence.—Mrs. John Haines of Belleville is in town visiting her relatives here. Her husband is taking charge of the Trenton Haines & Lockett store during the absence of Mr. Irving in England. Miss Della Bonter is visiting friends in Toronto.—Trenton Courier.

T. W. Higgins, St. John, N.B.; A. Edwards, J. Leckie, J. W. Borsberry, W. Malone and A. McFayden, Toronto; J. Ross, J. A. Burns, T. W. Trenaman, L. Edwards and W. J. Dunn, Montreal; Chas. G. Becker, and A. S. Valleau, Deseronto; John F. Baker and T. J. Wright, Kingston; Adam H. Davy, Bancroft; D. McVicker, Shannonville; W. L. Bailey, Colborne; T. White, London; H. C. McMullen, Picton; Lewis F. Willson, Walkerton; Thos. J. Tilly, Port Hope, were guests at the Anglo to-day.

A Pleasant Evening.

A very pleasant evening was spent in the Royal Templar's Hall last evening, it being the occasion of a visit from a number of the students of Albert College, who are members of the Royal Templars of Temperance in other parts of the Province. The party consisted of Messrs. Brette, Walters, Crosby, Stokes, Fulsom, Noice, and Higgs, and all enjoyed themselves immensely. A good programme was prepared and presented, the students taking an active part. They tendered Belleville Council a very hearty vote of thanks for the kind reception they had given them, and signified their intention of repeating their visit.

Got a Bath.

A resident of the city who crossed the bay in a cutter last night from Prince Edward, made the serious mistake of attempting to land near the mineral spring. As there had been a considerable current flowing from the spring during the winter, the ice was weak, and the horse and vehicle broke through. The driver, whose involuntary bath in a mixture of mineral and bay water was decidedly too cold for comfort, shouted loudly for assistance, and a resident of the neighborhood, bearing with him a lantern and a rope, went to the aid of the unfortunate one. A rescue was effected, but not until the cutter had been damaged, and the rescuer had spoiled a pair of trousers in his philanthropic labors.

Rascally Work.

A beagle hound owned by Mr. W. H. Scholes, Bridge st. West, was poisoned yesterday near its master's home, and it took several hours to counteract the deadly drug—probably arsenic or strychnine—which the animal had swallowed. The dog will live, but three other dogs which were poisoned in the same neighborhood a short time ago were not so fortunate, death resulting from the poisoning. Who is the dog fiend who perpetrates such dastardly work? There is a strong suspicion as to his identity, and it will not be well for him should suspicion be resolved with certainty.

A Pleasant Party.

About sixty ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Foresters' Hall last evening, and had a most enjoyable time at pedro and dancing. Prof. Chalaupka's orchestra furnished delightful music. Caterer Fleming served a light supper at midnight, after which dancing was resumed, and continued until four o'clock this morning. The whole affair was gotten up and successfully carried out by Messrs. Den Donnelly and Fred. Calloway, and all present were delighted with every arrangement.

Fatigue of Mind and Body.

Ambrecht's Cocoa Wine is a powerful nerve tonic and stimulant. It restores the functions of the digestive organs, strengthens the mental and physical powers, and relieves the intense headaches of nervous debility. In case of sleeplessness it is invaluable, producing a sound and refreshing sleep, without the distressing sensations common after opiates or bromides. Sold by L. W. Yeomans & Co.

The Best Dressed People.

You see well dressed men on the streets and naturally suppose they are wearing custom-made clothing. No doubt some of them are, but a good share of them are wearing Oak Hall clothing. The difference cannot be told, the cloth is the same, the fit the same and the trimmings the same. The only difference is in the price. Surely a saving of from $5 to $7 is not to be despised. Take a look at our $10 suits and overcoats.

Will Have a Contest.

Fred Sero, Belleville, was in the city yesterday, says the Kingston Whig, arranging with C. Carey for a match in heavy lifting. It was arranged that a contest occur. Sero is much heavier than Carey. They will also spar. A side bet of $200 will be made. The contest will take place in the City Hall, Kingston, on April 2nd.

The Weather.

There has been no material change in the temperature and all predictions of foul weather have proved false. Last night's lowest was 12; at 8 a. m., 22; at noon 40.

PROBABILITIES.

East to south winds; fine weather; turning gradually milder.

DEATHS.

HOUSTON.—DAVID G. HOUSTON, born in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, Aug. 19th, 1812. Died at his residence in Thurlow, March 21st, 1895.

Funeral, Saturday, 23rd, from his late residence, 2nd con. of Thurlow, at 10 a.m. Services at Presbyterian church, Shannonville.

Have you seen the new "Eudora?" It might have been thought that the Priestleys could do no better. They had made the best black dress goods in the world. And now they have brought out the new "Eudora." The Henriettas seemed perfection. But with the Priestleys it is ever onward. The "Eudora" has a softness, a richness, all its own. It has extra width and weight, it fits beautifully, and gives long service, while the glow upon its surface gives it the character which ladies like. It is wrapped on "The Varnished Board," and Priestley's name stamped on every five yards.

A BOLD BURGLARY.

Officer Cook Detects a Man With a Lot of Goods From John Panter's Grocery.

At 1:45 this morning as Officer Cook was making his round of the back doors on Front St. to see that all were secure, he saw a man coming from the rear of John Panter & Son's grocery store carrying a sack of flour under each arm. He gave chase, but the thief dropped his plunder and, being a young man and fleet of foot, soon out-distanced the policeman.

When the officer found he could not catch the burglar he began to look about to see what he had attempted to steal, and this is what he found outside the back door, besides the two sacks of flour: A ham, two cans of tomatoes, a can of corn and one of salmon, a roll of butter, about two dozen eggs, a few pounds of sugar, some lard, a paper bag of currants and raisins, citron peel and a quantity of dried apples.

The intruder had entered through a back window that had been left insecure and, after gathering together what he wanted, had made his exit through the back door, which is barred from the inside. Judging from the selection of the articles it would seem that the burglar wanted something to eat rather than to steal for gain.

The police think, and Mr. Panter shares this opinion, that the man has been in the store before in the same way, as he had arranged to fasten the back door on leaving so that no clue of his visit would be left behind. The police have a strong clue to the identity of the party and have hopes of securing his arrest.

The above facts should be a lesson to many other merchants on Front st., whose back doors are, in many instances, a standing invitation to burglars.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

James Zebedee to Light the Coal Oil Lamps—Other Business.

The following civic committees met last evening and transacted a large amount of business:

WATER AND GAS.

The Water and Gas Committee passed a few accounts. They also opened the tenders for lighting the coal oil lamps of the city: Following are the tenders: John W. Vandervoort, Murney ward, $10 per lamp per year; Robt. McCoy, Murney ward, $8.75; James Orr, Murney ward, $8.50; James Zebedee, all the lamps of the city, $8; Joseph Duboe, Bleecker ward, $11; Charles Lang, jr., Murney ward, $8.50; Charles Lang, sr., Murney ward, $10; James McCoy, Foster ward, $12; H. J. Stratton, whole city, $8; Jas. Zebedee, Murney and Coleman wards, $9. It was recommended that James Zebedee's tender for the whole city be accepted and that the solicitor be instructed to prepare a contract, term to begin the first of April, and the present lamplighters then notified to cease.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Committee passed the following accounts: Pay sheet $59.47, public works proper, $57.07; water and gas, $2.40; Harris & Walton, $5.75; Hy. McIninch, $10.55. They recommended that the use of the waiting room of the G. T. R. on Pinnacle st. in the meat market be given to the City Surveyor. That the matter of the screen for the stone crusher be left in abeyance till the crusher is started.

HARBOR, PARKS AND PRINTING.

This committee recommended that the following accounts be passed: Cameron Brown, $17.25; T. S. Carman, $26.75. Moved by Ald. W. H. Gordon, that we do not accept any tender for city printing but as it is required, and all printing and supplies be obtained through the Committee on Printing.

MARKET.

This Committee recommended that a deputation be appointed by the Council to proceed to Toronto if necessary, to oppose the bill to abolish the market fees. They passed the following accounts: Thomas Stewart, $37.25; Jas. Peck, $1; Frank Bruseau, 75c.; M. Loscoskinsky $3.

ALBERT COLLEGE.

What Cobourg Gave to Victoria—A Noble Example for Belleville.

Principal Dyer has received the following letter from Chancellor Burwash of Victoria University:

TORONTO, March 20th, 1895

MY DEAR DR. DYER,—Your welcome note has been received and I congratulate you on Mr. Massey's kind offer. I can scarcely tell you now how much Cobourg contributed to Victoria first and last. There was the original contribution in land and subscription in 1830, the record of which is lost.

2. The gift of land, $4,000.

3. Contributions to the Punshon endowment about $2,000.

4. Subscription to Faraday Hall about $16,000. First and last I should think about $25,000 would represent the contributions of Cobourg to Victoria. This does not include subscriptions to the Faraday Hall fund by the professors or outside parties.

With kind regards,
Yours
N. BURWASH.

It will thus be seen that Cobourg always gave generously to the support of Victoria College.

Belleville is well able to do liberal things for Albert College. It is already evident from subscriptions received that Belleville has learned to appreciate the College and in the present effort to enlarge the College will do a liberal thing. Let us place our college on a splendid basis and make Belleville more than ever an educational centre.

From Principal Dyer we learn that, in addition to other generous subscriptions from friends of the College, Sir Mackenzie Bowell has subscribed $1000 to the fund.

Albert College Notes.

We expect one of the best programmes of the season to be given in the College Chapel this evening. A number of readings and recitations will be given by Prof. Shephard's senior pupils. These will be interspersed by music in which several of the College students will take part. The musical part will consist of the following:

1 Selection - - - Glee Club
2 The Minute Gun at Sea.
3 Mixed quartette - "Come where the Lilies Bloom,"
Miss Gardiner, Mrs. Massey, Messrs. T. H. Gorman and F. B. Stafford.
4 Trio "Little Farm well Tilled,"
Messrs. Moses, Noice and Stafford.
5 Male quartette - "The Gospel Ship,"
Messrs. Toll, Noice, Moses and Stafford.

This will be a rare treat, so don't miss it. No fee. Everybody welcome.

Rheumatism Cured.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood attacking the fibrous tissues of the joints. Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness and tones the whole body, neutralizes the acidity of the blood and thus cures rheumatism.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

Ladies' Oxford Shoes.

We know we have the cheapest and best assortment of Ladies' Oxford Shoes in the city. We would be pleased to show them at any time.—VERMILYEA & SON.

Potash.

Those wishing to have cheap and pure soft soap easily made, try making it from our pure Potash, 10c a lb.—ALEX. RAY.

AN UNSATISFACTORY ENDING

To the Negotiations for the Establishment of a Smelting Works.

Kingston News.

If general opinion counts for anything it would appear that the smelting works which the Messrs. Hamilton, of Youngstown, Ohio, proposed establishing here will not become a reality, for some time to come at least. The aldermen are divided as to where the responsibility for this lies. Some of them criticize the action of two of their number who left the meeting called to confer with the men from the United States before it was brought to a conclusion, and were consequently not present when the final offer was made to the city. The remainder of the Committee would not take action without the two missing ones and the offer was neither accepted or rejected. In fact nothing has been done about it since.

In addition to the free site and exemption asked for by Messrs. Caulfield and Hamilton, a condition was made that the city should advance $100,000 to the proposed Company—reimbursement to be protected by a lien on the Government bounty which would accrue to the Company for pig iron turned out.

The only objection raised was regarding the time and division of the money to be advanced. One of the two Aldermen who could not be found at the close of the meeting did not want the money to be paid until the entire plant was erected. Finally the committee made a compromise offer of $50,000 when the work was three-quarters finished and $50,000 when completed. This the iron men would not agree to, and after discussing the matter between themselves a contra offer was made in which they expressed their willingness to accept $50,000 when the work was half completed, and the remainder when quite finished.

Then it was that the two big guns of the Council were discovered to be missing. A search was made about the building for them but no trace was found. The visitors were anxious to get away on the night train and eventually left without having received any answer whatever to their last proposal. No communication has been received from them since and the whole affair is still in this unsatisfactory position.

THE SUMMER CARNIVAL.

The General Committee Met Last Evening and Discussed It.

The Committee appointed at the public meeting of March fifth to discuss the Summer Carnival scheme, met last evening in Mr. Corby's office. The meeting was thoroughly representative. Among those present were Mayor Walmsley, Messrs. Thos. Ritchie, H. Corby, M. P., W. B. Northrup, M. P. Col. Lazier, U. E. Thompson, W. W. Lee, H. Pringle, L. W. Yeomans, Cameron Brown, Ald. Bogart, Ald Wills and several other members of the City Council.

Mayor Walmsley was appointed chairman and the question as to whether it would be advisable or not to hold a summer carnival was discussed by all present. The general carnival scheme was not looked upon with favor by a majority of those present, and a proposition was made that we have a two days sporting tournament. This proposition appeared to meet with more approval than the former.

Amongst the several attractions suggested for the two days was a rowing regatta in which Jake Gaudiar and other prominent oarsmen would compete; the annual canoe meet, which is generally held at the Thousand Islands; a bicycle meet, lacrosse and football matches, etc. After considerable discussion on these points and suggestions from those present the following sub-committee was appointed to make recommendations to the general committee: Mayor Walmsley, H. Corby, M.P., Thos. Ritchie, W. B. Northrup, M.P., H. Pringle and L. W. Yeomans.

This committee were asked to recommend on the following points: (1) As to a proper person for a permanent secretary; (2) whether the sports should comprise one or two days; (3) as to what character of sports they should have; (4) what the probable expense would be.

In the discussion of subscriptions and grants only one Alderman of those present favored a grant from the Council, but the others were of the opinion if the citizens subscribed liberally towards the scheme the Council would assist by extra lighting, decorating or in some other way. The meeting was the best held yet, as both sides of the question were brought out and thoroughly discussed.

WALKING AROUND THE STATES.

John Wilson Undertakes To Do It in Twelve Months.

From the Buffalo Express.

In December of last year, it is reported a wager was made between the Cincinnati Post & Chronicle and the Police Gazette of New York, that a man could not walk around the four borders of the United States and return to the place of starting in twelve months. Mr. Fox claimed that the feat was possible, and selected George Wilson, who has a record as a long distance pedestrian, as the man to do the walking. Wilson accepted, and without a cent he left the Cincinnati Post Office on Dec. 13, arriving in New York on Jan. 19. Last night he arrived in Buffalo and called at the Express office to get a letter, proving that he had been in this city.

Wilson is the picture of health, and said he was suffering from nothing but blistered feet. He walked 26 miles yesterday, and leaves for Dunkirk this morning. Said he last night: "After leaving Cincinnati, I went through Central Ohio to Wheeling, Va., to Frederick, Md., to Washington, D. C., to Baltimore, Md., to Wilmington, Del., to Philadelphia, Pa., through New Jersey to New York, registering at the World, Recorder and Police Gazette offices. From there I went through Connecticut to Providence, R.I, to Boston, Mass., through New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. Then the return journey began and I have been walking ever since until I reached Buffalo to-night. I am 22 days ahead of time and it's a dead cinch I'll win."

He will now walk along the northern border to the Pacific coast, then south to Mexico and then east again. He has several pockets full of letters from various city and sporting editors, which he received in the towns he went through. Wilson claims that he is no novice at the game of walking and says that he has walked from New York to San Francisco twice before, and he has tramped from New York to Chicago the same number of times. Wilson says the most novel trip he has ever taken part in and one which he defies any man in the world to duplicate was riding deadhead on flyers from Boston to San Francisco and return in 17 days.

He makes his expenses on the trip by selling his photographs and doing odd jobs. He sends a postal card to the Police Gazette office from every place he passes through.

Surrogate Court.

Late Thos. McEwan, of the township of Sidney, letters of administration granted to Ellen McEwan his widow. Estate $900. C. E. Lyons, solicitor.

Mary Fleming late of Hungerford. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, granted to Jno. McGrath. Estate $600. C. W. Craig, solicitor.

Thos. G. M. Goldrick, Deseronto. Letters of administration granted to Patrick J. Wims and John Edwards, Deseronto. Estate $2,092. W. B. Northrup solicitor.

Like a Miracle

Consumption—Low Condition

Wonderful Results From Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Miss Hannah Wyatt
Toronto, Ont.

"Four years ago while in the old country (England), my daughter Hannah was sent away from the hospital, in a very low condition with consumption of the lungs and bowels, and weak action of the heart. The trip across the water to this country seemed to make her feel better for a while. Then she began to get worse, and for 14 weeks she was unable to get off the bed. She grew worse for five months and lost the use of her limbs and lower part of body, and if she sat up in bed had to be propped up with pillows. Physicians

Said She Was Past All Help

and wanted me to send her to the 'Home for Incurables.' But I said as long as I could hold my hand up she should not go. We then began

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is getting strong, walks around, is out doors every day; has no trouble with her throat and no cough, and her heart seems to be all right again. She has a first class appetite. We regard her cure as nothing short of a miracle." W. WYATT, 89 Marion Street, Parkdale, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists.

SPORTING TALK.

Alix and Ryland T. will trot a match at Galesburg, Ill., in August.

Buffalo wants a pacing race with Hal Dillard, Robert J., John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen as starters.

Brantford, Owen Sound, Waterloo and Peterborough are competitors for the C.W.A. meet on Dominion Day.

The first prize in the Martin road race at Buffalo on Decoration day will be a horse and pneumatic-tired waggon valued at $600.

The rechristened schooner Priscilla, built as a cup defender in 1885, and then rigged as a sloop, will leave New York about the middle of next month for Cleveland, coming by way of the St. Lawrence and the lakes.

A Football Club has been formed in Napanee. Following are the officers: Hon. Pres., F. Chinneck; Pres., Robt. Tate; Hon. Vice-Pres., Hugh Milling; Vice-Pres., J. F. McAlister; Capt., W. B. Haines; Vice-Capt., F. S. Scott; Sec., M. B. McDonald; Treas., H. Ashley.

Jake Gaudaur will likely leave next week for Austin, Texas, and commence training in order to compete in the Austin annual regatta, which is announced in the second week in May. The big Canadian will row in the single and double scull events. In the latter he will probably have Ed. Durnan for a partner.

The meeting this evening in the Institute hall for the purpose of organizing an athletic association promises to be a success. Every lover of field sports should attend and give the question a thorough discussion. All cyclists should attend, as the association will be of great benefit to that class of sport.

Hamilton's Experience.

A citizen of Hamilton to a Kingston Whig reporter said the blast furnace there is not yet in operation and it is not known when it will be commenced. Hamilton is bound to pay the bonus. The visitor says the corporation of Kingston will have to be very cautious in dealing with blast furnace men. If it is decided to accept the terms of the Dominion Steel Co. the corporation will have to be sure that the company does not value the patent for the furnace at $50,000 and include it in the capital, when as a fact the patent should not be so regarded. Said the Hamilton man: "We are sorry we started, but we will have to see the scheme through. The experience we are gaining will help us a great deal in future transactions. Our experience may be dearly bought, but it is very valuable. Canadians are not yet sharp enough for the wide-awake business men of the United States." He thinks the terms which Kingston offers are fair, but he does not think they will be accepted unless the strangers think they can make a big deal.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for rheumatism and neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75cts. Sold by all druggists

Re the Late John White.

The Tweed News says: Mr. T. J. Hammill, partner of the late John White in the lumbering business in British Columbia, was in town on Saturday en route to Roslin, where he spent Sunday at the residence of his late partner. In conversation with a representative of the News Mr. Hammill spoke in the most kindly terms of his late departed partner and friend. Speaking of their business affairs he stated that they were, up to the time of Mr. White's death, carrying on a most successful lumbering business, and that if the times were good they could easily dispose of their interests there for half a million dollars. At present they are renting their mills, Mr. Hammill living in Toronto. In conversation with Mr. Preston he stated that Mrs. White would realize about twelve or thirteen thousand dollars cash out of her husband's interests there.

Miss Gordon's Third Lecture.

Miss Gordon, Lady Superintendent of the hospital, gave her third lecture yesterday afternoon in aid of a city ambulance. Her subject was "Pneumonia and Peritonitis," and she gave practical illustrations of how to take care of a patient afflicted with either of these diseases. She demonstrated to the class the proper way of making poultices and gave general rules of treatment. There were about twenty-five ladies present and all took a very deep interest in the lecture.

Died in Thurlow.

One of Thurlow's old residents died yesterday in the person of Mr. David G. Houston. Deceased was born at Kirkcudbright, Scotland, on August 9th, 1812, and came to this country many years ago. He leaves a family, of whom one son is Dr. D. W. Houston, of Troy, N.Y. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 10 a.m. from his late residence, 2nd con. of Thurlow, to the Presbyterian church, Shannonville, where the service will be held.

The Spencer—Chisholm Case.

The case of Almon Spencer against Jas. A. Chisholm and Constable Garratt, charging them with trespass and taking chattels from his premises, was continued in the police court yesterday. The rest of the evidence was taken and argument for both sides was heard, when the Magistrate further enlarged the case till Wednesday next for judgment.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Show Rooms NOW OPEN!

Our Millinery and Mantle Show Rooms are now open for the season. We will receive almost daily throughout the season, New Goods for these departments.

FASHIONABLE DRESS FABRICS!

We are showing a very large and choice stock of Fashionable Materials for Dresses, including

Covert Coatings, Tweeds,
Vigoreux Coatings, Serges,
Crepons, Cheviots, Etc., Etc.,
WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH!

A Number of very choice styles in Single Costume Lengths.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.,
IMPORTERS.

NONE OF THEM BEAUTIES.

Characteristics of People That Shine in History.

Charlemagne wore a long, tawny beard that almost concealed his features from observation, so that the impression gained by the beholders was that of a mass of yellowish hair, from the midst of which protruded a great red, hooked nose.

William of Orange was a consumptive, and showed the fact plainly in his face. His cheeks were thin, and had a hectic flush, but his voice was unnaturally strong. The most marked points in his face were his eyes and forehead.

Mme. De Stael was ugly, with rough, irregular features and bad complexion. She was very sensitive in regard to her looks and disliked being complimented on her intellectual powers, regarding the compliment as a slur on her lack of beauty.

Gibbon's face was full and red. Late in life he became exceedingly stout, and his features grew flabby. Only when interested in conversation did he show indications of the bright intellect that conceived and carried out the greatest historical work ever produced by the unaided labor of one man.

Mozart was very small, being only a little over five feet in height. His face was thin, and the size of his nose was apparently exaggerated by the attenuation of his features. He wore his hair long and done up in a cue, according to the custom of his day. His mouth was small, and his face clean-shaven.

Dante, in early life, was a singularly handsome man, but as age came on his face became wrinkled, and his complexion a dark yellow. He was an object of awe to the common people, who supposed he had been in hell and had thus acquired the dark complexion, that was one of his most prominent facial characteristics.

Cicero had a very thin face, which corresponded exactly to his tall, attenuated body. He kept himself thin by a system of dieting or rather of starving himself on the theory that all bodily ailments were caused by too much eating, and so, on every trifling indisposition he fasted from 24 to 48 hours.

Louis XVI. had a very heavy, red, sensual face, with a large Roman nose, full cheeks and lips and a double chin. There was no trace of more than ordinary intellect, either in his face or conversation, the latter being always commonplace, often dull. He gave his contemporaries the impression of a man who habitually ate and drank more than was good for him.

Peter the Great of Russia had the typical face of a Russian peasant. A short, thick nose, with large nostrils, heavy brows, full, sensual lips, wide mouth and high cheek bones were among his most prominent features. His head was almost round and showed by its width at the ears that combativeness of disposition was one of the leading points in his character.

In Reply to Oft Repeated Questions.

It may be well to state, Scott's Emulsion acts as a food as well as a medicine, building up the wasted issues and restoring perfect health after wasting fever.

The Division List.

Following is the division list on Mr. Meacham's motion in the Legislature upon the butter question:

YEAS—Messrs. Beatty, (Leeds), Carnegie, Crawford, Fallis, Gurd, Haggerty, Hiscott, Howland, Kerns, Langford, Little, McCallum, Magwood, Marter, Matheson, Meacham, Miscampbell, Preston, Reid (Addington), Reid (Durham), St. John, Whitney, Willoughby 23.

NAYS—Messrs. Awrey, Barr, Bennett, Biggar, Blezard, Bronson, Campbell, Carpenter, Caven, Chapple, Charlton, Cleland, Conmee, Craig, Currie, Dana, Davis, Dryden, Dynes, Evanturel, Farwell, Ferguson, Field, Flatt, Garrow, German, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Haycock, Hobbs, Loughrin, McDonald, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McLaren, McLean, McNeil, McNichol, McNish, McPherson, Middleton, Moore, Mowat, O'Keefe, Paton, Richardson, Robertson, Robillard, Shore, Stratton, Taylor, Truax, Wood—56.

The Sheepfold and its Master.

(Sarah McLean Green.)

De massa ob de sheepfol'
Dat guard de sheepfol' bin.
Look out in de gloomerin' meadows
Whar de long night rain begin—
So he call to de hirelin' shepa'd,
Is my sheep, is dey all come in?

Oh, den says de hirelin' shepa'd,
Des's some, dey's black and thin
And some, dey's po' ol' wedda's,
But de res' dey's all brung in,
But de res' dey's all brung in.

Den de massa ob de sheepfol'
Dat guard de sheepfol' bin,
Goes down in de gloomerin' meadows,
Whar de long night rain begin—
So he le' down de ba's ob de sheepfol',
Callin' sof', come in, come in,
Callin' sof', come in, come in!

Den up t'ro de gloomerin' meadows,
T'ro de col' night rain and win,'
And up t'ro de gloomerin' rain-paf
Wha'r de sleet fa' pie'cin' thin,
De po' los' sheep of de sheepfol'
Dey all comes gadderin' in,
De po' los' sheep ob de sheepfol'
Dey all comes gadderin' in.

Carbuncles Large as Hen's Eggs!

MRS. NANNIE GOULDMAN, of *Beulahville*, *King William Co., Va.*, writes as follows: "For about eight or ten years my father, Col. T. U. Fogg, of *West Point, Va.*, was laid up with carbuncles, the worst that I ever saw. He tried everything he heard of, his doctor could do nothing for him. Had six or seven carbuncles at a time, as large as hen's eggs. He got so weak and suffered so much he could not walk a step. In 1872 he had his bed put in the middle of his room and got on it to die. No one expected him to get well. He saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery advised for all blood disorders. Before he had taken half-a-bottle of 'Discovery' they began to go away. Two bottles entirely cured him. He is now 78 years old, and enjoys good health."

COL. T. U. FOGG.

PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE OR MONEY IS REFUNDED.

Millinery Opening

Sinclair & Ostrom's

Millinery Show Rooms will be open to the public on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20,

And following days.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit our show rooms on the above date.

SINCLAIR & OSTROM.

P. S.—The Clearance Sale still continues.

VELROSE . . .
SHAVING CREAM
& SHAVING STICK

Leaves the skin like velvet; does not dry on the face.
It is put up in tin cans which can be used as a shaving cup. Price 25c.

J. S. McKEOWN'S
DRUG STORE,
Opposite Foot Bridge.

IF YOU USE A
BLENDED - TEA
Ask Your Grocer For
'MORAHNEE'
It has no equal.
In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.

J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
Agents for the British Tea and Trading Association, London, Eng.

THE WARWICKS
Are here. See them at
FOSTER'S!
OPEN TO-NIGHT.

Changed Daily. FRIDAY, March 22.

AS . .
LIGHT

As a feather will be the heart of every good housewife who will buy her tea and coffee at our store. It will mean that you will never be disappointed at meal times with your cup of tea or coffee, and that means peace and sunshine in the home. Now just try it.

Strouds.

BICYCLES

. . . SOME GOOD VALUES IN

SECOND-HAND WHEELS.

- At Cash Prices. -

Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
New Rapid, $60.00,
Psycho, $30. ,
Altain, $55.00,

We are getting bargains like . . . this daily. . .

G. F. SMITH & CO'Y.

STUDENTS!

. . Are in attendance at . .

-BELLEVILLE-

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and from all parts of Ontario.

●–●–●

....STUDENTS....

From seven different business colleges are in attendance at BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

It is the largest, most substantial, and best equipped business college in Canada.

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BELLEVILLE Business College......

ROBERT BOGLE,
Principal and Proprietor.

Happy Home Range

BEST IN THE MARKET.

W M. McGIE.

Plumbing and Hot Water Heating.
Next to Nathan Jones.
Telephone 38. Front St

McLAUGHLIN'S . . QUEEN FLOUR

Which is Warranted.

THE BEST IN CANADA

For sale by

Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville

Louis Benmore.

Send them an order.

Bitter . . .
. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE

GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.

Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

- STAMMERING -

Stuttering and all other impediments
PERMANENTLY CURED
to a distinct articulation.

Our System is Strictly Educational.

No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.

The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.
Formerly The Linton Institute.

Jan. 9 95, d&wly.

Great Fire Sale!

—OF—

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, CHINAWARE!

A portion of my stock which was stored in the second flat, including Teas, Spices, Soaps, Canned Goods, Woodenware, Etc., and received more or less damage by smoke and water at the recent fire, will be cleared out at FIRE PRICES! Call and inspect. All are bargains.

C. G. ROW,

Front Street, ... Belleville.
(Next to J. s. Wallace's.)
Bargains in Fresh Fish.

Daily Intelligencer.

Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? It is not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. Is it worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for its frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

Skirts in godet style of heavy black cashmere-finished gros grain.

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken They cure Constipation and Sick Headache

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Large fancy crepe stone buttons in plain and moire effects.

How to Cure Dyspepsia.

DYSPEPSIA arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from it, 99 times in 100.

Collars of ribbon where rosettes and flowers alternate.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Brodchitis etc.

Nainsook underwear trimmed with eyelet embroidery.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Chiffon and flower collars in light contrasting colors.

Plain Facts.

As a prompt, pleasant and perfect cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, influenza and all throat and lung troubles, Norway Pine Syrup is the best remedy known.

Natural wool nightgowns for the late "spell."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT Settlers Trains

TO MANITOBA

—AND THE—

. North-West .

SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF

"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"

S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent,
Belleville.

NO-TO-BAC!

Guaranteed to Cure Tobacco habit in every form.

At the PHARMACY,

D. M. WATERS.

CHEAP
CHEAPER
CHEAPEST
Ordered Clothing!

Spring Stock complete,
Suits at Bottom Prices,
Special drive in Pantings,
Goods bought here cut free.

GEO. R. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Next John McKeown.

Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

Intelligencer Printing & Publishing Co'y
(LIMITED.)

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All Bills, Notes, Cheques and other documents binding on the Company, will require the signature of the President, in addition to that of the Treasurer.

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Eight Minutes of Three.

A DETECTIVE STORY

Now First Published. All Rights Reserved

CHAPTER I.

On the 17th of March 1878, Mr. Gustave Prineveau was shot and killed in his private conveyance while returning from a drive with his wife. It was about five o'clock in the afternoon, and the carriage at the time was between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets on Fourth avenue, in New York.

Mr. Prineveau was seated to the left of his wife in the carriage, which was a two-seated phaeton, and was driven by their man, John Teedson, who sat on the seat in front of them. Mr. Prineveau, who was sixty-three, died almost instantly, and the post mortem, held the next morning a ten o'clock, showed that he had been killed by a pistol bullet that had entered his heart at the fifth intercostal space, glanced upward and severed the aorta. A small hole was found in his vest on the left side corresponding to the bullet.

The post-mortem examination was a long one. As it was impossible for either of the other occupants of the carriage to have got around to the left side of Mr. Prineveau so as to have inflicted the wound without accomplishing an unprecedented feat, that would have been seen, and as there was no assignable motive for such an act, the whole purpose of the examination was directed to finding out what incentive some other person might have had to commit the deed.

The following facts were then elicited.

Mr. Prineveau had been married a little less than five years to a woman who, previous to that marriage, had been known as the widow of a South American merchant who died while on a visit to Buenos Ayres. At the time of Mr. Prineveau's marriage he was reported to be very wealthy, having amassed a fortune in coal speculations in Pennsylvania and New York.

He, too, had been previously married, by which marriage there had been two sons, one of whom had died three years before the father, in California, and the other of whom was still living somewhere in Ohio. The only other relation that could be traced was a nephew, Jared Clarkson, about twenty-eight years old, who was a scapegrace, and had lived for several years upon the bounty of Mr. Prineveau, but whose whereabouts at the time of Mr. Prineveau's death could not be ascertained. It was shown that the deceased had been a man of singularly weak character in the management of his estate; that he gave away vast sums of money, was easily frightened or cajoled, and that from all accounts his wife's advice and influence alone saved him from many foolish speculations and his fortune in his old age. Among his papers were found receipts for over one hundred thousand dollars signed by unknown persons and covering the four years immediately preceding his death. His relations with his wife had always been of the most amiable and trustful kind. None of his servants knew of his ever having quarreled with her. Mrs. Prineveau looked after all his personal comforts, was continually solicitous about his health, accompanied him everywhere, and bore the reputation of being a discreet domestic woman with an obvious affection for a man who was twenty years her senior.

There was in his house on Fifth avenue a servant who had been with them for five years—her name was Rose Kenny, and she testified that about a week before the murder Mr. Prineveau had been visited at night by the nephew Clarkson, whom she had let in, and who was seen by Mr. Prineveau in the library, a small room in the wing at the rear of the house. From appearance she thought the man had been drinking. He wore a rough and soiled overcoat and an imitation astrakan cap pulled over his face. He stayed over half an hour in the library, and she heard him from the front parlor speaking in loud and angry tones. She admitted that she had listened, and swore that she heard him say: "Then look out for yourself, for you will not live to accomplish it." To which the old man in a soft voice made some kind of appealing reply.

HE WORE A ROUGH AND SOILED OVERCOAT.

This was about ten o'clock at night, and Mrs. Prineveau, who had gone to a concert at Steinway hall with a party of friends, had not returned. She came back at ten minutes of eleven, and, upon making inquiries of the maid, Rosy, learned these facts and showed a good deal of indignation because Mr. Prineveau had been subjected to the annoyance of a worthless and reckless scapegrace.

Mrs. Prineveau herself corrobated this statement explicitly, but could give very little information about the habits or antecedents of Clarkson, except that she had learned incidentally from her husband that he was a drunkard with a wife and two children, and, owing to his dissolute habits, had never been able to take care of himself or his family.

It was also learned that on the afternoon of the 14th of March Clarkson had been seen by the coachman hanging about the house, and the hall boy, who had been sent on an errand, encountered him on the corner and was there held in conversation by him, Clarkson asking him, among other things, if Mr. Prineveau did not take a drive usually in the afternoons.

These bits of testimony led to the police efforts to find Clarkson. Mr. Prineveau was buried in the Trinity cemetery on the

CLARKSON WAS SEEN HANGING AROUND THE HOUSE.

19th. His funeral was attended by many old New Yorkers, and public attention was turned to the efforts made by Mrs. Prineveau to discover the perpetrator of the crime.

On the 21st Clarkson's wife and children were found in a miserable lodging place in Varick street. But Clarkson had disappeared. His wife promptly acknowledged that he had come home late on the afternoon of the 17th, had hurriedly changed his clothes and gone out. She had not seen him or heard of him since. But she strenuously denied that he had committed a crime, and refused to be influenced by any of the damaging circumstances.

Here the affair threatened to end, as so many others of its kind have ended, in idle curiosity, police inefficiency and ultimate forgetfulness. But on the 22nd Clarkson was discovered in hiding in Troy. He was brought here and lodged in the city prison, and then it became known to the public that the police had found in the rooms of Mrs. Clarkson in Varick street a small French revolver with five chambers, one of which was empty, and the bullets of this pistol corresponded in size with the one taken from the body of Mr. Prineveau.

CHAPTER II.

At this stage of the affair I was called into it, oddly enough. I received a note from that eminent lawyer, John Greve, with whom I had studied, asking me to call and see Mrs. Prineveau at her Fifth avenue home. He had taken the liberty, he said, of recommending me in a matter that would perhaps be of great service to me. Perplexed as I was at this, knowing that John Greve was Mrs. Prineveau's lawyer and did not need associate counsel, I nevertheless called promptly upon the lady. I found her to be a very handsome woman with great dignity of person, a charming self-possession and all the evidences of a refined and estimable character.

"This unfortunate affair," she said, "has perplexed me in more ways than one. That wretched man, Clarkson, as you doubtless know, is in custody and is now here. The circumstances appear to leave little doubt of his guilt. But he has a wife and two children. Their abject misery is made all the more acute by the wife's belief in her husband's innocence. It is a very dreadful state of affairs, but I shrink from the responsibility which justice imposes on me of hanging that helpless wretch without giving him a show for his life. He is not able to employ counsel, and I am at best only a woman. I propose to pay you to try and do the best you can for him, and, of course, I do not wish anything said about it. I took the advice of Mr. Greve, and he said that in any case the man was entitled to good counsel and advised me to employ you. It seems in such a foregone conclusion a small concession to give him the benefit of the law. At all events it will relieve me from the reproach of having been influenced entirely by a vindictive feeling."

I do not remember all that was said at this interview, but I recall that I was consciously affected by the woman's sympathy for a man that she saw had little or no chance for his life, and who wanted to soften her own share in the prosecution by not permitting him to say he had no chance to prove his innocence.

I promised her to go and see the accused man and to send her my decision as soon thereafter as was possible.

This interview was on the 25th. On the 26th I went to see Clarkson in his cell at the city prison. I found a woman in the warden's office who had also come to see him. It proved to be his wife. She was such a picture of abject misery that she arrested my attention. She must have been a very beautiful girl, although now she was at least twenty-five and suffering had drawn its lines across her white face. I could see that she was made of the finest material, was in fact one of those delicate, sensitive, emotional natures that shrink from the world, but are capable of the greatest sacrifices and measureless heroism when a crisis comes. She was wretchedly clad from the biting spring weather, and she stood with her face turned toward the wall, but through all her shabby integuments there was a proclamation of natural symmetry and even of character. When the warden told me who she was, I went to her and made myself and my mission known. She grasped my hand and with her long cold fingers almost convulsively and sweeping away the veil that had partly concealed her face looked at me so searchingly and imploringly with her sad gray eyes that I started a little.

"O, sir!" she said, "bad as my husband may be, he is innocent of this, and he has two children that he loves. You have come to save him. I feel it."

I patted her hand and tried to say something that was encouragingly non-committal. "We shall see, we shall see. Things are often not as bad as they look. I am going to have a chat with him. In the meantime, save your strength. You are not friendless."

She paid no heed at all to what I said. She was looking at me with those gray eyes very much as if she saw something behind me, and hanging to my hand like a drowning person.

"Yes, yes!" she said, with a sob; "you will save him," and she began to cry convulsively.

I had not the heart to tell her how hopeless it all looked. I wish that I had been spared this so that my judgment could come to the interview with the accused man unperturbed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

One night came Winter noiselessly, and leaned
Against my window-pane.
In the deep stillness of his heart convened
The ghosts of all his slain.

Leaves and ephemera, and stars of earth,
And fugitives of grass—
White spirits loosed from bonds of mortal birth,
He drew them on the glass.
—C. G. D. Roberts in Atlantic Monthly.

Lacking the Authority.

"I was sorry, Willie," said his Sunday-school teacher, "to see you keep your seat when the superintendent asked all those who wanted to go to heaven to rise. Don't you want to go to heaven?"

"Yes'm."

"Then why didn't you rise?"

"Cos he didn't have no right to tell me to rise, ma'am," answered Willie. "He ain't no angel Gabriel."

Bibliobediac.

"Baker must be a great lover of reading. He tells me that he often stays in his library all night."

"Yes, that's so. But did he tell you that the only library he has is a folding bed fixed up to look like a bookcase?"

"Why—er—no."

The Frosted Pane.

One night came Winter noiselessly, and leaned
Against my window-pane.
In the deep stillness of his heart convened
The ghosts of all his slain.

Leaves, and ephemera, and stars of earth,
And fugitives of grass,—
White spirits loosed from bonds of mortal birth,
He drew them on the glass.
—C. G. D. Roberts in the Atlantic Monthly.

Why the Czar Wears Whiskers.

"I never knew before that you were a Russian," said the man in the chair. "And you spent fourteen years in Siberia, did you?"

"Yes, sir," answered the barber.

"Ever shave the czar?"

"No, sir."

"Would you like to shave him?"

"Would I?" exclaimed the barber.

And he strapped his razor with a wild, reckless energy that jarred the building.

A "Failed Up Organist."

Miss Francis E. Willard calls herself "a failed up organist," from the circumstances which attended her musical education. She preferred combs and tissue paper in her youth, but finally centered her devotion on a melodeon, which preference did not please her father. He sold the melodeon and replaced it with a piano, but from that day her desire to become a musician ceased.

B·B·B CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET

Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

Everybody Knows.

Everybody in King's Co., N.B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dryden, of Mitchell, Sussex, N. B. He says:—"My wife had a very bad cough that for ten days was most distressing, finally I tried Norway Pine Syrup, and one bottle cured her. I have never found its equal."

Moired velvet for fancy collars.

Many large floor rugs in dull blue shades.

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Our self-love springs, ordinarily, from a lack of understanding of the subject.

COUGHS, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

We should try through life to make friends. Enemies will make themselves.

For Throat Troubles.

Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

The truest companion is he who most enjoys solitude.

TO DESTROY WORMS and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm syrup.

In many parts of the West Indies shark oil is used in lamps.

A lifetime of torture is often endured by the rheumatic. Their pangs may, however, be promptly relieved and the disease eradicated with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is, moreover, a swift and thorough remedy for, neuralgia, lame back, sores, bruises, frost bite, corns, excoriated nipples, inflamed breasts, liver complaint, and all affections of the breathing organs.

In parts of Peru taxes are paid in cocoa leaves and Peruvian bark.

A Prompt Cure.

DEAR SIRS,—One bottle of B.B.B. cured me of Constipation, and I think there is no better medicine made.
MISS D. PARENT, Farnham, Que.

A hearth tax was formerly assessed in many of the German States.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

The coasts of the world are protected by 6,208 lighthouses.

QUALITY Is the Test of CHEAPNESS!

● ● ●

For smoked meats, rich, mild and mellow, no finer in the Dominion is to be had anywhere than those cured by your

CITY PORK PACKER.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Mild Hams.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Matchless Breakfast Bacon.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Rolled Bacon.

When buying from your grocer, ask for McGuiness' meats, and be sure you get no other.

McGuiness.

Railway Time Tables

Grand Trunk Railway.

Trains arrive at and depart from Belleville Station as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
GOING EAST.		
Express	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.
GOING WEST.		
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.
Going East.	**(Arrive.)**
Mail	4:30 p.m.
Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

INSURANCE.

Western Assurance Company,
Fire and Marine, Head Office, Toronto.

North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.,
Fire and Life, Head Office (Can.) Montreal

Atlas Insurance Company,
Fire, Head Office (Canada) Montreal.

M. M. THOMPSON
Water Works Office Bridge St.

LOOK!

FEDORA HATS

- - $1.00 - -

MINAKER,
The Hatter and Furnisher,
2 doors North of Foot Bridge.

We Have in Stock

A full line of Ladies' Phætons, low down, finished in all wool or leather trimmings, gold or silver mountings, at prices unheard of before in Belleville.

Top Buggies at cost from $25.00 up. Platform Spring Democrats, Steel Tubular Axle Waggons. A beautiful Mikado at cost.

Repairing in all its branches very cheap. Give us a call.

John Finnegan & Son,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

HEAD OFFICE,
BELLEVILLE,
Telephone A 4.

Scranton Coal

BRANCH Office,
NAPANEE.

THOS. STEWART, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

COAL, WOOD, OATS, SEEDS, and HAY.

Hard Wood, Soft Wood, Blocks, Edgings, Stove, Mixed Nut, Pea, Brier Hill, and Connel Coal.

Baled Hay always on hand. Highest prices paid for Seeds.

R·I·P·A·N·S
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

- FINE TAILORING -

We have moved into the Store lately occupied by

MR. MILLS.

OUR NEW . . .

SPRING GOODS

Arriving daily. Inspection solicited.

A. N. REID.
MR. MINOR, Cutter.

Actual . . .
Results

are indisputable evidence. We can show what the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE CO. has done for its Policy Holders, and can convince you, if you are open to conviction, that the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE CO. is able to give you

GOOD . . .
RESULTS

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.

J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

WE RECEIVED

On Saturday, per heated car, some very fine fruit. Pineapples are opening up very fine and are a shade cheaper, selling from 25c to 35c, according to size. Also a few bunches of bananas, which are quite reasonable in price.

Florida oranges are about done, although we have a few very fine ones in stock Californias and Valencias are the more seasonable just now. The former we have in two varieties, the "Naval" and the 'Budded." The Navals are 30c and 50c per doz., according to size, while the Buddeds sell at 50c. Choice Valencias 20c per doz. Messina lemons 20c and 25c per doz., according to quality.

ICE CREAM AS USUAL.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.

GREAT SALE
—OF—
Brick!

1,500,000
Pressed Brick!

15,000,000
PRESSED BRICK

New Process!
New Machinery!
New Kilns!

THE RATHBUN CO'Y.,
BRIDGE STREET.

Up To Date

Our Store up to date.
Our Stock up to date.
Our King Shirt up to date.
New Store, new Goods, new Prices.
Everything new, bright and cheerful.
New Collars and Cuffs, new Neckwear.
New Gloves, new Shirts, new Braces.
Everything new and up to date.
Come and see our alterations and try our new Patent King Shirt.

A. E. FISH & CO.

The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gent's Furnishers, of Belleville.

FINE NORTHERN SPY APPLES,
FINE TALMAN SWEETS,
FLORIDA ORANGES,
VALENCIA ORANGES, 20c. per doz.
—AT—
R. BATEMAN'S.
Telephone No. 2.

Double Number. **The Daily Intelligencer.** Eight Pages.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 23 1895. NO. 272

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

W. H. Ward.

A LIFE SAVED

BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors pronounced my case hopeless. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured, and I believe it saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

SAMPLES OF SITUATIONS! SECURED

BY O. B. C. GRADUATES.

From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st., soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE 27th YEAR.

W. B. ROBINSON, J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A. } Principals. {For 18 Years

VELROSE...

SHAVING CREAM & SHAVING STICK

Leaves the skin like velvet; does not dry on the face.

It is put up in tin cans which can be used as a shaving cup. Price 25c.

J. S. McKEOWN'S DRUG STORE, Opposite Foot Bridge.

THE WARWICKS

Are here. See them at

FOSTER'S

OPEN TO-NIGHT.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TANNERY AND FUR Dressing business; established ten years; large custom trade; splendid locality; corner of Canifton road and Mill street. A chance. Cause of sale—death. Apply at premises or P.O. Box 104. 270d&w1t

Daily Intelligencer.

HANGED HIMSELF TO A TREE.

Why Duncan McLean Failed to Return From the Bush.

Toronto, March 23.—Duncan McLean, a young man aged 28, was found dead in the bush on Robert Anderson's farm, second concession of York, near York Mills, yesterday morning. Thursday afternoon McLean, who had been employed by Mr. Anderson, went out to work, but did not come home in the evening, and it was thought he had skipped out. Mr. Anderson's boys went back yesterday morning to see if he had done any work, and found him hanging to a tree with his feet touching the ground. He had taken a line with him and strung himself up with it. McLean has friends living in Markham, near Unionville.

Reeve Sylvester and Coroner Armstrong were notified, and will enquire into the case this morning.

The body was taken to York Mills Hotel by Undertaker Wilson of Thornhill. Mr. David Birrell of York Mills telephoned the facts to the friends of the young man last evening.

G.T.R. DISCRIMINATION.

Division Court Suit in Hamilton of Interest to All Shippers.

Hamilton, Marchh 23.—Great interest was taken in the Division Court case of Miles v. Grand Trunk Railway Company, tried before Judge Muir to-day. Miles & Co., coal dealers, brought action against the railway company for the refund of $15.63 alleged to have been overcharged on a consignment of coal. Plaintiffs claim to have been unjustly discriminated against, in order to coerce them into bringing all their coal in by rail instead of partly by water. Mr. Myles testified that his firm brought in 12,000 tons of coal annually by rail and 16,000 tons by water. They had always enjoyed the privilege of 10 cents per ton rebate which is paid to large shippers who have their own terminal facilities, but recently this advantage had been withdrawn from them. Several coal dealers testified that they were still allowed the usual rebate. Judge Muir gave judgment for plaintiff for the amount and costs. He said the company could not discriminate against a firm in this way. The case will be appealed.

G.T.R. RECONSTRUCTION.

Dissatisfied Shareholders Determined to Reorganize the Board.

Montreal, Que., March 23.—The Star special cable from London says: "Mr. Barker's report on the Grand Trunk has given rise to what impartial critics in the city say is the first really serious movement against the present Grand Trunk Board.

"A committee has been formed, representing half a million sterling bonds of the stock, appealing to the other holders to withhold their proxies from the board at the next meeting. At this meeting a motion will be made, 'That the proprietors no longer place their confidence in Sir Henry Tyler, the president, after having read Mr. Barker's disclosures of the disastrous results of the past policy.'

"The committee of dissatisfied shareholders refuse to disclose their case, based upon Mr. Barker's report, by which they intend to fight the board. But they say that they mean to carry it through earnestly, and also state that, having forced the board to accept Mr. Barker's enquiry, they will now reconstruct the board and the policy of the Grand Trunk Railway."

PERU INSURGENTS WIN.

The Government Forces Defeated After Three Days' Hard Fighting.

Barranco, Peru, March 22.—The rebels and Government forces have been engaged in battle in Lima for three days. The attack by the rebels began early Sunday morning. The rebels were commanded by their chief, Pierola, assisted by Durand, Ore and others. Communication with Lima has been cut off, and it is impossible to learn the strength of either force. It is known that there was a heavy cannon and musketry fire on Sunday and Monday. Two distinct explosions were heard Monday, but the place where they occurred is not known. There was a renewal of the firing at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, and it continued for six hours. The fighting then ceased.

An armistice was arranged for 24 hours to give an opportunity to bury the dead and remove the dead horses from the streets. There was danger of pestilence from the dead bodies in the streets. They were collected in a pile and buried yesterday morning. As a result of three days' fighting more than 1500 combatants were killed and wounded on both sides.

Under the terms of the agreement by which hostilities ceased, President Caceres surrendered the reins of government and will retire to Ancon. Nicolas Pierola, the leader of the revolutionists and formerly president, will go to Chorillos. There was also an immediate re-organization of the Department of Lima.

The new Government has issued an order, releasing all political prisoners. Banks have loaned money and the troops have been paid and the forces disbanded.

Col. Pauli, chief of the revolutionists, directed the operations around Lima. He entered the city with Pierola, Isaias and other chiefs. Pauli was slightly wounded. But few of the revolutionary chiefs were hurt in the battle, but more than 100 of the Cacerist leaders were wounded.

Blinded Him With Lime

Lowell, Mass., March 22.—Yesterday the children of Thomas Richardson raised a white flag inscribed "A.P.A," in their yard. This morning Patrick Conroy threw two handfuls of lime into Richardson's face, saying: "Now, will you take down your —— A.P.A. flag?" Physicians think Richardson will lose the sight of one eye, and that that of the other will be injured. The police are looking for Conroy.

900 Troops Landed at Havana

Havana, March 22.—The steamer Santo Domingo arrived at Santiago to-day with 900 Spanishtroops. The steamers Alfonso XII. and Antonio Lopez, with Spanish troops for Cuba, arrived at Porto Rico this afternoon.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto, March 23.—Flour—Prices unchanged. Straight rollers quoted at $2.75 to $2.90, Toronto freights. Manitoba patents $4, and strong bakers $3.75.

Bran—The market is steady, with offerings at $17, Toronto freights. Shorts $18.

Wheat—There is very little wheat coming out and prices are firm. White is firm at 63c to 65c on the Northern and at 63c west. Goose is quoted at 60c to 61c, and spring at 65c on Midland. Manitoba wheat scarce and prices nominally unchanged.

Barley—Trade is quiet and prices unchanged. No. 1 is quoted at 49c, No. 2 at 46c and feed at 43c to 45c.

Oats—Offerings are more liberal and the feeling is weaker. White are held at 35c west, with 34c bid.

Peas—There are limited offerings, with prices firm at 59c outside.

Rye—Business dull, with price nominal at 46c outside.

Buckwheat—Trade is quiet, with sales outside at 39c.

Village Buried by Landslide.

Rome, March 22.—The vilage of Bollara was overwhelmed to-day by a landslide extending over two-thirds of a mile. It is believed that many were killed. Troops were summoned to help search the ruins for bodies.

TO TAX ALL BICYCLES

The Money to be Used For "Better Roads."

A BICYCLE PATH ON HIGHWAYS.

Mr. Stratton Will Introduce a Bill Empowering Municipalities to License All Cycles and Compel Wheelmen to Carry Gongs and Lamps.

Toronto, March 23.—Cyclists all over the province will be deeply interested in a bill which Mr. Stratton of West Peterboro yesterday placed on the notice paper of the Local Legislature. The most important clause in the bill is one which declares all cycles to be carriages, under the regulation of municipal councils, and permitting municipalities to license all such machines provided that the moneys obtained from the taxation are applied to improving roads and making pathways for persons using wheels. The bill also compels cyclists to carry lamps "during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour after sunrise." In addition it contains these clauses:

"Upon overtaking or meeting any street car, cart or carriage, or any horse, mule or other beast of burden, or any foot passenger, being on or proceeding along the carriageway or on any crossing, every such person shall within a reasonable distance from and before passing such street car, etc., by sounding a bell, gong or other alarm, give audible and sufficient warning of the approach of the carriage, such alarm to be rung not less than five seconds from any street or crossing, or before passing any street car or other vehicle.

"Any person summarily convicted of offending against the regulations made by this section shall, for each and every such offense, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten dollars.

"The council of any city or town may, with the consent of any municipality within ten miles thereof, spend money in making paths or roads in or through such municipality especially adapted for the use of such machines."

The Conservatives are opposed to the pass legislation which the Patrons will ask for and there is every probability that the bill will be fought on the Government side as well. Mr. Marter's followers argue that if such a bill were passed it would cast a reflection on both the transportation companies and the members who have held railroad passes in the past. They repudiate the idea that the granting of free transportation in any way prejudices the attitude of members of the Legislature and contend that any man who could be affected by the paltry consideration of a few rides gratis has no right to act as a representative of the people. They say that legislators have never been approached by railroad corporations in the past and they scout the idea that they will be in the future.

The House only sat for an hour yesterday and the business was purely of a routine character.

A bill to prevent the docking of horses, introduced by Mr. Howland, was read a first time. The bill provides that any person convicted of cutting the bone of the tail of any horse, or of causing or knowingly permitting such cutting, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than $100 or more than $300, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Mr. Meacham brought in a bill to amend the Registry Act to compel registrars to apply stamps to all instruments registered at their office, showing the amount received for such registration, the stamps to be supplied by the Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Awrey introduced a bill to apply the provisions of the Assessment Act respecting farm lands in towns and villages to cities as well, and also to make clear what is intended by certain expressions in the act.

These bills passed the second reading: To amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act—Mr. Gibson, Huron; to amend the Assessment Act—Mr. Reid; to amend the Municipal Act—Mr. Reid; to amend the Act respecting Fees of Counsel and other officers in the Administration of Justice—Mr. Davis.

The House went into committee on and reported four private bills.

Mr. Richardson's bill to amend the High School Act relieving County Councils from paying the shares now required of them for the maintenance of high schools in towns separated from the county was lost on a division, the bill receiving no support outside the mover.

Replying to Dr. Ryerson, the Minister of Education said that the cost of the departmental examinations in 1894 was $30,345, made up as follows: Examiners, $18,748; printing, etc., $4322; clerical service, $7275. The amount received in fees from candidates was $29,489, leaving a deficit of $856.

The bill to authorize the corporation of Hamilton to construct a road upon their waterworks lands, in the townships of Barton and Saltfleet, which was opposed by toll-road interests, was thrown out by the Private Bills Committee.

The Municipal Committee will hold its first meeting on Monday morning.

PUT GASOLINE IN THE KETTLE.

The Kettle Exploded, Burning a Child to Death.

Detroit, March 23.—A fatal gasoline explosion occurred this morning at No. 265 Third-street, where Mrs. Edwards and her son Robert, aged 2 years, lived with the former's mother, Mrs. Reading. Mrs. Reading left a two-quart pail filled with gasoline on the kitchen table. While her back was turned Mrs. Edwards came into the room. Supposing that the pail contained water, she carried it to the stove, raised the lid of the tea kettle and poured the gasoline into the kettle. An instant later it exploded, rending the kettle and throwing the blazing liquid all over the room. Little Robert was standing close to the stove, and was drenched from head to foot. Although he was blazing from head to foot, his mother succeeded in tearing off his clothes and smothered the flames, but not until the child was fatally burned. Mrs. Edwards was terribly burned about the arms, hands and face.

Death Roll of a Day.

Stephen Van Rensselaer Cooper, an old and prominent lawyer of New York.

At Lottery Field, N.J., Mrs. Christie Washington yesterday, at the age of 115 years. She was born a slave in 1779.

At Philadelphia Ex-Congressman Richard Vaux, aged 74.

New Zealand and Silver

Sydney, N.S.W., March 22.—The Government of New Zealand has decided to send delegates to the proposed silver conference. It has taken steps also to appoint a Pacific cable commission.

Hudson Bay Fur Sales.

London, March 22.—The Hudson Bay fur sales this year have been more favorable to the sellers than in 1894. Several grades showed enormous advances of prices. Marten was doubled in value and white fox brought 150 per cent. more. The rise of marten was owing to the popularity of the collarette made of a single skin. Nearly 105,300 of these skins were sold. The company must have netted £40,000 by them alone.

MUST SAY YES OR NO

Manitoba's Position Touching the Remedial Order.

OPINIONS OF THE POLITICIANS.

Premier Greenway, in Event of Manitoba's Refusal, Looks for a Modified Order Before Remedial Legislation Is Enacted—Views of Members.

Winnipeg, March 23.—Everybody in Winnipeg is now engaged privately and through the newspapers giving their views and opinions on the Remedial Order in the school case, and nothing else is talked of. Premier Greenway was seen by your correspondent to-day, but wanted to wait until the order came before he gave an official interview.

The Premier, in reply to the question, admitted that if the Provincial Government refuses to do anything—will not accept the Remedial Order, that is to say—and submits that reply to Ottawa, then the Dominion Government, according to the Privy Council's decision, becomes vested with supreme authority to deal with the matter, and jurisdiction passes from the Provincial Government altogether. But, added Mr. Greenway significantly, "the Dominion Government has not passed the act yet."

The correspondent then put this question: "Supposing the Dominion Government passes an act restoring to Catholics their former rights, and that on appeal to the country the Liberals are elected to power it would seem that, according to the late decision of the Privy Council, the Dominion Government would not have power to repeal the act so passed by the Bowell Government?"

"Yes, they would consider it a part of the constitution," said the Premier, "but that has nothing to do with us. Manitoba can repeal her acts if the Government of Manitoba consider it advisable to do so."

"Will the Government entertain the idea of a compromise?"

The Premier answered there is nothing to do but to accept or reject a certain proposition. The Dominion Government has said: "We wish you to do so and so. Evidently there is no room for a suggestion here. Acceptance or rejection is all that is necessary. If the Bowell Ministry find Manitoba determined not to entertain the terms of the order they may possibly modify them before going to extremes and passing the act. That is to say, they may send up another modified order. Really one can't say what they will do down there. Perhaps they have no idea themselves."

Attorney-General Sifton was asked: "What do you think of the Remedial Order?"

"We expected that if the Remedial Order was made it would probably be such as to direct the restoration of those privileges that were taken away from the Catholics by the legislation of the Local Government in 1890. The fact that the order has been made makes it a straight issue now between the old and the new school systems."

"Supposing that the Dominion Parliament passes that order and makes it law?"

"The Dominion Parliament has no jurisdiction until we make our decision."

"When will that decision be given?"

"Can't say, I'm sure."

Hon. R. Watson and Hon. J. D. Cameron emphatically declared that their Government would not accept the order, and would consent to no compromise.

Mr. R. P. Roblin, ex-leader of the Opposition in the Manitoba Legislature, gave this statement: "I believe the Remedial Order is right and just, irrespective of its effect on political parties. I had to do with many matters and things connected with the Greenway Government in their early history. I accompanied Mr. Joseph Martin and J. W. Dafoe, now editor of The Montreal Herald, to a meeting at St. Francois Xavier, where Mr. Burke was appealing to the electorate for his return. We were authorized by Greenway and the leaders of the Liberal party to say to the French and Roman Catholic people of that division if they would vote for our candidate, Mr. Francis, who was an Englishman and a Protestant, and against Mr. Burke, who was a Frenchman and a Roman Catholic, that their schools and language would not be interfered with. Mr. Martin made this pledge, the people took his word, elected the Englishman and Protestant and defeated the Frenchman and Catholic. The Harrison Government was thereby defeated, Mr. Greenway being called upon to take office. Now, with these facts, I think any just man cannot help but think the people who have been treated so unjustly deserve redress."

Mr. John Ewart, Q.C., who appeared for the Catholics before the Privy Council, in an interview, was asked: "Suppose that the Dominion Parliament passes a law and Manitoba refused to recognize it?"

"If Manitoba refused to recognize the sunshine," responded Mr. Ewart, "it would be nothing but a childish performance; if Manitoba refuses to recognize Dominion legislation upon a subject within the jurisdiction of Parliament, it would have no more effect upon the law than upon the sunshine. Sunshine and Dominion laws require no recognition from anybody or any legislature."

"Did you observe that a Montreal lawyer is said to have stated that the New Brunswick minority have as strong, probably a stronger case, than the Manitoba minority?"

"Yes," was the reply, "that is one of the many instances of lack of knowledge of the situation. New Brunswick never had a Separate school system, either before the Union or after it. The Dominion Parliament has not, therefore, according to the constitution, any jurisdiction with reference to education in that province. No rights were ever interfered with in New Brunswick. It is absurd, therefore, to say that the New Brunswick minority have as strong a case as the Manitoba minority. The New Brunswick minority have no case at all, as was held by the same Privy Council that declared that Manitoba had."

Belgian Miners Strike and Riot.

Brussels, March 22.—The miners of the Liege district struck to-day, in accordance with the resolution passed at their meeting yesterday. They defied the police to enter the road leading to the Esperance colliery, and when the police tried to advance, attacked them with stones and revolvers. The police fired back and wounded several miners.

Sugar and Arsenic at Auction.

Philadelphia, March 22.—Nearly a million pounds of beet root sugar mingled with which there is a quantity of arsenic, said to be sufficient to poison the entire population of Philadelphia, are to be sold to satisfy the Government. The sale is to take place on Friday morning at a bonded warehouse, where the sugar part of the cargo of the German steamer Remus is stored. No mention is made of the fact that the sugar to be sold is mixed with arsenic, but an analysis shows the presence of a large quantity of the drug.

The cargo, which has been abandoned to the Government, was damaged in transit across the Atlantic, and was mixed with a quantity of arsenic that was also in the ship's hold.

NO PAYMENT OF MEMBERS

A Motion To This End Carried in the Commons

BY A MAJORITY OF EIGHTEEN.

Sir William Harcourt Approved of the Proposal As to the Logical Outcome of Extending the Suffrage—Mr. Goschen Alleged That Pay Would Taint Public Life.

London, March 23.—Mr. Alfred Webb, member for West Waterford, asked if it were true that all holders of United States securities must send to the United States authorities returns of their total income before April 15, under a penalty of 50 per cent. additional income tax.

Sir Edward Grey said that the announcement which the Foreign Office had caused to be published in The Gazette of March 19 gave the law as it was. As to details, enquirers should communicate with Her Majesty's consul in New York.

Mr. C. E. H. Vincent asked if Great Britain has asked any reparation from Nicaragua for her infraction of British territorial rights in the Mosquito reserve and her arbitrary action in regard to the British vice-consul.

Sir Edward Grey said that communication had been had with Nicaragua through the representative accredited by that country to the United Kingdom regarding the arrest of the vice-consul at Bluefields and the imprisonment and expulsion from Nicaragua of certain British subjects last August.

Until Nicaragua's reply was received he thought it would be undesirable to make any public statement of the terms of Great Britain's communication.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, announced that the Government had learned officially that all of the Armenian ecclesiastics now in prison would be brought to Constantinople and released upon taking an oath guaranteeing their future good behavior.

William Allan (Radical) moved that the members receive payment for their service. He reminded the House that a similar resolution was passed in the session of 1893, with the Government's approval, although no subsequent action had been taken.

Sir H. Stafford Northcote, Conservative for Exeter, offered an amendment to the effect that no further burdens should be imposed on the nation.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the payment of members was the logical outcome of the extension of the suffrage. The House was now too much of one class. He repudiated the suggestion that the payment of members would lead to corruption and election of unfit men. Democracy might be trusted, he said, to prevent such evils. The proposal was wise and expedient, and its execution would conduce to the honor of the House. He promised to advance it in every possible way.

Mr. Goschen opposed the motion. He was proud to be acquainted with the genuine labor members now in the House, he said, and he would welcome more, but the payment of members would lower the status of Parliament and taint the purity of public life, without increasing the number of workingmen in the Commons.

Sir H. Stafford Northcote's amendment was lost and Mr. Allan's motion was passed by a vote of 176 to 158.

Courtney for Speaker

London, March 22.—The Daily News says there is every reason to believe that after all Leonard Courtney, the advanced Liberal Commoner, will be the next Speaker of the House. "His candidacy," says The News, "gains in favor daily."

BRITISH DEFEAT IN INDIA.

The Khan of Jandol Attacks a Detachment and Is Victorious.

Calcutta, March 23.—The trouble in Chitral, or Little Cashgar, on the south slope of the Hindoo Kois, is on the eve of renewal. Umra, the Khan of Jandol, learning that a British expedition was coming to expel him from the territory which he invaded a few months ago, when he defeated the forces of the Mehtar of Chitral, recently collected 2000 mules to convey provisions to a strong fort where he intended to fortify himself against the British.

In the meantime Sher Afzul, uncle of the Rajah of Chitral, who was murdered last winter by his brother, Ameer Ulmulk, captured the town of Chitral and immediately sent a propitiatory offering in the shape of treasure to Umra, hoping by this token of friendship to avert further attacks from that chief. The Chitral troops recognize Sher Afzul as their ruler in preference to Ameer Ulmulk, who proclaimed himself Rajah.

News was received here to-day of the defeat of a Sikh companyy under Lieut. Ross by Chitralis. Lieut. Ross and 60 Sikhs were marching to reinforce the troops at Reshun. The natives who were behind breastworks near Karagh fusilladed them and forced them to retreat. They followed the company closely and eventually hemmed them in on all sides. There were about 1000 natives all firing steadily upon the Sikhs. Ross, 46 Sikh soldiers and eitht camp followers were left dead on the field. The rest escaped.

Another relief force will be started for Reshun with all haste.

A UNIQUE FATALITY.

Piece of a Broken Needle Embedded in a Child's Brain

Vinita, I.T., March 22.—Mrs. James Vaughan was sewing on her machine this afternoon, when a needle snapped and a part of it stuck in the table. She put in a new needle and continued her work. About 10 minutes later she noticed that her 2-year-old daughter sat rather quiet on the floor and called to her, but received no answer. She picked the child up and found that she was dead. A physician found that the cause of death was a small part of the needle, which had struck the eye and penetrated the brain.

Rev. Alex. McNab to Return to Canada

Omaha, March 22.—Rev. Alex. MacNab, for the last four years rector of St. Mathias Protestant Episcopal parish here, has resigned to become canon missionary of the Diocese of Toronto. Mr. MacNab was ordained in Toronto, and for 20 years was rector of the St. Barnabas Church, St. Catharines, Ont. The resignation takes effect on June 1.

The medical journals are discussing the interesting subject of bicycling, and they agree that when a man once falls a victim to the bicycle mania he does not recover until the period of three years has elapsed. There are exceptions to this rule, and these exceptions are those men and women who take up bicycling as a means of recovering and conserving their health. These people practice the exercise temperately and modestly; they are to be met with in the byways rather than upon the highway; they do not seek to acquire speed, and they unite with the physical delights of the exercise the keen appreciation of those beauties of nature which are presented in the course of their excursions into the country.—Chicago Record.

SURPRISE SOAP LASTS LONGEST GOES FARTHEST.

The cheapest Soap to Use.

Why Don't You Use Surprise Soap?

IT does away with hard work,—dont boil or scald the clothes nor give them the usual hard rubbing. (See the directions on the wrapper).

It gives the whitest, sweetest, cleanest clothes after the wash.

It prevents wearing and tearing by harsh soaps and hard rubs. Rub lightly with **Surprise Soap,**—the dirt drops out. Harmless to hands and finest fabrics.

181 THE ST. CROIX SOAP MF'G. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

LOAN TO THE SEALERS.

An Answer from Britain Daily Expected.

Ottawa, Ont., March 23.—His Excellency yesterday signed the proclamation addressed to our beloved and faithful the senators of the Dominion and the members elected to serve in the House of Commons of our said Dominion, and to each and every one of you commanding, and by tenor of these presents enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Thursday, April 18 next, at our city of Ottawa, aforesaid, personally you be and appear for the despatch of business, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in our said Parliament of Canada, by common council of our said Dominion, may by favor of God be ordained.

An answer is expected in a few days to the petition forwarded recently to the Imperial Government on behalf of the Canadian sealers, requesting a loan to cover the amount of the damages by illegal seizure in Behring Sea, which the United States Congress has refused to settle by the payment of $425,000.

"It is interesting," said a fisheries official to-day, "in connection with the refusal of Congress to acquiesce in the United States Government's proposal to settle our claim, to note how the grounds upon which Congress based its action square with the principle maintained by the United States itself in making similar claims against Great Britain. Senator Morgan opposed payment on the ground that the damages were purely prospective. In 1878 some Americans attempted to catch fish in Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, on Sunday. They were prevented by the natives and entered claims against Great Britain for this interference, although Sunday fishing was against the local law. The claims were based wholly on prospective profits, but Great Britain settled them off-hand by the payment of $75,000. The American Government made a similar claim last year because a sturgeon line, alleged to have been set in American waters, Lake Erie, was destroyed by a Canadian fishery officer. The claim was based on the prospective catch for the whole season. It turned out, however, that the line was set in Canadian waters and nothing was allowed. Otherwise the United States would have insisted on our paying the piper."

Captain Spain, Commandant of the Fisheries protection service, leaves for Owen Sound in a few days to make arrangements for getting the Government cruiser "Petrel," which was wintering at that port, into commission. She will leave port about April 15 and be engaged most of the season in Lakes Huron and Erie. The Dolphin, which is wintering at Port Dover, will go into commission about the same time and will be employed for the season in Georgian Bay.

It appears that the recent trip of Surveyor Ogilvie and his party to Alaska was far more arduous than newspaper reports have mentioned. Nearly all the members of the party were reduced to skeletons. From what your correspondent learns, the Taku route to Yukon, which Mr. Ogilvie went to survey, does not appear to be a very suitable one for the purpose of getting men and supplies into Alaska country.

Ottawa Board of Works has decided to call for new tenders for asphalt paving of Sparks and Bank-streets, Messrs. Heney & Smith having decided not to accept the contract awarded them. Evidently they realized that their prices were far too low.

Advices have been received from the High Commissioner that dried codfish from Canada, heretofore admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico free of customs duty, has been placed on the tariff of those islands at a minimum rate, that is, $1.80 in Cuba and 90c in Porto Rico per 100 killograms, gross, and that these rates apply to all fish entering those ports after the 1st inst.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.

Malcolm Macdonald, a Traveler, Dies Suddenly in Montreal.

Montreal, March 23.—Malcolm M. Macdonald, a commercial traveler, died suddenly at the St. Lawrence Hall last night. He was found this morning lying undressed on his bed, which had not been slept in. At present the cause of death is unknown. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

The deceased had been co-respondent in the Lear divorce case, now pending in the Halifax courts. He had been charged with having registered at a Halifax hotel with Mrs. Lear, who is now in Boston. Mrs. Lear is a well-known concert and church singer.

THE RIVAL TWIN CITIES.

Fighting for the State Capitol and State University.

St. Paul, March 22.—St. Paul will formally make an offer to the Legislature of Como Park as a suitable site for the state university. This offer will be backed by a bonus of $1,000,000 from the citizens of St. Paul. Como Park contains 300 acres of land and the property is worth $4,000,000. This action is to be taken in retaliation for the action of Minneapolis in offering Loring Park as a site for the state capitol. An amusing possibility of the whole affair is that the Legislature will accept both propositions, that to remove the state capitol from St. Paul to Minneapolis and that to remove the state university from Minneapolis to St. Paul.

LEGISLATION RUN WILD.

A Tax on Bachelors to Maintain An Old Maid's Home

Springfield, Ill., March 22.—A bill to tax bachelors and establish an "Old Maids' Home" when the tax fund shall have reached $50,000 was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Walleck. The bill defines bachelors as single men of 32 years or over who have never been married, and exempts men who have reached 65 who are physically unfit, or who can prove to a board of unmarried women over 60 years that they have proposed marriage at least three times to marriageable females and been refused each time.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

A Serious Accident

Paine's Celery Compound Restores the Victim to Perfect Health and Strength.

'Tis the Spring Medicine that Renews and Invigorates Life.

Mr. Porter Taylor, well known in Musquodoboit, Halifax Co., N.S., suffered intensely for a time from a severe strain in the region of the kidneys. His pains and agonies were terrible for three days.

Mr. Taylor, a year before his mishap, had used Paine's Celery Compound, and was thoroughly well aware of its healing virtues. He immediately procured a supply of the strength-giving medicine, and found himself cured and quite strong after the use of two bottles.

Every message of this kind should prove comforting and interesting to all who suffer from disease and general weakness. This is the time to put the system in healthy condition, and no medicine known to the medical world can so well do the work as Paine's Celery Compound.

Mr. Taylor, thankful for his speedy release from suffering, writes as follows:—

"I wish to inform you as to results received from your valuable medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. I strained my back across the kidneys while lifting a heavy piece of plaster rock. I fell to the ground like one shot down, and it was with the most excruciating pain that I crawled to my house. I fainted twice before I reached my door. I got to bed, and there suffered untold agony for three days, and could not move without the greatest pain. Knowing what Paine's Celery Compound had done for me a year before, my wife went to our merchant, Mr. Edgar Archibald, and procured a supply. I used two bottles and feel as strong and as well as ever before. I wish you continued success in your work."

Why Contemplate Suicide?

It is like tempting Providence for consumptives to ignore the remarkable remedy known as Miller's Emulsion of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. For any person to die of consumption without trying this remarkable flesh and blood maker, after knowing of its existence, is suicide pure and simple. All that the consumptive patient needs is new blood with which to battle against the destructive forces of the disease. Miller's Emulsion provides new blood in abundance. It is a combination of Norwegian Oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda—a triumph of science. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c. and $1, at all Drug Stores.

OUR Grand Opening.

To-day we have opened up another choice importation of table delicacies, including Lazenby's pickles, Lazenby's preserved Ginger French and Spanish Olives, Batger's Table Jellies, etc., also a nice stock of Butter, California Naval and Valencia Oranges, which we invite you to call and inspect.

- Louis Benmore, -

Telephone 90. Family Grocer

Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business.

249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, SATURDAY, MAR. 23.

QUERY.

Is direct taxation, as under Mr. Laurier's present policy of "Free Trade as it is in England," or independent taxation, as under the N. P., the easiest on the poor man? The answer is obvious. Under the direct system of taxation there is no escape from paying. Under the indirect system, the tax payer may lessen his taxes materially by refraining from buying articles which are taxed.

The delicious qualities of freshness and moistness are given to every cake that Dr. Price's Baking Powder leavens.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

In dealing with the Manitoba School question, the Government have pursued a straightforward course—such a course, indeed, as was to be expected from men of broad view, who disregard all considerations other than the general welfare and the best interests of the country as a whole. It is not to be expected that their action will be unanimously approved by all the electors, but we believe that a vast majority of our people will sustain them in fearlessly discharging the duty which was virtually required of them by the judgment of the Imperial Privy Council.

The Globe, which a short time ago declared against interference with Manitoba, had nothing to say with reference to the subject immediately following the issue of the remedial order. Has our contemporary received new light, as it did in the even more disturbing Riel case, when it turned the most awkward journalistic somersault on record? A very short time will tell.

The Mail and Empire, on the other hand, discusses the subject in so moderate a manner that we quote herewith its utterances in full:—The expected determination of the Governor General-in-Council on the subject of the Manitoba School Act, is made public to-day. A very complete statement of the case precedes the decision. It is pointed out that after the admission of Manitoba a system of Separate Schools was created. This system was abolished in 1890, and an appeal for the disallowance of the law destroying it was at once entered. The question of the validity of the statute meanwhile came before the courts, with the result that the Judicial Committee declared the law intra vires, seeing that it did not remove the rights or privileges enjoyed before the union. This step having been taken, the point as to the right to appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council, in virtue of the educational clauses of the Manitoba Act, arose. In anticipation of the issue, Mr. Blake, as far back as 1890, proposed that where such an appeal was contemplated, the right to prosecute it should be determined by the courts. This proposition became the law of the land in the following session. Under the new statute the appeal received the consideration, first, of the Supreme Court, and afterwards of the Judicial Committee. The latter tribunal, in its judgment, which of course governs, ruled that an appeal to Ottawa could certainly be made. It said:—"Bearing in mind the circumstances "which existed in 1870, it does not ap"pear to their Lordship, an extravagant "notion that in creating a Legislature for "the province with limited powers, it "should have been thought expedient, in "case either Catholics or Protestants be"came preponderant, and rights which "had come into existence under different "circumstances were interfered with, to "give the Dominion Parliament power to "legislate upon matters of education so "far as was necessary to protect the Pro"testant or Catholic minority, as the case "may be." It having been decided that there was an appeal, the next consideration was whether any rights had been affected. The Judicial Committee, in order to reach a conclusion, made a careful examination of the old system and the new, and decided as a result that, "in view of this compari"son, it does not seem impossible to say "that the rights and privileges of the "Roman Catholic minority in relation "to education which existed prior to "1890 have not been affected." The substance of the judgment was, in a word, that "the Governor-General-in-Council could hear an appeal, that the appeal in this case was well founded, and that the course to be pursued "must be "determined by the authorities to whom "it has been committed by the statute." Acting under the decision of the highest tribunal, the Governor-in-Council has heard the complaint, and has remitted the case as required by law, with accompanying suggestions, to the Manitoba Government for action. Failing action in that quarter Parliament, of course, will be free to take cognizance of the question, and to legislate upon it. It seems reasonable, however, to suppose that Mr. Greenway may now remove the issue from the Dominion arena. Mr. Laurier said in Parliament two years ago that if it could be proven that rights or privileges had been taken from the minority he would himself appeal to Mr. Greenway to do what is proper in the premises. An excellent opportunity for this appeal now present itself. It would be far more honorable in Mr. Laurier to carry out his promise than to continue his maledictions upon Protestants and Orangemen via Tarte, and his attacks upon Roman Catholics by way of Martin.

TO CURE DEBILITY,
Loss of appetite, sleeplessness and all nervous troubles, physicians recommend
Campbell's Quinine Wine.
Do not let your druggist persuade you that some other is just as good.
K. CAMPBELL & Co., Mfrs., MONTREAL.

The position of Dr. Price's Baking Powder as the leading baking powder of the world is now established.

Death.

Herman Merivale.

Miscall me not! men have miscalled me much,
Have given hard names and harder thoughts to me,
Reviled and evilly entreated me,
Built me strange temples as an unknown god,
Then called me idol, devil, unclean thing,
And to rude insult bowed my godhead down.
Miscall me not! for men have marred my form,
And in the earthborn grossness of their thoughts
Have coldly modelled me of their own clay,
Then fear to look on that themselves have made.
Miscall me not! ye know not what I am.
But ye shall see me face to face, and know,
I take all sorrows from the sorrowful,
And teach the joyful what it is to joy.
I gather in my land-locked harbor's clasp
The shattered vessels of a vexed world,
And even the tiniest ripple upon life
Is, to that calm sublime, as tropic storm.
When other leechcraft fails the breaking brain,
I, only, own the anodyne to still
Its eddies into visionless repose.
The face distorted with life's latest pang,
I smooth, in passing, as with an angel's wing,
And from beneath the quiet eyelids steal
The hidden glory of the eyes, to give
A new and nobler beauty to the west
Belie me not! the plagues that walk the earth.
The wasting pain, the sudden agony,
Famine and War and Pestilence, and all
The terrors that have darkened round my name,
These are the works of Life, they are not mine;
Vex when I tarry, vanish when I come,
Instantly melting into perfect peace,
As at his word, whose master spirit I am,
The troubled waters slept on Galilee.
Tender I am, not cruel; when I take
The shape most hard to human eyes, and pluck
The little baby blossom yet unblown.
'Tis but to graft it on a kindlier stem,
And leaping o'er the perilous years of growth
Unwept of sorrow, and unscathed of wrong,
Clothe it at once with rich maturity.
'Tis I that give a soul to memory;
For round the follies of the bad I throw
The mantle of a kind, forgetfulness;
But canonized in dear Love's calendar,
I sanctify the good for evermore.
Miscall me not! my generous fulness lends
Home to the homeless, to the friendless friends;
To the starved babe the mother's tender breast,
Wealth to the poor, and to the restless—rest!

SPECIAL MENTION.

—A boy of twelve years, named Charles Morris, was killed by an electric car at Montreal.

IF SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

—Mr. John Kerr of Minto Township, a popular young farmer, was killed by a falling tree.

PAIN FROM INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

—Burton Stafford, a High School student of Picton who advertised extensively for clerks wanted, was arrested and sent for trial on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

But one opinion prevails through the world and that is most strongly in favor of Perry Davis PAIN-KILLER, that no other article ever attained so wide spread popularity. 25 cents buys a big bottle.

TRULY ASTONISHING.—Miss Annette N. Moen, Fountain, Minn., says: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's children of a severe and dangerous cold. It was truly astonishing how speedily they found relief after taking this preparation."

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordinal, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

—While the British squadron was weighing anchor in the harbor of Wei Hai Wei during a fierce gale a heavy sea swept over the forecastle of the flagship Centurion, drowning a seaman named Edwards. During the confusion which followed the Alacrity came into collision with the Centurion and seriously damaged her bow plates. Both ships drifted dangerously near the lee shore, but managed to get clear and steam out to sea.

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You've no Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired out or run down from any cause. It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that all moves smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need Try it.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

BICYCLE RIDING.

A Good Exercise When Properly Regulated.

The use of the bicycle as a means of exercise ranks, in my opinion, as foremost among the beneficial forms of exercise that may be taken, says a writer in The International Journal of Surgery. It ranks equally with horseback riding, rowing, swimming, and is superior to walking; besides this it is a means of rapid transportation and forces the rider into the open air. It is an active exercise that can be proportioned to the weakest and the strongest. He who desires vigorous exercise can obtain it. No one can ride a bicycle and not have his thoughts taken out of himself, and at the same time have his attention pleasantly engaged. The exercise is fairly distributed over the body, affecting principally the legs, the arms, and secondarily those great systems, the cardiac, glandular and nervous.

After a careful study I believe the following to be its effect in health: Under moderate, sensible use the perspiration is not increased, and the blood by these means and the alternate contractions of the muscles receives a larger proportion of oxygen and is more evenly distributed over the body, preventing congestions. The effete materials in the tissues are rapidly removed, and oxidation, which is essential to health, is more rapidly performed. Upon the stomach and the intestines these is a secondary but noticeable effect, viz.: increased digestive power with increased capacity for food. This in its turn enriches the blood. The increased circulation of the blood above mentioned gives additional material out of which to manufacture gastric juice. Upon the liver its effect is not so noticeable, though the writer is inclined to believe it is similar to that of the stomach, viz.: increased functional power.

Upon the muscular system it has direct effect, increasing their size, their hardness and power. Secondarily it trains the great spinal centers to perform complex movements and acts as a balance to over spinal action, gives increased co-ordination with lessened expenditure of nervous force. The acts become automatic. Its effect upon the brain is of great benefit. It develops the motor area of the brain and in it permits of a combination of intricate muscular acts. Again, take a man who has exercised his intellectual faculties to the utmost; has, as a consequence, increased circulation in the intellectual area of his brain.

By means of his muscular improvements and by bringing into play the muscular and emotive centers of his brain he changes the force and direction of the cerebral blood current, relieving and resting the hard-worked intellectual centers. And, lastly, it gives that elasticity and carriage, that solidity of gait, which bespeak the healthy individual, while his expression, animal spirits and rosy complexion are in very great contrast to the uncertain movements, sickly smile, pale, pasty, greasy-looking skin of the recluse and overworked man.

There is one thing against which I wish to take an unquestioned and decided stand—that is, the incorrect position assumed by many riders. This position is the resultant of a compressed vanity, or lack of knowledge, and has caused much unfavorable comment to be bestowed upon this silent steed.

The correct position is that of a modified position of the soldier—a position of command, grace and perfect muscular control. The rider should have his handle bars so adjusted that when he sits perfectly erect the palm of the hand rests upon the bar without tension upon the arm muscles. The arms should be comfortably extended, and the trunk as far as possible held erect without being stiff. The legs can then be extended with comfort, and without interference with the return circulation from the lower limbs. If one will stand perfectly erect, the arms close to the body, and the forearm flexed at right angles, and the lower limbs separated about eight inches at the heels, he will understand thoroughly what I mean by a modified position of the soldier.

Handling Grain by Air Pressure.

A novel machine has been devised for the discharge of cargoes of grain in bulk, the principle applied being the removal of the grain by the creation of a strong current of air. This machine, as described, is erected on the barge, which is placed alongside the ship or craft employed on the occasion, and to the machine is attached one end of each of six 5-inch flexible pipes, the other end of each of which is carried into the hold of the vessel and immersed a few inches in the grain. The engine is then started and the grain immediately flows at the rate of 100 tons an hour through the pipes into receivers, whence it falls by gravity into weighing machines, and then again by gravity into the craft by which it is to be conveyed to its destination. A machine of this kind, having a capacity of 100 tons per hour, has for some time past been in successful operation at one of the London docks; the six pipes are worked together, but, when necessary, more or less of them can be shut off, the rate of discharge thus being reduced, though not in proportion to the number of pipes detached; with one pipe only in use the power exercised carries thirty-eight tons an hour through it.

A Country With One Cannon.

The rulers of the miniature republic of Andorra decided recently that the country should possess a cannon. Krupp was ordered to manufacture one of modern type. The great gun arrived at its mountain destination a short time ago, and was placed on the highest point in the "country." A day was appointed to try the cannon, which was able to send a ball eighteen kilometers. Just as the two artillerymen of Andorra were ready to fire, it occurred to one of the citizens that the shot might cause some trouble. The territory of the republic of Andorra does not extend over more than six kilometers. To direct the shot, therefore, toward the surrounding mountains would be the same as firing at France or Italy, as the ball would necessarily fall on the territory of one of these countries. It was then decided to shoot the ball in the air, but someone suggested that it would endanger the lives of too many people in its descent, and possibly bore a hole in the republic of Andorra. Good counsel prevailed, and the two artillerymen were commanded to unload the gun.

Other Sources Of Profit.

One running a dairy farm can have other sources of profit beside butter and pigs, for his manure will enable him to enrich his best land so as to grow heavy crops of such things as his market calls for and as will give the best profit.

Burdette on Gymnasiums.

Boys generally get their due quota of exercise; at the same time they can never get to much, if not of too severe nature and taken with some measure of moderation, writes Ellen Le Garde in a valuable article entitled "A Gymnasium at Home," in the January Ladies' Home Journal. Burdette says in reply to the interrogation regarding his acts: "If a boy again I would spend a great deal of time in the gymnasium, I am a strong believer in athletic scholarship and gymnastic training. The ventilation in my gymnasium was perfect. The air came in with a free sweep from sun rise to set. There was sunshine all the way from Heaven in the clearings and graceful shadows under the trees. I don't know so much about gymnasiums hedged in with walls and roof, and ventilated by machinery, but I know they are better than none. Live out-of-doors all you can, my boy. Walk a heap. The open air, the free air and the sunshine are as good as the exercise—better." This advice should apply to girls as well.

HUMBLED HER LADYSHIP.

The Marquis of Kildare and His Beautiful Wife—A Scene.

About six or seven years ago the Duke of Leinster, whose death was recorded recently, then Lord George Fitzgerald, visited America. He left New York in January, 1887, after having made himself thoroughly popular by his dignified mildness of manner and genial sociability. His wife now the dowager Duchess, was easily the most distinguished woman in London drawing-rooms. She was considered when she came out in London as Lady Hermoine Duncombe to have had the most perfect complexion ever seen, and Lord George fell in love with her at first sight. It was said that Lady Feversham, his mother, had never allowed her daughter to use water on her face and that the beauty had been brought up to perform her ablutions in milk. After she became the Marchioness of Kildare strange stories went about of quarrels between the fair bride and her lord. At last matters came to a crisis. The Marquis was a man of quiet habits and loved his home. The Marchioness preferred the butterfly amusements and the homage paid to her charms in the ball-room.

She refused to leave a diplomatic ball from which her husband wished to take her. The noble Marquis went home alone in high dudgeon, ordered the lights out and the doors locked. When the beautiful Marchioness returned to the ducal household she rang and knocked without obtaining entrance, till, at last, exhausted and overcome, the proud beauty prostrated herself in ball dress and diamonds on the cold doorsteps of her home in a fit of weeping. There she was found by the Marquis, who thought the lesson had been sufficiently impressed. Great was the talk in London society which followed this episode in the life of the lady whose pictures have adorned every photograph window in London.

About the House.

In buying towels the housewife will remember that large towels are considered to be the most economical purchase.

A box or drawer in which are placed knives, forks and spoons is to be avoided, as the constant turning wears the most prominent parts very quickly.

Silverware should never be put in the bottom of a dish pan and allowed to grind around till the white dishes are washed. The pieces lose their plating and beauty very soon. Wiping them by handfuls is not a good plan for the same reason.

At the linen counters nowadays are sold scrub cloths of sleazily-woven hemp and cotton, which sell for about $1 a dozen. Another useful cotton cloth that can be bought is the so-called chamois dust cloth, which is a firm close-woven yellow cotton flannel, that looks like its namesake, and excels it as a remover of dust.

It is a good plan when cooking, to keep a pan of water handy, and wash up pans, cups, spoons and everything that one gets through using while preparing a meal; they are much more easily cleaned if washed up at once than if allowed to dry, and save a great deal of time after the meal is over.

The best thing, perhaps, in which to keep silverware is a canton flannel or green baize bag or case. This should be of sufficient width to accommodate the various articles, and stitched into narrow pockets, with suitable openings at the top. Into these pockets the several pieces of silver are slipped, each of itself; the whole is then rolled and tied, and may be put away in some dry drawer or closet till wanted for use.

GREAT ENGINEERING SCHEME.

A Canal Project Which Outranks Suez and Manchester.

The canal that is to unite the North Sea with the Baltic—a work conceived and begun by Bismarck—is said to excel, from an engineering view, the Suez, Corinth and Manchester Canals, says the Marine Record, while its commercial and strategic importance fairly entitles it to rank as "the Suez Canal of Europe." The canal will extend from Holtenau, on the Kieler Fjord, to Brunsbuttel, on the River Elbe, a distance of 60 miles. At Grunthal, the watershed between the Elbe and Eider is passed and over the gigantic cutting, at a height of 130 feet above the water surface, has been built a railway bridge with a span of 470 feet. At normal water level the canal will be nine fathoms deep, and it will have a width of 22 yards on the bottom, and of 36 yards on the surface at lowest tide. It will be free from locks and sluices along its entire course, but at each end a double gate will guard against dangerous tides. The work will be completed in a few months, the construction time to be seven years, and the cost will be about $40,000,000.

Swordfish Exploits.

The Liverpool Mercury gave a report from Captain Harwood, of the brigantine Fortunate, from Rio Grande, to the effect that the vessel, while at sea, was struck and shaken by a swordfish. After discharging the cargo at Liverpool the hull was examined and the sword of the fish found, broken off even with the outside planking. The fish had driven his sword completely through the four-inch planking, leaving eight inches of the blade projecting within the vessel. The swordfish is allied to the mackerel, which it resembles in form, and is a swift swimmer. The sword is a most formidable blade, consisting of a strong, straight bone, sharp and flat, projecting horizontally from the nose, of which it is a prolongation. The swordfish is found in considerable numbers of the island of Martha's Vineyard, coast of Massachusetts, at this season of the year. Its flesh is considered excellent food by many persons, and the annual catch is quite large. The ordinary length of the body of the fish at full growth is 14 feet, and its sword, 6 feet or 20 feet in all. Swordfish have been unusually plentiful off this coast this summer. The fishermen hunt them with harpoons, spearing them from the decks of small sail vessels. In July last the fishing smack Mattie and Lena arrived at Stonington, Conn., after a four days' trip about Block Island, with sixteen large swordfish, averaging 300 pounds each, and an exciting story of a struggle for life between Henry Cheesebro, one of the crew, and a wounded and maddened swordfish. Cheesebro had harpooned a big fish off Montauk Point, and, after waiting the usual length of time, got into a small boat to bring the apparently exhausted fish to the vessel. As soon as Cheesebro approached him and commenced hauling in the line the fish awoke from his torpor and started to battle for his life. He began operations by diving so as to spear Cheesebro's boat on coming to the surface. Missing his aim, the fish dived again for a second attack. It was now too late for Cheesebro to retreat, and defenceless, in the frail cedar yawl, he awaited the onslaught. He was kept in suspense but a moment. When the fish shot out of the water once more he drove his sword completely through the boat from side to side. The sword entered the boat about three feet from the bow, on the port side, and came out through the thin plank on the starboard side. Cheesebro had retreated to the stern of the boat in time to avoid the violence of the fierce fish, and thus escape injury. His plight was seen from the schooner, and the vessel headed for the scene of the conflict. By constant bailing, Cheesebro kept his frail and disabled craft afloat, until succour arrived. A blow on the head finally killed the fish, and Cheesebro's peril as a sword-fisherman was over for that time. The fish weighed 888 pounds.—Scientific American.

MR. GLADSTONE AT HOME.

His Pretty Little Granddaughter Dorothy—Habits of the Premier.

You will not have been long inside Hawarden Castle, says a writer in the New Weekly, London, before you meet little Dorothy Drew. She, no doubt, is the most privileged of all her grandfather's admirers. You may have thought, from an outside knowledge of him, that Mr. Gladstone has little sense of humor or of broader fun, but wait until you catch sight of these two alone—he in his way pirouetting around and she flying barefoot on the carpet after the whisking coattail. The Grand Old Man has for home plenty of undisguised, honest English fun and quiet humor.

Rapid and clear as he is in speech, Mr. Gladstone pauses frequently in written composition. He uses a quill pen, writes on large foolscap and does not bend closely to his paper. If you watch him—and this you may easily do—you will observe that he constructs in pauses, slowly, sentence by sentence. Having worked out one, he sets it down, then throws back his head in thought, and half closes his eyes, before he brings his pen to paper again.

So late as October Mr. Gladstone used his axe. In a hollow space under a writing desk at the far end of the study is a complete set of woodman's tools, grafts, picks and axes, all burnished and ground for use. Mr. Gladstone is not at all governed in his news reading by political views in the leading articles of the newspaper. Just as The New Weekly's contributor entered the room the G.O.M. was following with interest the full and early accounts which were available of the Welsh Land Commission. Among the weekly papers were a number of the "comic" side. At dinner the cartoons and Gladstone cariatures generally serve for humorous comment. Mr. Gladstone laughs as heartily over them as over anything. Mrs. Drew said that in her long experience she had never observed that he had shown that he was in the smallest degree irritated by even the bitter or most rude caricature. "Indeed," said she, "the one that I thought the worst in taste I had seen for a long time he put aside with a quiet smile."

"People do not generally know it," said Mrs. Drew, "but Mr. Gladstone is, I am sure, one of the least personally assertive men in England. He is altogether buried in his work and forgets himself. That is why you will not make him understand that any personal comment about himself would be worth listening to."

As to the Premier's fiction, plain human nature and adventure he delights in. Stevenson is one of his favorites. He is fond of Baring Gould's works.

"He now often alludes to his age," remarked one of the Premier's family. "Who would not? But his memory is wonderful. You know that last of his long 'great speeches'—that at Edinburgh—when he spoke for over an hour and a half. Well, all the 'notes' for that speech were written on a single sheet of paper. What became of it? Oh, in the last few hours before the meeting he thought the matter over, and threw all the notes away. That long speech was delivered absolutely without notes."

The Sporting Instinct.

Sports and games have been defined as life in miniature, which is merely to say that they are restricted forms of war. Every sport must involve some at least of those qualities for the exercise of which war gives highest scope. Pluck, required for all, is not a simple quality, but the combination of all, being another name for manliness. It includes cool-headedness, persistence, cunning, rapidity of judgment, clearness of reason, and all the rest of the fine talents that go to the making of a brave man. Cunning, in its best sense, is a part of every sport—the cunning of one man or of several pitted against that of a beast or of some other man or combination of men. Herein lies the fascination of stalking, which is always the greater the more alert the beast, the more difficult his haunts. Racing, again, an obvious form of contest, is the best of good sport. Horse and man against horse and man is more complicated, and therefore more spirited, than man against man. A hunt combined with a race, such as fox-hunting, is still better; and if with race and hunt a dangerous fight be thrown in, the mixture of the three will of necessity prove best of all. And so it is this combination of race for first spear, pursuit of a wild beast, and final fight for the beast's life, that makes pig-sticking so magnificient a sport. In brief almost any incident of life may be turned to sport, and, on the whole, should thus be treated. For is not the sporting instinct the deepest and best in masculine human nature? It should not exist in woman. (For the sporting woman is worse even than the female politician.) The feminine qualities are required to balance it; but they should be supplied by women, as the manly by men. May it not be the case that this is an argument for the admission of women into politics? Our made politicans would then be free to become men once more.—National Observer.

The Triassic Period.

Ages ago, in the geological time known to the scientists as the triassic period, the Connecticut River Valley, and, perhaps, the whole eastern portion of what is now the North American Continent, was inhabited by a gigantic species of two and four-footed reptiles. At Portland, in the famous brownstone quarries, scores of tracks of these creatures have been found and there are probably hundreds of them left in that remarkable ledge that will be unearthed by the geologists of the future. At first these tracks were attributed to a gigantic species of extinct birds, but a well known writer on geology pronounced them the tracks of saurians. That they were amphibious all writers agree; as to their bulk and height there is some difference of opinion. Some of the tracks are twenty inches from heel to toe and almost as broad clearly proving that the animal or reptile was no dwarfish member of the vertebrates. Then, too, they are from three to five feet apart, which is proof positive that the creature was not less than twelve feet high; that is providing he was a biped, as everything indicates.

Paper Belting.

Paper belting for the purpose of transmitting power is the next thing which is going to astonish the manufacturing fraternity. The inventor was five years assistant to the superintendent of power of one of the great factories in Lowell, Mass. It was while in this position, in which he had much to do with lacing and tightening belts, that he conceived the idea that belts made of paper could be made to do better work than either leather, rubber or cotton. He argued that as a thick piece of pasteboard can be made to take on a firm, smooth and durable surface by holding the same against another moving surface for several minutes, a large piece of paper made in the form of a belt and permitted to run upon the surface of a pulley day after day would soon create upon its surface a firm, hard, shining coating that would last a long time. In making the belt, links made from paper pulp are used. As soon as a belt is put in working order a hard, shining coating appears upon the surface next the pulleys, and this becomes harder and harder as the months slip by. It becomes so hard finally that only the cold chisel can cut into it. Such a surface works well on the pulleys.

Music Hath Charms.

"Has your daughter stopped her music lessons?"

Mother—Yes; on account of sickness.

"When will she be able to go on?"

"As soon as the neighbors are well enough to endure it."

THE STREETS OF CAIRO.

Where May Be Found Embodied All the East's Characteristic Charms.

Among those who have seen many Oriental cities there is controversy as to which of them most conspicuously embodies the characteristics of the East. Some lay claim to have found in Syria, others in Persia, and yet others in India the type in question; yet one cannot help suspecting that if a vote were taken of all the more famous capitals and great towns of Asia and northern Africa, Cairo would win the first place. Everybody, after putting his own special favorite first, would put Cairo second. The color and movements and perpetual play of light and shade on an ever-shifting mass of hues, that kaleidoscope of humanity which the ordinary every-day traffic of the Egyptian capital keeps twirling before the eyes must be bad to beat. Even here, on this hotel terrace, in front of Shepheard's, where the West is ever busily dashing its sombre blacks and sober grays on the glowing palette of the East, and boots and billycock of the European, with their suggestions of the incongruous and the over-civilized and the unpicturesque are easily got rid of. That is the charm of Cairo. You step aside from one of the main thoroughfares, crowded with western vehicles of every description, from the drag to a pony trop, and in an instant you are at once in a maze of alleys, where no draught animal of any kind has ever set foot since the houses were built on either side, and through which you may tread your way, surrounded by the same moving masses of color for as many hours as you please without emerging again into western civilization.

Lost, in every sense of the word, geographically as well as imaginatively, you wander on amid the restlessly flowing stream of swarthy, turbaned faces and lithe white and-blue robed figures, your ears filled with the strange cries and your senses intoxicated with the heavy, nameless odors of the East. Further and further you ramble, and deeper and deeper plunge into this magic labyrinth of winding ways. The alleys seem to narrow more and more every minute, until the rich brown, profusely carven woodwork of the jutting gables on either side of the roadway almost threatens to meet and blot out the strip of burning blue above your head. As the street straightens the crowd appears to thicken, until at the moment when the one is at its narrowest and the other at its densest you step into a little square in which the blaze of color and the play of movement reach their height. You are in the carpet bazaar of Cairo—the spot at which the many-colored throng around you finds its most gorgeous background. Carpets of every hue and web—Tunisian, Algerian, Smyrniote, Persian—drape the whole quadrangle with an arras worthy of a Sultan's seraglio.

To think in "cold blood," and out of sight of it, of such a picture in such a frame would be to conjure up a vision of crude and garish magnificence at which the eye would ache and the taste revolt. But the East is an artist of unerring though unstudied skill, and every patch of brilliant and violently contrasted color that it seems to have flung so recklessly together has fallen as by a divinely pre-established harmony into its proper and most effective place. And Nature herself in compounding the pigments for these swarthy skins has entered into a decorative conspiracy with man. Considered merely as an arrangement in browns, the faces of a Cairene crowd are a study in themselves. Between the light cafe-au-lait color in the half-Westernized Levantine and the blue-black negroid from Abyssinia or the Soudan, there are well-nigh half a dozen different shades distinguishable to the attentive eye. The cafe-au-lait changes to chocolate, the chocolate to a kind of cafe noir, the kind that you complain of on grounds of defective strength; and this, again, to the kind that you complain of on the strength of excessive grounds. Then comes the lustreless jet, as of the unpolished boot; and then, last and lowest note of the gamut, comes that deep, glossy ebony which might drive all the blacking manufacturers in the world to the despairing confession that nature is here, at any rate, superior to art.—London Telegraph.

"Please Let Me In?"

Poor Liz was a feeble dwarf-like child,
Who grew in our streets, as the grass grows wild;
Never for her had a mother's love
Pointed the pathway that leads up above.
Never for her had a father's care
Sheltered a nook from the cold winter's air;
Ragged and homeless, a pale, wan face,
Yet beauty that sorrow could not erase.

Poor Liz sold papers—I'm grieved to say!
She vended her wares on the Sabbath day—
And stood at the church with stock-in-trade
On Sunday, surveying the pew-parade.
Ladies and gentlemen passed her by,
And many would cast a reproachful eye—
For newspaper peddling's a horrible sin,
When God-fearing people to church straggle in.

As she stood, the organ's trembling tones,
Swelling and sobbing, in sanctified moans,
Came to her ear, and they seemed to say,
"Without it is night, within it is day."
Hiding her papers beneath her torn gown,
She stepped to the usher, a liveried clown,
And whispered beseechingly, "Please let me in,
I want to see Heaven, I hope it's no sin!"

"Out you strumpet! I've watched you all day,
Selling your papers, while pious folks pray."
He pushed her away, while tears of shame
In sympathy rushed to her cheeks aflame;
For even a street waif has a heart
That insult from some forks may cause to smart,
And some who think themselves free from sin
May yet stand outside and say, "Please let me in!"

Mayhap you'll think my tale incomplete,
As Liz was left wand'ring out on the street,
But candor compels me to tell you a fact,
Your sermon on Sunday, I'll wager, lacked;
Poor Liz is outside, waiting to see
Some kind soul who'll say, "Come in, child, with me;"
If you'll receive her, He'll count it no sin,
And perhaps will say "Yes" to your "Please let me in!"

—William Elliott Todd.

Value of Newspaper Files.

The value which newspaper files may come to have in the course of years was shown in a recent auction sale at Bangs' in New York. An irregular lot of numbers of The New York Weekly Journal, printed and sold by Peter John Zenger, of various dates, between 1733 and 1741, brought $150. A volume of The New York Weekly Post-Boy and New York Gazette, 1746-52, printed by James Parker, also an irregular lot, sold for $340. Another volume of the same papers, Nos. 631-837, with 18 numbers missing, dated 1755-9, brought $360. Three volumes of The New York Gazette, no volume complete, and dated between February, 1759, and December, 1770, sold for $140, $70, and $810 respectively. Three volumes of The New York Mercury and New York Gazette, of irregular dates between 1765 and 1770 went for $210, $100 and $200 respectively. A volume which included Nos. 1409-1511 of The New York Journal, dated 1770-1771, and the first numbers of The Constitutional Courant and The Watchman sold for $100.

The Latest Irish Bull.

New Irish "bulls" are scarce, so perhaps no excuse is needed for giving one which is both new and true. A certain peer, who recently married a lady of the acting persuasion, is rightly anxious to introduce his wife to his country neighbors. Prejudice is still so strong, even in Ireland, that his attempts in this direction meet with anything but a generous response. Having proposed the other day to present his wife to some lady of his acquaintance, the latter hastily replied: "I make it a rule never to be introduced to people that I do not know!"—London Truth.

An Appropriate Verdict.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from exposure.

"What do you mean by that?" asked a relative of the dead man, "when there were two bullet holes in his head?"

"The coroner replied with a wave of his magisterial hand. "Just so. He died from exposure to bullets."—London Judy.

EMILE ZOLA.

The Prince of Realistic Fiction.

Thus looks the master of realism. This is the man who has produced more work, excited more comment, probed more moral anatomies, than any living author. Needing a strengthening stimulant, Zola drinks "Vin Mariani," of which he says that "it is the elixir of life, combating human debility, and giving vigor, health and energy." This is high praise, but it is consonant with what has been said about this great tonic-stimulant, by all the celebrities of the day. "Vin Mariani" is the great nourisher. It strengthens the enfeebled constitution, makes the convalescent strong and well; is very palatable, never produces constipation, but rather aids digestion and assimilation. If you send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, you will receive a little album of portraits of celebrated people, and you will thus learn something, not merely of the celebrated coca stimulant, but of the great people who drink it.

BRANDOLATRY AND LOVERS OF LABELS A THING OF THE PAST.

Judges, lawyers, bankers and merchants of Montreal have visited the Bordeaux Claret Company's cellars, and have pronounced their $3.00 and $4.00 wines, excellent and wonderful value. The cellars contain over twenty thousand dozens of Claret, Burgundy, Sauterne, Ports and Sherries all guaranteed pure and direct from the vineyards of France. Address for price list to the Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.
248ds&w1y

In Reply to Oft Repeated Questions.

It may be well to state, Scott's Emulsion acts as a food as well as a medicine, building up the wasted issues and restoring perfect health after wasting fever.

PRICE'S TOBAC-CURE
A genuine cure for the Tobacco Habit. Kills the craving and "hankering." Tablet form for vest pocket. Thousands of cures.
Guaranteed. $1.00 a box. All druggists.

For sale at L. W. Yeomans & Co's.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

"Repentance."
"Faith."
Will be the subjects of the Rev. E. N. Baker, M.A., B.D.'s sermon in
BRIDGE STREET METHODIST CHURCH
To-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.
Evangelistic services 8:15 p.m. conducted by E.L. of C.E.
Strangers in the city, students at Albert College, the business colleges, the schools, and all other visitors invited to these services.

TABERNACLE METHODIST CHURCH.
Church St.
Rev. E. Roberts, Pastor.
Sunday Services.
11 a.m.—"Christ's Death and Resurrection Necessary to Man's Salvation."
7 p.m.—"The Great and Glorious Results Flowing Therefrom."
Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.
You are cordially invited.

THIS IS A PICTURE OF THE FAMOUS CURE FOR SCIATIC PAINS
TRY IT FOR BACKACHE RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO NEURALGIA
The D&L Menthol Plaster
USE IT FOR MUSCULAR PAINS AND ACHES
EACH IN AIR TIGHT TIN BOX 25¢
MENTHOL PLASTER

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

NEXT THURSDAY EVENING (the 28th) a special musical service will be held in Bridge St. church. Mr. Dingle plays several organ solos, all of which have been "requested." The choir will sing choruses, etc. Mrs. James Grant will sing as well. A silver collection. 1t

FOR SALE.

AT a great bargain, the House and Lots of Wm. Meredith, East St. Charles st. Enquire of A. R. Dougall.
Mar.16.sat's&wtf

REMOVAL.

GREEN and Harwood have removed their butcher shop from 242 on Front street to No. 2 and 4 stalls in the old meat market.
Mar.20d3m GREEN & HARWOOD.

TO LET.

DWELLING in Bellevue Terrace. Apply to MRS. W. H. GRAHAM, house No. 1.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A GOOD SAILING SKIFF—Fast sailer, very safe, roomy, and easy to row. For particulars apply at this office.
208d3t,eod

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,

Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c All work first-class.
254d1m E. J. BURTON.

AUCTION SALE
— OF —
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MRS HUME BROWNE will sell all her household effects by public auction on Wednesday, March 27th, at 1:30 p.m., at her residence, Moira st., opposite Brown's Carriage Factory. Among the effects is a Prize Garland range, nearly new.
J. G. DAVIDSON,
Auctioneer.
272d3t]

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

BELLEVILLE.

Household Linen!

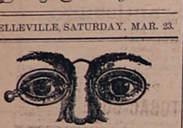
We are now showing full lines in
Red and White Table Linen,
Red and Green Table Linen,
Loom Dice Tabling,
Cream Damask Tabling,
White Damask Tabling,
Table Napkins—Special Value,
Bordered D'oylies—a large assortment,
Tray Cloths,
Side Board Drapes,
Huck Towels, Crepe Towels, Damask Towels, } Tied Fringes,
Turkish Towels,
Bath Mitts,
Roller Towelling,
Glass Towelling,
Butchers' Linen,
Sheetings,
Pillow Cottons,
Tickings, Etc., Etc.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON

DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 19, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, SATURDAY, MAR. 23.



HOW IS YOUR EYESIGHT?

REMEMBER that L. W. YEOMANS & CO., are opticians of long experience, and best results are assured. Eyes tested free of charge.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

CITY AND DISTRICT.

—Fust its warm and nice like June,
Then it's dredful cool;
Spring has started rather soon
Playin' April fool.

The diphtheria scare has died out in Kingston.

Harold cheese factory opens on Monday, April 1st, for the season's operations.

Truly the best is always the most economical. Its name is Price's Baking Powder.

Two dog fights on the market this morning caused a small panic among the lady buyers.

Albion Dutton, a drunk, was arrested last night, but discharged again this morning.

Dairymen were numerous in the city today buying supplies for the opening of the season.

St. Charles & Pringle will commence on Monday to build the cars for the electric street railway.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We remind our readers of the entertainment at the B. B. College on Monday, April 1st, in aid of the hospital building fund.

Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder imparts to the teeth that pearly whiteness, and preserves the enamel. Price 25c. 262d,t,t,s

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

The Globe in its issue of to-day gare illustrations of the late snow blockade on the C.O.R. A bank at Hillier Gully was seventeen feet high.

Mrs. Hume Browne, who is leaving the city, will sell by auction the whole of he household effects on Wednesday next March 27th, at 1.30 p. m. See adv. in another column.

Capt. Moffatt and Lieut. Spriggs, of the Salvation Army, left Thursday for Belleville, their new post of duty. They were followed by the best wishes of the whole community.—Deseronto Tribune.

The creditors of H. A. Layton, dry goods merchant, met yesterday afternoon in Assignee Clarkson's office, Toronto, when inspectors were appointed. The statement presented shows liabilities of $10,666.42, with assets of $3,787.73.

Our informant was in error in stating that the noisy dance on Bridge st. West on Thursday evening was in Robinson's shoe shop. It was in two rooms to the rear of the shop, but Mr. Robinson has only a lease of the shop and knew nothing of the dance.

It does not seem to be altogether clear to the travelling public that S. Burrows sells tickets to nearly all points, starting from Belleville Station, but such is the case, and having a large supply of coupon-tickets is able to relieve you of much unnecessary trouble.

You are too young, no matter what your age, to lose your hair. Save it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, prevents baldness, restores gray and faded hair to its original color, and makes it soft, glossy, and abundant. No toilet is complete without it.

A farmer, whose team ran away this morning coming down Murney's hill, succeeded in pulling up the frightened animals on the bridge. It was a good piece of work, and the farmer's wife, who sat with him in the sleigh and didn't appear to be frightened, was also deserving of credit.

In these days of keen competition no merchant is likely to mark too much profit on his goods. But the man who buys low is the man that can sell low, that's why Haines & Lockett's prices are lower than others. They are able to deal direct with the factory for large lots for their four big stores. You buy from them and you get the benefit.

A Jubilee Meeting will be held in Bleecker st church on Thursday evening, March 28th, in memory of cancelling the large debt which has been on it for several years. Speakers—Revs. McCamus, Roberts, Baker and several laymen. Music by the choir Prof. Canfield and daughter, Messrs. Eaton and Burrows. Tickets 25 cts. Tea served from 6:30 to 8 o'clock. Mar.23 s,t,w

Gus Hill's Novelties.

The attraction with a record—Comedy, vaudeville, minstrel and pantomime, all combined in one, carrying thirty of the highest salaried artists that travel. Gus Hill positively appears at every performance. Prices 25c, 50c, and 75c. Plan opens Monday, 10 a.m.

The Steamer Varuna.

The steamer Varuna has been undergoing repairs which when completed will make her hull practically new from stem to stern. Last year she was thoroughly overhauled forward and this winter the balance of the work was undertaken and will be shortly completed. So extensive has the work been performed that the Varuna this spring will be practically a new boat.

The cabin will be forward of the dining room, and the kitchen aft. The steamer will also be supplied with new life-boats. The boiler is in the hands of the machinists who will see that it fully meets the requirements of the inspection. The repairs when completed will have cost a good $2,000. The owners Messrs. W. B. Cooper of Picton, and Capt. Hicks and Engineer Norcross, are to be congratulated on their enterprise and the determination exhibited to keep the Varuna in the front for efficiency and equipment, and we have no doubt but that this popular vessel will continue to enjoy the confidence and appreciation of the public.

The dainty cake, flaky biscuit, incomparable pie-crusts made with Dr. Price's Baking Powder are supremely gratifying.

Obituary.

The Bancroft Times says: Mr. John Jarman, sr., of L'Amable, was laid to rest on Tuesday. In his demise, North Hastings loses a pioneer. He was born in Hamilton Parish, Hampshire, England, and emigrated to Canada about twenty-eight years ago, living for some time at Maynooth, a short time in the States, and for over twenty years at L'Amable, where he was concerned in milling, lumbering and farming. During his long residence and business acquaintance with the people of this district he made many warm friends, to whom he was familiarly known as 'Uncle John."

A Worthy Young Man Placed in a Position.

The friends of Mr. Joseph H. Maiden, of this city, will be pleased to learn that Messrs. Robinson & Johnson have obtained for him the position of book-keeper for the firm of Gillard & Roberts, of Grafton. Mr. Maiden has just completed the course at Ontario Business College and made a high record in the examinations. He commenced his new duties on Monday last. Mr. Gillard of the above firm is also an O.B.C graduate, and sent down to the College for a book-keeper.

The Clappers Again.

Mary Jane Smith charged Miss Martha Clapper in the police court this morning with calling her very obscene names. The plaintiff had no evidence further than her own to substantiate the charge, and of course the defendant swore in direct opposition to her story. The Magistrate decided that Mary Jane's case was weak and dismissed the charge. Mrs. Clapper wore her most complacent smile as she strode from the court followed by her daughters and the gaze of the audience.

A Great Show.

What to do with Saturday is the week's problem with the small boy. How one and his chums are putting in this afternoon may be learned by "posters" which adorn conspicuous places along Bridge st. east to-day. They were in flaming colors of scarlet and blue, and read as follows:

A GREAT SHOW.
Don't forget the grand show in
Wallbridge's Barn
at 3.00,
Admission 1 cent.
A REAL LIVE MONKEY.

SPORTING TALK.

The Ramblers' Wheel Club will meet on Wednesday evening for organization and general business.

There will be sixteen professional baseball leagues under the protection of the national agreement in 1895. This will mean the employment of about 2,000 players with the 116 clubs, at an outlay for salary and travelling expenses of over $500,000. How the business side of the game has developed within a decade!

Accident.

Mrs. M. Gillen fell yesterday on an icy sidewalk fronting Dr. Tracy's premises, on Hotel street. No bones were broken, but Mrs. Gillen sustained some severe bruises and was badly shaken up. The City Council ought to take steps to prevent accidents on that walk, which is always overflowed in the spring by the snow water from the yards and the street.

To get the best is always the cheapest. That is why every one should use Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Large Market.

There was a very large market this morning, but the demand was in excess of the supply, particularly in eggs, of which there was a scarcity. They sold at from 12c to 15c. Butter was quite plentiful at from 17c to 20c. Potatoes were plentiful and cheap, the price ranging from 35c to 50c per bag. Fowls are scarce and prices high.

Take Off Those Ulsters.

The man who has been wearing a heavy ulster, will have to lay it aside this fine weather. You cannot possibly do without some kind of an overcoat. The Oak Hall have fine light ones, just what you want, for $8 and $10. Pay $10 if you can, as it gets you a beauty. You are surely not going to be foolish enough to pay $18 or $20 for what we will sell you for $10. Take the hint!

Ladies' Aid Society of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

A Lecture on "The Elect Lady," or Life and Times of the Right Hon. Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, will be delivered in the above Church, on Thursday, March 28th, at 8 o'clock p.m., by the Rev. J. Simpson Trotter. Silver collection at the door. All seats free. sat.wed.

The Weather.

The temperature begins to indicate spring, and there is a feeling of the vernal season in the air. The lowest temperature last night was 14; at 8 a. m., 24; and at noon 43.

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh east to south winds; fair and decidedly mild.

New Goods

We have the largest stock of New Boots we have ever shown at this time of the year, all on new lasts and made in the latest styles.—VERMILYEA & SON.

A well attended and profitable convention of the teachers of Deseronto and Tyendinaga was held yesterday at Deseronto. Inspector Johnston was present, and took up the following subjects: Letter Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic, Geography, Writing, Reading, Physiology, and as Grammar is poorly and thoughtlessly taught in many schools, as shown at inspections, and by the failures at Entrance Examinations, a good deal of time was taken up in a full and thorough discussion of this subject for the better teaching of it in our schools.

BY CONSULTING OUR OPTICIAN you escape any risk of injury to your sight and ascertain the proper course to pursue with regard to wearing glasses. Testing free.

ANGUS McFEE & CO.,
272 Front Street.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The Athletic Association Will Go Ahead if Grounds can be Secured.

Institute Hall was well filled last evening by the younger sporting men of the city and several of our leading citizens to discuss the advisability of forming an Athletic Association. Everyone present thought the city should have an Athletic Association.

Ald. Bogart, having interested himself greatly in this matter as well as being a lover of field sports, was appointed chairman and T. W. R. McRae was selected as Secretary pro tem.

Mr. Bogart said he had felt for many years that Belleville was behind her sister cities of the Province in one particular at least, and that is her sports. It is not because we have not got the material, but because the young men have not been encouraged. The way to interest and encourage our young men, is to secure a suitable ground, and put a fence around it that will keep people out who will not pay. His idea was that a joint stock company would be the best plan of managing the affair; he thought the receipts the first year would pay all the expense.

Moved by Fred Smith, seconded, by H. O. Powell, that the following gentlemen be a committee to look after grounds and see what it will cost for rental, fencing, laying a track and other expenses: Messrs. Lockett, Thomas, H. Burrell, F. McKeown, F. D. Diamond, H. Smart, W. Cutler, J. W. Wallace, F. Lewis, J. G. Phippen, T. W. R. McRae, J. H. Mills, W. H. Biggar and Henry Carre, C. E.

Mr. W. N. Ponton thought this was a move in the right direction. In 1886 this same question had been agitated and they had gone so far as to ask for subscriptions. They had had $1,100 subscribed and he believed more than half of that amount could be repeated, as the former subscriptions were not collected. He did not want the 15th Batt. forgotten in the Association as they were interested in sports, and the regiment would give a good sum to have an enclosed drill ground.

Mr. Henry Carre, C. E. gave some information as to the ground required.

Mr. W. E. Thomas gave some information of the work being done in Woodstock by a similar Association and the satisfactory state of its finances.

S. G. Retallack, Fred Smith, John F. Baird and other gentlemen made suggestions, which were favorably received. It was decided not to organize or elect officers till they had heard the report of the committee, which will meet on Monday evening. Another meeting will be held on Friday evening next.

The Prince of Wales is a gourmet, but he never ate better food than that raised with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

PERSONAL.

Morden Bird, of Stirling, was in the city to-day.

Dr. Simmons, of Frankford, was in the city to-day.

J. K. McCargar sailed yesterday for England on business.

Miss Clara White, James st., is seriously ill from pleurisy.

The condition of Mr. Wm. Dafoe has of late been less favorable.

Miss Minnie McCann, Tweed, is the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) Dolan.

Alf. McCrodan, of Ketcheson & McCrodan, is out, after a few days' illness.

Mrs. Philip Denyes fell yesterday and severely sprained one of her ankles.

Mrs, and Miss Aggie Merrin, of Belleville, are visiting friends in the city.—Kingston News.

Misses Robinson, Gardner and Yeomans are recovering from the effects of a recent accident.

J. Johnston and A. Nelson, Toronto; Geo. Stockard and Walter Gorden, Montreal, were among the arrivals at Hotel Quinte to-day.

M. McAlpine and J. Huggard, Toronto; A. W. Woodward and J. Leitch, London; E. James, Montreal; D. R. Crosby, Burlington; are guests at the Anglo.

Miss Way, of Belleville, returned home on Thursday last, after a short visit at Mr. N. Edward's.—Mrs. (Rev.) E. N. Baker, of Belleville, is visiting friends in town this week.—Napanee Beaver.

Messrs. Thos. Mills, G. F. Hart. W. F. Strong, Walter Alford and Wm. Alford, Belleville, were in town on Tuesday.—Major Lazier, Belleville, was in town on Monday. —Mr. Stewart Masson, barrister and Mr. Chas. Lavis, Belleville, were in town on Monday on legal business.—Mr. R. McGuiness, Belleville, was in town on Monday. —Trenton Advocate.

Factorymen Should Go Slow.

Cheese factorymen are making a move towards opening their factories and several will commence the season's operations during the first and second weeks of April. The conditions for cheese making are not as favorable this year as formerly, owing to the lateness of the season and the factories should not open too early. The market at this date last year was well cleaned up and there was a fair demand for new cheese, but this spring the market is well stocked and the old cheese will have to be sold, if it goes at a loss to the buyers, before the new will be looked at. The factory patrons would do well to keep their milk at home for at least a month yet. Butter brings a good fair price and the waste milk could be profitably used for bringing on the calves and pigs, which will otherwise have to be fed on coarse feed for at least a month till the grass starts. Fodder cheese is never a desirable article and if the factories start now there will be a lot of it thrown upon the market at necessarily low prices.

Albert College News.

Last evening at Prof. Shephard's first entertainment the College Chapel would not hold the crowd which gathered. The people could scarcely get standing room and yet they remained and kept order during the two hours of the entertainment. This itself should be enough to convince of its merits. The chair was ably filled by Mr. H. C. Wrinch.

Next Friday evening we expect to have the closing meeting of the Philomathian Society. Instead of the usual "Mock Parliament" it is expected that there will be a "Mock Trial." If you want an evening's amusement next Friday evening, keep free to come to Albert. Watch for further notice concerning it. Also watch for the notice of Prof. Shephard's closing entertainment on Friday evening, April 6th.

Another new student arrived at the College this week, Still they come, why shouldn't Albert have a new building?

James Hall Buried.

The remains of the late James Hall arrived on the 12.45 train to-day from Gowanda, N. Y., and were met at the depot by large number of relatives and friends. Quite a number of local Oddfellows were present and followed the remains to the cemetery, whence they were at once taken. Rev. M. W. Maclean conducted the services at the grave. The bearers were all firemen and comrades at one time of deceased. They were Messrs. W. H. Campbell, R. McCoy, Wm. Brown, R. Symons. Thos. Parsons and Robt. Tuite.

Died at Stirling.

Mrs. (Dr.) Parker, of Stirling, died on Thursday evening, aged about sixty years. Deceased, who was a Miss Chard, had been married twice, her first husband being the late Dr. Henry. Besides her husband, she leaves a family of five children—four sons and one daughter. She will be deeply mourned by a large circle of friends. The funeral takes place at 10 a.m. on Monday.

WILL THERE BE A FLOOD?

An Old and Careful Observer Thinks not—Late Break-up of the River—Dates of the "Spring Openings" of the Moira for the Past Twenty Years.

The annual question, "Will there be a flood this spring?" is once more being asked; and truly it is of very great interest to the dwellers along the banks of the Moira near its mouth, for flooded dwellings, damaged buildings and other discomforts and pecuniary losses are the accompaniments of a spring flood in Belleville.

The probability is, we are pleased to be able to state on good authority, that there will not be any flood in Belleville this year. A gentleman who for many years resided on the flats in West Belleville and had occasion to observe the concurrence of circumstances which have caused floods in the past, gives it as his opinion that there will be no overflow this year, for these reasons:

1.—There is no anchor ice, owing to the freezing of the river before the severe cold set in, thus preventing its formation.

2.—The water in the bay being lower than for many years past, there will be a greater fall than usual, which will carry the water off rapidly and should the ice block in the river's mouth the water cannot back up as much as when the bay is high.

These reasons seem sound and as conclusive as human reasoning can be, where the irresistible forces of nature are concerned, and in connection with a matter in which the slightest trifle might affect the result. No doubt the excellent work done by the Harbor Commissioners in cutting off the ashery point, thus straightening the course of the steam, in raising the banks of the river and in deepening the channel, will also have an important influence in confining the Moira within the limits provided for it when the ice breaks up and the spring freshet occurs, as will no doubt be the case ere long.

That the "spring opening" of the Moira will be much later than usual this year is the general impression. To what extent this idea is correct will be found in reference to the following statement of the dates of the breaking up of the ice on the river during the past twenty years:

1875	Apl.	7	1885	Apl.	16
1876	Mch.	10	1886	Mch.	30
1877	Apl.	2	1887	Apl.	9
1878	Feby.	23	1888	Apl.	2
1879	Apl.	8	1889	Mch.	22
1880	Mch.	5	1890	Mch.	1
1881	Apl.	4	1891	Mch.	24
1882	Mch.	1	1892	Mch.	29
1883	Apl.	17	1893	Apl.	2
1884	Mch.	25	1894	Mch.	8

In 1891 the ice broke up on Feb. 25th, but did not leave the river until March 24th.

BIG SALARIED WOMEN.

Business Ability Shown by the Fair Sex of Chicago.

Under the above heading the Chicago Tribune of the 15th inst. devotes two columns to sketches of the lives of three ladies with their portraits. One of them is Miss Sara Johnson, at one time a resident of this city, a cousin of Messrs. Wm. and J. W. Johnson, whose business acumen was acknowledged while in Messrs. Geo. Ritchie & Co's. Miss Johnson's hosts of friends here will be pleased, but not surprised, to read of the position she has attained in Chicago. The Tribune says:

DEVOTED TO BUSINESS.

In one of the great down-town stores a department which transacts business amounting between $100,000 and $200,000 annually is conducted by a delicate, refined young woman who has as complete charge of it as if the business were her own. She hires and discharges help—she has over 100 people in her employ during most of the year—keeps her own books and pays all bills in connection with her department.

Although it was untoward circumstances and not the accident of being born poor which compelled Miss Johnson to become a bread-winner—she was born near Belfast, Ireland, the daughter of a wealthy linen manufacturer—she devotes herself to her work as very few men do. In all the seven years that she has been at the head of this department she has never taken even part of a day off for social pleasure of any sort nor been absent save during the brief summer vacation. It was the death of her father, following close upon business reverses, and later the death of an elder brother that left Miss Johnson, as it were, the head of the family. She had neither business education nor experience. Of course she was well educated, but what she knew was more in the line of accomplishments than the practical. However, she stood possessed of the wit and will that make their way. She entered a big shop to sell mantles. Soon she discovered that there was quite a demand for such as were not in stock. She did not know the least thing in life about making mantles, but she was confident that an order department would pay and she induced her employer to permit her to open one on a small scale. It was a success and in this way Miss Sara Johnson paved the way for earning a big salary as head of one of the largest custom dressmaking departments in Chicago, although she has never made a gown in her life and knows more about the work of master musical composers and the latest books than she does of the different systems of cutting and fitting. Still Miss Johnson is thoroughly conversant with the business, as such, which she has in charge.

The Chief Chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as head of the World's Fair Jury, conferred the highest award on Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Valkyrie III.

GLASGOW, March 22.—A representative of the United Press was able to-day to obtain a private view of Lord Dunraven's new cup challenger Valkyrie III., the framework of which is almost completed. The new yacht does not seem to be an extreme boat as the Ailsa. She looks somewhat narrower, and certainly has a good deal more draught. The Ailsa's sides flare out all the way to the deck. The Valkyrie III.'s sides run up straighter, from the turn of the bilge, though at no portion is there anything approaching a tumble-home. Her under water is of a more pronounced fin keel shape than anything that Mr. Watson has yet done. Still, it is apparent that her displacement will considerably exceed that of the 'Ailsa.' The 'Valkyrie' overhangs are long, but not excessive, and the outline of the stem, though more elongated than the 'Britannia's,' seems to retain the characteristic round-up forward which Mr. Watson always uses, and which is always distinguishable from the straighter lines of Herreshoff and Fife.

The 'Valkyrie III.' will not be ready to meet the 'Ailsa' until the beginning of the Clyde fortnight, and at no time will she race elsewhere before her voyage to America. There is a renewed interest in regard to the new boat's skipper, although it is believed Capt. Sycamore will be engaged. Mr. Watson does not want Cranfield again, and there is a strong feeling in the Clyde that Cranfield had lost his nerve, and is not the man to give the boat a fair chance. Mr. Watson is anxious to save Captain Carter and now that the 'Ailsa' has beaten the 'Britannia' there is a rumor that Mr. Carter may be secured. The unanimous opinion is that Mr. Carter as steerer and Mr Jameson as sailing master would form a combination that would give the boat the best chance.

Scilla Clusi in Bloom.

Potting soil for sale at Daisy Conservatory, cor. Forin and Charles sts. 272d2t.

Like a Miracle

Consumption—Low Condition

Wonderful Results From Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Miss Hannah Wyatt
Toronto, Ont.

"Four years ago while in the old country England), my daughter Hannah was sent away from the hospital, in a very low condition with consumption of the lungs and bowels, and weak action of the heart. The trip across the water to this country seemed to make her feel better for a while. Then she began to get worse, and for 14 weeks she was unable to get off the bed. She grew worse for five months and lost the use of her limbs and lower part of body, and if she sat up in bed had to be propped up with pillows. Physicians

Said She Was Past All Help

and wanted me to send her to the 'Home for Incurables.' But I said as long as I could hold my hand up she should not go. We then began

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is getting strong, walks around, is out doors every day; has no trouble with her throat and no cough, and her heart seems to be all right again. She has a first class appetite. We regard her cure as nothing short of a miracle." W. WYATT, 89 Marion Street, Parkdale, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists.

Correspondence.

Whilst correspondents will be accorded space for the expression of their ideas on topics of public interest, it must be in all cases understood that the views so expressed are simply those of the correspondents themselves.

No Foul Play.

To the Editor of the INTELLIGENCER.

DEAR SIR,—We wish to correct some false reports regarding the sad and untimely death of our neighbor, David Bresnahan, on February 18th.

It has been reported that he had his life insured, and that he and his father were on bad terms with each other, and hence a suspicion of foul play at the father's hands, has been maliciously or carelessly circulated even beyond our district.

We wish to state that we know the young man had no life insurance, also that he and his father, Mr. John Bresnahan, were on terms of friendship for some years previous to his death, although they had disagreed some years ago, and therefore there is no reason to suspect foul play on these grounds.

We the undersigned, of a party of seven, made a careful inspection of the bush where the young man was working, and discovered there, unmistakable evidence of a fatal accident and would strongly advise any person suspecting foul play to pay a visit to the fatal tree and satisfy themselves as to the truth, before the thawing of the snow has obliterated the marks.

ROBERT BARTLETT,
ARTHUR BARTLETT,
WILLIAM JOHN SPENCE,
GEORGE YOUNG.

The odor of apple blossoms is not more delicate than pastry into which Dr. Price's Baking Powder enters.

Sure Cure for Asthma.

P. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffman's Asthma Cure," free to any sufferer, He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package

MARRIAGES.

TAYLOR—PARKS.—On March 13th, at the home of the bride, Elzevir, by the Rev. M. E. Sexsmith, Mr. HORACE TAYLOR, of Belmont Township to Miss EMMA, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Parks.

COULTER—ABBOTT.—At Arden, on March 16, by Rev. J. X. Moran, Mr. JNO. ARTHUR COULTER, to Miss HULDAH E. ABBOTT, both of Olden.

TAYLOR—MALLETT—On March 14th at the Eldorado parsonage, by the Rev. R. Mallett, B.A., father of the bride, Mr. C. E. TAYLOR, of Winnipeg, to Miss LIZZIE MALLETT.

DIED.

(From the Daily Express, Dublin.)

FALKINER—On February 14th ult., at Invernisk, Killiney, County of Dublin, ROBINA, the dearly beloved wife of Hon. FREDERICK R. FALKINER, Recorder of Dublin. Funeral service at Killiney church and thence to Kinsbridge for Conger churchyard, North Tipperary.

HUDSON,—In Tweed on March 18th, MAUD HUDSON, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hudson, aged 15 mos

RODGERS—In Hungerford, on March 18th, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rodgers.

REDDINGTON—At Wilket, N.Y., on March 9th, Mrs. WILLIAM REDDINGTON, formerly of Hungerford township.

GORDON.—At Kingston, on the 15th inst., W. B. GORDON, student of Queen's College, and son of Mr. J. B. Gordon, of Kingsford, aged 22 years.

WAGAR.—At Napanee, on Saturday, 16th March, MAUD AMELIA, daughter of Mr. J. D. Wagar, Enterprise, aged 15 years, 3 months and 11 days.

BOYLE.—At Collingwood, on Saturday March 9th, 1895, ANDREW BOYLE, aged 48 years.

SMITH—At Deseronto, on March 15th, 1895, MARY S. SCOTT, wife of J. B. Smith, of Napanee, aged 54 years.

NASMITH—At Deseronto, on March 21st, FLORENCE EVELYN, eldest daughter of Mary G. and Thos. H. Nasmith. Funeral private.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Schiffmann's Asthma Cure,

Instantly relieves the most violent attacks, facilitates free expectoration and insures rest to those otherwise unable to sleep except in a chair, as a single trial will prove. Send for a free trial package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., but ask your druggist first.

—Mr. R. Fraser has been elected the first President of Trenton's Young Liberal Club.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side, and all the symptons of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by all druggists.
Dec.8 9mos, mon&thu

Safe, Sure and Painless.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for—is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by, imitations of substitutes.

Show Rooms NOW OPEN!

Our Millinery and Mantle Show Rooms are now open for the season. We will receive almost daily throughout the season, New Goods for these departments.

FASHIONABLE DRESS FABRICS!

We are showing a very large and choice stock of Fashionable Materials for Dresses, including

Covert Coatings, Tweeds,
Vigoreux Coatings, Serges,
Crepons, Cheviots, Etc., Etc.,
WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH!

A Number of very choice styles in **Single Costume Lengths.**

Geo. Ritchie & Co.,

IMPORTERS.

JOY IN THE HOME.

THE LIFE OF A BRIGHT LITTLE BOY SAVED.

The Story Told by His Grateful Father—An Experience That May Bring Gladness to the Hearts of Other Parents.

From Waterloo, Ont., Chronicle.

Mr. David Thaler is a prosperous well to-do farmer who lives near Centreville, on the main road from Berlin to Galt. He has a fine farm of 100 acres, and everything about his place has an air of neatness and prosperity. A representative of the Waterloo Chronicle lately had occasion to call on Mr. Thaler and in the course of conversation came across one of those remarkable cures through the use of Dr. William's Pink Pills that has given this great life-saving medicine world-wide reputation. Among Mr. Thaler's family is a bright rosy-cheeked boy of four years, whose winsome manner attracted the reporter's attention and caused him to remark on his healthy appearance. "Yes," replied the farmer "the little fellow looks well enough now, but two years ago he was but a mere skeleton and we were sorely afraid we would lose him, and I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his life." Asked to give the particulars Mr. Thaler said: He was a strong and healthly child when born and continued so until 15 months old, when when unfortunately a servant gave him, without our knowledge, food quite unsuited to an infant. The result was his stomach became deranged; he began to pine away and no food would remain with him but passed off like water. He could not sleep or rest, and cried night and day. He kept going down for six or seven months until the poor child was reduced to skin and bone. He had medical aid, but little or no good was accomplished. It was not until the little fellow was in this desperate strait that we determined to give him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I procured a supply and he was given them according to the directions for children. Soon after beginning to give him the Pink Pills the change was remarkable, and from that he became stronger and stronger until he is now the healthy little chap you see before you. As I said before, I believe we owe his life, under providence, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and if you feel that what I have told you will benefit any one else you are at liberty to publish it." The reporter has no doubt that the statement may point to some other parent the road to renewed health for their child, and gives it as he got it from Mr. Thaler.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are just as valuable in the case of children as with adults, and puny little ones would soon thrive and grow fat under this treatment, which has no equal for building up the blood and giving renewed strength to brain, body and nerves. Sold by all dealers, or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. See that the trade mark is on the wrapper around every box and do not be persuaded to try something else said to be 'just as good.'

PRODUCTS OF SCIENCE FOR HOME USE.

Beautiful and Brilliant Colors.

Within the last few years science has been at work, and the results are the Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotton: Turkey Red, Scarlet, Pink, Crimson, Purple, Seal Brown, Orange, Olive Green and other colors.

These dyes make colors so fast that even washing in strong soap-suds will not cause them to fade. If women will ask for Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotton, and see that they get them, they will be able to dye any of the above colors absolutely fast and unfading, colors that will remain until the goods are worn out.

Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotton give grand and brilliant colors to carpet rags, and are therefore invaluable to country people who make Rag carpets. These popular dyes are far ahead of all other forms of dye stuffs, and many large dye houses use them regularly.

Common package dyes—worthless imitations—are now sold in some stores; beware of these; insist every time upon getting the guaranteed Fast Diamond Dyes; tried, sure, true, brilliant and unfading.

Relief in six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages, male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passage almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by all druggists.
Dec.8,9mos,wed&sat.

Rheumatism Cured.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood attacking the fibrous tissues of the joints. Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness and tones the whole body, neutralizes the acidity of the blood and thus cures rheumatism.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Millinery Opening

Sinclair & Ostrom's

Millinery Show Rooms will be open to the public on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20,

And following days.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit our show rooms on the above date.

SINCLAIR & OSTROM.

P. S.—The Clearance Sale still continues.

To Counteract . . . .

The ravages of March winds, use

Almond Milk
—COMPLEXION—
Toilet Soap,

Containing Milk of Almonds and Cocoa Butter delightfully perfumed.

15 cents per cake.

At the PHARMACY,

D. M. WATERS.

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Geo. A. McIntyre, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold by public auction at the Court House in the City of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, A.D., 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Belleville in the County of Hastings, and being Lots eight and nine on the west side of Cedar Street, and north side of Henry Street, in the said City of Belleville.

On said premises is erected a frame dwelling house and good stable and shed.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance within thirty days thereafter without interest.

For further particulars apply to
C. E. LYONS, Vendor's Solicitor,
Belleville, Ont.
Dated 26th Feb., 1895. [mar.2d4t1aw

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the construction of a dam and flume on the river Moira on the property owned by the Belleville Gas Company, in the Township of Thurlow adjoining the City of Belleville, according to plans to be seen at my office, Bridge Street, Belleville, will be received up to noon, on SATURDAY, MARCH 30th.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. mar.5,7,9,16,23.

J. LYONS BIGGAR,
Secretary Belleville Gas Company.

Changed Daily. SATURDAY, March 23.

HEAT..

WILL NOT

Break them. We refer to our Quaker flint lamp chimneys—so our customers tell us. They say they beat all the chimneys they ever bought. We believe it; we buy them for the best. They are made from the best annealed lead glass and are clear and bright, and heat will not break them. Medium and large sizes, and almost as cheap as the common ones.

Strouds.

"A SERAPHIC DIET."

SERMON BY REV. DR. TALMAGE AT THE NEW YORK ACADEMY.

He Tells His Audience What Angels' Food is and Points Out How We May Get Some of It For Ourselves—A Glimpse Into the Emerald Palace of Heaven.

Among the thousands who greeted Rev. Dr. Talmage in the Academy of Music were a large number of strangers from distant parts of the Union. At the close of the services, the preacher, on leaving the platform, found himself confronted by enough people to fill an ordinary-sized church, all intent on shaking hands with him. The subject of discourse was, "A Seraphic Diet," the text selected being Psalms, 78; 25: "Man did eat angels' food."

Somewhat risky would be the undertaking to tell just what was the manna that fell to the Israelites in the wilderness; of what it was made, how it was made, and who made it. The manna was called angels' food, but why so called? Was it because it came from the place where angels live; or because angels compounded it; or because angels did eat it; or because it was good enough for angels? On what crystal platter was it carried to the door of heaven and thrown out? How did it taste? We are told that there was in it something like honey, but if the saccharine taste in it had been too strong, many would not have liked it, and so it may have had a commingling of flavors—this delicacy of the skies. It must have been nutritious, for a nation lived on it for forty years. It must have been healthful, for it is so inspiringly applauded. It must have been abundant, because it dismissed the necessity of a sutler for a great army. Each person had a ration of three quarts a day allowed to him, and so fifteen million pounds were necessary every week. Those were the times of which my text speaks, when "man did eat angels' food." If the good Lord, who has helped me so often will help me now, I will first tell you what is angels' food, and then how we may get some of it for ourselves. In our mortal state we must have for mastication and digestion and assimilation, the products of the earth. Corporeity, as well as mentality, and spirituality, characterizes us. The style of diet has much to do with our well-being. Light and frothy food taken exclusively results in weak muscle and semi-invalidism. The taking of too much animal food produces sensuality. Vegetarians are cranks. Reasonable selections of the farinaceous and the solid ordinarily produces physical stamina.

But we have all occasionally been in an ecstatic state where we forgot the necessity of earthly food. We were fed by joys, by anticipations, by discoveries, by companionships that dwindled the dining hours into insignificance, and made the pleasures of the table stupid and uninviting. There have been cases where from seemingly invisible sources the human body has been maintained, as in the remarkable case of our invalid and Christian neighbor. Mollie Fancher, known throughout the medical and Christian world for that she was seven weeks without earthly food, fed and sustained on heavenly visions. Our beloved Doctor Irenæus Prime, editor and theologian, recorded the wonders concerning this girl. Professor West, the great scientist, marveled over it, and Willard Parker, of world-wide fame in surgery, threw up his hands in amazement at it. There are times in all our lives when the soul asserts itself, and says to the body, "Hush! Stand back! Stand down! I am at a banquet where no chalices gleam, and no viands smoke, and no culinary implements clatter. I am feeding on that which no human hand has mixed, and no earthly oven baked. I am eating angels' food." If you have never been in such an exalted state, I commiserate your leaden temperament, and I dismiss you from this service as incompetent to understand the thrilling and glorious suggestiveness of my text when it says: "Man did eat angels' food."

Now, what do the supernaturals live on? They experience none of the demands of corporeity, and have no hindrance or environments in the shape of bone and muscle and flesh and hence that which may delectate our palate, or invigorate our poor dying frames would be of no use to them. But they have a food of their own. My text says so. There may be other courses of food in the heavenly menu that I am not aware of, but I know of five or six styles of food always on celestial tables when cherubim and seraphim, and archangel gather for heavenly repast; the mystery of redemption; celestialized music; the heavenly picturesque; the sublime colloquy; eternal enterprises; saintly associations; Divine companionships; celebrative jubilance.

There is one subject that excite the curiosity and inquisitiveness of all those angels. St. Peter says, "Which thing the angels desire to look into." That is, why did Christ exchange a palace for a barn? Why did He drop a sceptre from His right hand to take a spear into His left side? Why quit the anthem of the worshipping heavens to hear the crooning of a weary mother's voice? Was a straw better than a garland? "Could it not have been done in some other way?" says angel the first. "Was the human race worth such a sacrifice?" says angel the second. "How could heaven get along without Him for thirty-three years?" says angel the third. "Through that assassination may sinful man rise into our eternal companionship!" says angel the fourth. And then they all bend toward each other and talk about it, and guess about it, and try to fathom it, and prophesy concerning it. But the subject is too big, and they only nibble at it. They only break off a piece of it. They only taste it. They just dip into it. And then one angel cries: "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain!" And another says, "Unsearchable!" And another says, "Past finding out!" And another says, "Alleluia." And then they all fill their cups of gold with the "new wine of the kingdom." Unlike the beakers of earth, which poison, these glow with immortal health, the wine pressed from the grapes of the heavenly Eshcol, and they all drink to the memory of manger and cross, shattered sepulchre and Olivetic ascension. Oh, that rapturous, inspiring, transporting theme of the world's ransom! That makes angels' food. The taking of that food gives stronger pulse to their gladness, adds several mornings of radiance to their foreheads; gives vaster circle to the sweep of their wings on mission interconstellation. Some of the crumbs of that angels' food fall all around our wilderness camp to-day, and we feel like crying with Paul, "Oh, the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God!" or with expiring Stephen, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!" or with many an enraptured soul, "None but Christ! None but Christ!" Pass around this angels' food. Carry it through all these aisles. Climb with it through all these galleries. Take it among all the hovels, as well as among all the palaces, of the great town. Give all nations a taste of this angels' food.

Now, in the emerald palace of heaven, let the cup-bearers and servants of the King remove this course from the banquet, and bring on another course of angels' food, which is Celestialized Music. You and I have seen at some concert or oratorio a whole assemblage to whom music was a feast. Never anything that they took in at the lips of the mouth was so delightful to their taste as that which they took in at the lips of the ear. I have seen, and you have seen people actually intoxicated with sweet sounds. Oratorios which are always too protracted for those of us who have not had our faculties cultivated in that direction, were never long enough for them. As at eleven o'clock at night the leader of the orchestra gave the three taps of his baton to again start the music, they were as fresh and alert as when three hours before, and at eight o'clock, the curtain first lifted. Music to them is food for body, food for mind, and food for soul. From what I read in my Bible, I think celestialized music will make up a large part of angels' food. Why do I say "celestialized music?" Because though music may have been born in heaven, it had not all the charms until it came to earth and took a baptism of tears. Since then it has had a pathos and a tenderness that it could not otherwise have possessed. It had to pass under the shadows, and over stormy seas, and weep at sepulchres, and to be hummed as lullaby over the cradle of sick children, before it could mount to its present altitudes of heavenly power. No organ on earth would be complete without the stop, "Tremolo," and the stop, "Vox Humana." And no music of heaven would be complete without the "Tremolo" of earthly sorrow confronted, and the "Vox Humana" of earthly sympathies glorified. Just take up the New Testament and find it a note book of celestialized music. It says Jesus sang a hymn before he went to the Mount of Olives and if he could sing on earth with Bethlehem humiliation close behind Him and sworn enemies close on both sides of Him and the torments of Golgotha just before Him, do you not suppose He sings in Heaven? Paul and Silas sang in midnight, dungeon, and do you not suppose that now they sing on the Delectable Summits? What do the harps and trumpets and choirs of Revelation suggest, if not music? What would the millions of good singers and players upon instruments who took part in earthly music do in heaven without music? Why, the mansions ring with it. The great halls of eternity echo with it. The worship of unnumbered hosts is enwrapped with it. It will be the only art of earth that will have enough elasticity and strength to leap the grave and take possession of heaven. Sculpture will halt this side the grave, because it chiefly commemorates the forms of those who in heaven will be reconstructed, and what would we want of the sculptured imitation, when we stand in the presence of the resurrected original? Painting will halt this side the grave, because the colors of earth would be too tame for heaven, and what use to have pictured on canvas the scenes which shall be described to us by those who were the participants? One of the disciples will tell us about the "Last Supper" better than Titian, with mighty touch, set it up in art gallery. The plainest saint by tongue will describe the Last Judgment better than Michael Angelo, with his pencil, put it upon the ceiling of the Vatican. Architecture will halt this side the grave, for what use would there be for architect's compass and design in that city which is already built and garnished until nothing can be added; all the Tuilleries, and Windsor Castles, and St. Clouds of the earth piled up not equaling its humblest residences; all the St. Pauls, and St. Peters, and St. Izaaks, and St. Sophias of the earth built into one cathedral not equaling the Heavenly Temple. But Music will pass right on, right up, and right in, and millions in heaven will acknowledge that, under God, she was the chief cause of their salvation. Oh, I would like to be present when all the great Christian singers and the great Christian players of all the ages shall congregate in Heaven. Of course, they must, like all the rest of us, be cleansed and ransomed by the blood of the slain Lamb. Alas! that some of the great artists of sweet sound have been as distinguished for profligacy as for the way they warbled the song, or fingered the key-board, or trod the organ pedal. Some who have been distinguished bassos, and sopranos, and prima donnas on earth, I fear will never sing the song of Moses and the Lamb, or put the lip to the trumpet with sounds of victory before the throne. But many of the masters who charmed us on earth will more mightily charm us in Heaven. Great Music Hall of Eternity! May you and I be there some day to acclaim when the "Hallelujah Chorus" is wakened. As on earth there have been harmonies made up of other harmonies, a strain of music from this cantata, and a strain of music from that overture, and a bar from this, and a bar from that, but one great tune, or theme, into which all the others were poured as rivers into the sea, so it may be given to the mightiest soul in the heavenly world to gather something from all the sacred songs we have sung on earth, or which have been sung in all the ages, and roll them on in eternal symphony; but the one great theme, and the one overmastering tone that shall carry all before it, and uplift all heaven from central throne to furthest gate of pearl, and to highest capstone of amethyst, will be, "Unto Him who loved us, and washed us from our sins, in His own blood, and make us kings and priests unto God, and the Lamb; to Him be glory!" That will be manna enough for all heaven to feed on. That will be a banquet for immortals. That will be angels' food.

Now, in the emerald palace of heaven, let the cup-bearers and servants of the King remove this course from the banquet and bring on another course of angels' food, which is, Laying Out of Mighty Enterprise. The Bible lets us know positively that the angels have our world's affairs on their heart. They afford the rapid transit from world to world. Ministering spirits, escorting spirits, defending spirits, guardian spirits. Yea, they have all worlds on their thought. We are told they sang together at the Creation and that implied not only the creation of our world but of other worlds. Shall they plan only for our little planet, and be unconcerned for a planet three hundred times larger? No. They have all the galaxies under their observation; mighty schemes of helpfulness to be laid out and executed; shipwrecked worlds to be towed in; planetary fires to be put out; demoniac hosts riding up to be hurled back and down. These angels of light unhorse an Apollyon with one stroke of battle-axe celestial. They talk these matters all over. They bend toward each other in subblimest colloquy. They have cabinet meetings of winged immortals. They assemble the mightiest of them in holy consultation. They plan out stellar, lunar, solar, constellated achievement. They vie with each other as to who shall do the grandest thing for the eternities. They compose doxologies for the Temple of the Sun. They preside over coronations. If in the great organ of the universe one key gets out of tune, they plan for its re-tuning. No undertaking is so difficult; no post of duty is so distant; no mission is so stupendous, but at God's command they are gladly obedient. When they sit together in the heavenly places, Gabriel and Michael, the archangel; and the angel that pointed Hagar to the fountain in the desert; and the angel that swung open the prison door of delivered Peter; and the angels who are to be the reapers at the end of the world; and the angel that stood by Paul to encourage him on the foundering corn-ship of Alexandria; and the two angels that sentineled the tomb of Christ; and the four angels that St. John saw in Apocalypse at the four corners of the earth; and the twelve angels that guard the twelve swinging pearls; and the twenty thousand charioted angels that the Psalmist described; and more radiant than all of them put together, and mightier than all, and lovelier than all, "That Angel of the Covenant;" the cadences of His voice, the best music that ever entranced mortal or immortal ears; His smile another noon risen on mid-noon; His presence enough to make a heaven if there were no other attraction—I say, when they meet together in the council chambers close to the Throne—Ah! that will be regalement infinite. That will be a repast supernal. That will be angels' food. And one of my exciting anticipations of heaven is the prospect of seeing and talking with some of them. Why not? What did they come out for on the balcony on that Christmas night and sing for our world, if they did not want to be put in communication with us? I know the serenade was in Greek, but they knew that their words would be translated in all languages. If they thought themselves too good to have anything to do with us, would they have dropped Christmas carols upon the shepherds, some of them as bad as any of us have been? Aye! If they sang for mortals, will they not sing for us when we become immortals?

Now, in the emerald palace of heaven, let the cup-bearers and servant of the King remove this course from the banquet and bring on another course of angel's food—the last course, and the best; the desert; the culmination of the feast, which is, Celebrative Jubilance. You and I have known people who prided themselves on never getting excited. They have cultivated the phlegmatic. You never saw them cry; you never heard them in a burst of laughter. They are monotonous, and to me intolerable. I am afraid of a man or woman that cannot cry; I am afraid of a man or woman who cannot laugh Christ says in the book of Revelation that such people are to him nauseating and cause regurgitation, (Revelation 3: 16) "Because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth." But the angels in heaven have no stolidity or unresponsiveness. There is one thing that agitates them into holy mirth. When that happens if their harp be hung up they take it down, and with deft fingers pull from among the strings a canticle. They run into their neighbors on the same golden street and tell the good news. If Miriam has there cymbals anything like those with which she performed on the banks of the Red Sea, she claps them in triumph, and there is a festal table spread, and the best of the angels' food is set on it. When is it? It is when a man or woman down in the world who was all wrong, by the grace of God is made all right. (Luke 15:10.) "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." Why are they so happily agitated? Because they know what a tremendous thing it is to turn clear around from the wrong road, and take the right road. It is because they know the difference between swine's trough with nothing but husks, and a King's banquet with angels' food. It is because they know the infinite, the everlasting difference between down and up. And then, their festivity is catching. If we hear the bells of a city ring, we say, "What is that for?" If we hear rolling out from an auditorium the sound of a full orchestra, we say, "What is happening here?" And when the angels of God take on jubilance over a case of earthly repentance, your friends in heaven will say, "What new thing has happened? Why full diapason? Why the chime from the oldest towers of eternity?" The fact is, my hearers, there are people in heaven who would like to hear from you. Your children there are wondering when father and mother will come into the Kingdom, and with more glee than they ever danced in the hallway at your coming home at eventide, they will dance on the floor of the heavenly mansion at the tidings of father and mother saved. Besides that, the old folks want to hear from you. They are standing at the head of the celestial stairs waiting for the news that their prayers have been answered, and that you are coming on to take from their lips a kiss better than that which now they throw you. Calling you by your first name, as they always did, they are talking about you and saying, "There is our son," or "There is our daughter down in that world of struggle, battling, suffering, sinning, weeping. Why can they not see that Christ is the only one who can help, and comfort, and save?"

That is what they are saying about you. And if you will this hour in one prayer of surrender that will not take more than a second to make, decide this, then, swifter than telegraphic despatch the news would reach them, and angels of God who never fell would join **your glorified kindred in celebration,** and the caterer of heaven would do their best, and saints and seraphs side by side would take angels' food. Glory be to God for such a possibility! Oh, that this moment there might be a rush for heaven!

The Spirit and the Bride say Come;
Rejoicing saints re-echo, Come;
Who faints, who thirsts, who will, may come;
Thy Saviour bids thee come

ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS.

Conclusions the Massachusetts Agricultural Have Reached in Regard to the Disease.

1. That it is unsafe to purchase animals to add to a healthy herd in which tuberculosis has existed.

2. That poor sanitary surroundings, especially imperfect ventilation and insufficient light, are favorable to the rapid spread of tuberculosis among cattle.

3. That is much better to dispose of excrement outside of stables than in cellars underneath them.

4. That mangers and other stable fixtures which increase the amount of surface, cracks and corners that cannot be easily cleaned, are objectionable from the fact that when the germs of tuberculosis become scattered, under such conditions they are not easily destroyed by the use of disinfecting fluids.

5. That infected stables bear close relation to the propagation of the disease.

6. That even by the use of strong disinfecting fluids it is very difficult, if not impossible to rid an old stable of the germs of tuberculosis.

7. That the diagnosis in most cases of this disease by physical examination is impossible.

8. That in tuberculin we have an exceedingly delicate and reliable test for tuberculosis.

9. That tuberculin indicates the existence of tuberculosis in the lungs and other parts of the body, when objective symptoms are absent and when no germ can be discovered by microscopical examination of the mucus from the nostrils.

10. That its use is not followed by any ill effects of a serious or permanent nature.

11. That in some instances the injection of tuberculin produces a marked rise of the internal temperature when no tuberculosis exists.

12. That in some cases when tubercles are present in the body its injection is not followed by a well-defined reaction.

13. That the reaction following the use of tuberculin bears no relation to the extent or development of the disease.

14. That is is impossible to formulate a rule by which we can say that certain variations of the temperature may or may not indicate the presence of tubercles.

15. That in tuberculin we have the only means by which we can eradicate tuberculosis from among our cattle.

16. That our old styled and unsanitary stables thoroughly infected with the germs of tuberculosis make the complete eradication and suppression of this disease well-nigh impossible.

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She made me go up and see her husband first. She would wait.

I found Clarkson to be the very antithesis of his wife. He was a large, muscular and slightly bloated fellow with a

THE WARDEN TOLD ME WHO SHE WAS.

purplish face, the result of debauchery, but withal a rather handsome man or what would have been a handsome man in normal conditions. He sat on the edge of the iron bed when I entered the cell, his head between his hands, and he did not look up until I had spoken to him, and then it was with such a flabby despair that I felt repelled.

Here was one of those large vital natures that appear to have no internal resources. I could see in an instant why his life had been a failure. He was made up of unregulated appetites and sensibilities without volition enough to control them. Just the sort of man to do a desperate deed in the frenzy of drink, without a motive before it or a recollection after it, but as devoid of methodical vindictiveness as a mastiff.

I told him I had come to talk with him in view of conducting his defense.

"Bah," he said, "there is no defense. Can you defend me against God?"

"Let me ask of you," I began, "not to talk in that reckless manner. Try and be cool. Blasphemy may relieve your feelings, but it will not help your case."

"My case is helpless," he said, with every fleshly indication that it was.

"But if it is worth while to make a plea at all, it is not necessary to announce your guilt in advance."

He sprang up from the bed—he was six feet at least in height—and with a clenched fist uplifted said:

"I am not guilty, but I might as well be, for God has decreed that everybody shall think so."

A gleam of hope suddenly had shot out of the darkness of this reply. The man might be in some degree insane, and irresponsible.

"If you are not guilty there are possibilities of defense. I don't think Heaven will object to our availing ourselves of them."

"Much you know of Heaven," he replied. "No man could have made such a set of circumstances to fit into my doom. It requires the subtlety and cruelty of a God. I might as well have killed that man and given myself up. The result will be the same. But I'm too d—d weak to kill anybody. So I am to be killed. This is in accordance with eternal practice."

He looked at me with a glaring eye. His words were hot with a burning arraignment. There could be no mistake about the earnestness and sincerity of his emotion.

"Either this man is innocent or mad," I said to myself, and then hastened to disavow the thought to myself.

"I tell you beforehand," he went on, "that you cannot do anything with the circumstances. Did I go to Mr. Prineveau and use threatening words—yes. Did I happen to have a pistol in my possession whose bullets exactly correspond to the one found in the man's body—yes. Did I disappear after the deed—yes. Is my life and character just such as would fit me for such a deed—yes. And yet I tell you that I was not there, did not kill him, and never had such an act in my mind."

"Easy," I said. "If you were not there, you were somewhere else. We ought to be able to get at that."

"Yes, we ought to, if we were not fighting against destiny. But just at the time that I ought to have known where I was I was unconscious."

"Then you might have been there unconsciously and irresponsibly."

"Yes. Some demon may have robbed me of myself and worked this thing through me. That's the safest theory. You'd better stick to that. You'll get some credit for it after I'm hanged."

"Clarkson," said I, "I met your wife downstairs; she made me come up and see you first."

He staggered against the wall in the corner of the cell and broke down.

"Poor girl! poor girl!" he said, with great sobs. "I've been the curse of her life."

"She believes in your innocence."

"Of course she does. She knows me, poor old sweetheart. She knows that, weak

"POOR GIRL, POOR GIRL," HE SOBBED.

and worthless as I am, I never killed even an insect."

"She believes that I was sent to—to give you valuable assistance."

"Yes. She believes in a good God. You wouldn't think it, with such a husband as I am, would you? So do I, till He wound this mesh around me!"

"Tut, tut, man! Pull yourself together and let your reason work. Sit down there and answer my questions."

He wiped his eyes with his coat sleeve and sat down again, helplessly, on the edge of the bed.

"Now you don't know where you were at four o'clock on the afternoon of March 17?"

"No. The last thing I remember was going down Vesey street toward the river."

"Where had you been?"

"I had been drinking on Sixth avenue at several places."

"And when you recovered your consciousness where were you?"

"In Troy."

"Humph! Had you ever been to Troy before?"

"No."

"Did you know anybody there?"

"No."

"Did you have the pistol with you that was found in the house?"

"No. I never carried a pistol in my life."

"Did not your wife then know that the pistol was in the house at the time this murder was committed up-town?"

"No. She did not know anything about it."

"Where did you get it?"

"I took it in pledge from a little Frenchwoman who boarded in the house and wanted to raise some money to go home. I threw it in a chest of drawers, saying I could get five dollars on it any time at a pawn shop, for it was handsomely silver mounted."

"How long was this before the murder of Mr. Prineveau?"

The man turned round and looked at me with a blank face and said, slowly: "It was about five days before, and the day after I had had the words with Mr. Prineveau in the library."

I confess that both his looks and his words had a knell-like effect. In spite of myself I felt staggered.

"Do you know of anybody whose interest would be advanced by the death of Mr. Prineveau?"

He hesitated a moment. Then he said: "No. Mr. Prineveau's death was a deprivation to me. He was the best and in fact, the only friend I had."

"Why did you go to him that night a week before his death?"

"To get money."

"Did you get it?"

"Yes. I always got it."

"By threats?"

"No. It was absolute charity. He gave me a twenty-dollar bill. He always felt sorry to me. I was flush with that money and bought the pistol, not because I wanted it, but because the Frenchwoman was hard up."

"Now tell me what the conversation was with your uncle that night."

"I cannot tell it clearly because I had been drinking, and I am effusive and foolish when I have liquor in me."

"Was there not a quarrel?"

"No. He may have upbraided me; he always did, and I may have talked fast and loud. I always do, but there was no other quarrel."

This man puzzled me completely. There was nothing in his information that at all removed the fatal circumstances. I had to confess to myself that any gushing sentimental lout, however guilty, might present this view of the case. But there was something in the fellow's face and tones that went past my reason and awakened some instinct that he was innocent.

When I left him I was in a curious quandary. I could not put my finger on a piece of evidence to be used in rebuttal of the circumstances, and yet I found some inarticulate voice in me saying: "That man is innocent."

I thought the matter over that night without coming to a conclusion, and went to bed saying I would sleep over it, which, of course, is very much like saying in the face of a dilemma that you will toss a penny up. In both cases there is an acknowledgment that something outside of your own will may determine for you.

CHAPTER II.

In my case I suppose that something did, for I got up and wrote a letter to Mrs. Prineveau in which I told her that I accepted the case and would do the best I could for the accused, and that it looked like a hopeless affair. In response to this I received a note of brief thanks, inclosing a crisp five hundred dollar bill as a retaining fee. That the pale face of the man's wife had determined me is not unlikely, for it came back to me in the night with the strangest persistency and the same unwarranted look of trust in the gray eyes.

The trial was set down to come on about the first of May, and there was about a month's time to get ready for it. I wasted about a week in the conviction that all I could do was to dispute the evidence inch by inch, and in the last resort show that Clarkson was given to emotional aberrations and was at times irresponsible. But whenever my mind reverted to the matter that miserable woman's face rose up with an awful reproach in it, and then I fell to excusing myself to myself as if I had not done right.

One morning, with an entirely inexplicable impulse, I went down to the place in Varick street. I found Mrs. Clarkson living in one room on the third floor of a dismally dirty barracks, with two extraordinarily beautiful children, scantily but tidily dressed, playing about the floor, and occasionally asking when papa would come back. She had taken in some kind of needle work, which she showed me. She had to cover the iron frames of the buttons with silk, and arrange them on a card, for which she got twenty-five cents a dozen, and by the utmost industry could never quite make two cards a day of a dozen buttons each. Her finger ends were dark with needle marks. She looked weary and sick, but she did not complain. Nothing that ever I had encountered in my experience as a lawyer or a man so moved my sympathy as this woman. Instinctively I knew that she had been gently bred; that she had loved a worthless man and this was her penalty for continuing to love him. I knew that she would cling to him through all misfortune and be the last to leave him when his doom came. I felt myself treating her with a fine courtliness that was inspired with respect, the respect we always feel for something that is a little above our human range.

It was difficult to pull myself out of this mood and come down to the practical business of a lawyer, but it was necessary.

"Mrs. Clarkson," I said, "it is necessary that we look at this matter in the most cold-blooded way. We have got to make the effort to save your husband beset on almost every side by almost insuperable difficulties, and shut into one or two miserably narrow courses. I have got to prove an alibi or establish his insanity."

"Do you mean by insanity that you will admit that he committed the deed in a mad fit?"

"Perhaps that would be the most judicious course, and then throw ourselves on the sympathy of the jury and the mercy of the court."

She shook her head with a sad dignity. "He did not commit the deed," she said.

"Perhaps not. That may be a moral

"BY PROVING THAT SOME ONE ELSE DID IT!"

certainty with you. But a lawyer must have facts. How are we to prove that he did not?"

Her answer startled me a little. It was said calmly, and as if she saw no difficulty about it

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A "Failed Up Organist."

Miss Frances E. Willard calls herself "a failed up organist," from the circumstances which attended her musical education. She preferred combs and tissue paper in her youth, but finally centered her devotion on a melodeon, which preference did not please her father. He sold the melodeon and replaced it with a piano, but from that day her desire to become a musician ceased.

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Wall Paper

THE designs of our spring wall papers are beautiful and the colorings exquisite. The effects they produce upon the wall have been studied with intelligent sympathy and the "long-felt-wants" of a few years ago have been provided for with cultivated taste. A judicious employment of any of our papers leaves little to be done in a room. A few ornaments, according to the taste or wealth of the occupant, are all that is necessary to contribute to its beauty and comfort. Our papers thoroughly represent the standard of the prevailing taste in Interior Decorations.

C. B. Scantlebury.
Interior Decorations.

DINNER
- - WARE - -

You'll need to be as careful in buying dishes as you would if choosing cloth. "Stippled" edge means poor gilding, flown blue, gold line, Royal blue, &c., &c. are names that mean anything or ware of doubtful quality, such as usually goes by the name of "Grocery" crockery.

Imagine a great china store like this with 50 patterns in dinner sets to pick from, 80 patterns in Tea sets and 60 in Bedroom. We do the trade by our attention to it exclusively. We make this the best place to deal in for dishes.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

28

"Fine Feathers Make Fine Birds"

Women are not all Beautiful but all women are attractive who are beautifully dressed.

Beauty unadorned may do in poetry, but the nicely fitting gown is the desire of every true woman. Priestley's dress fabrics have done much to realize a woman's ideals by offering, in their texture, appearance, fit and wear, a character and distinction, which no other derss goods, however excellent, have quite attained to. And now Priestley's have something new. The "Eudora" is all the rage. It is even better than the Henriettas so much admired. The "Eudora" has something which the Henrietta lacks—to wit: greater width, greater weight, and a superior dust shedding quality. And then it has an exquisite surface which gives it an almost regal presence. Wrapped on "The Varnished Board," and the name, Priestly, stamped on every five yards.

Your—
WINDOWS

No matter how good your Furniture and Carpet may be, your room will not look right unless the windows are properly trimmed.

OUR : : :
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN POLES,
CHENILLE CURTAINS,
& LACE CURTAINS!

Are just what is wanted to complete the furnishing of a room. Window shades at 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 in all the newest colors and styles.

NATHAN JONES.

FOR SALE.

THE executors of the estate of the late Henry Grass will receive written tenders for the purchase of the cottage and premises on the corner of Hotel and William treets in the City of Belleville. Payment cash. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 15th day of March next.

CHARLES H. GRASS,
1aw242d5t) Belleville P.O.

HONITON LACE BRAID.

We have received a complete new stock of these desirable goods. As these braids are very scarce just now, all ladies requiring any will do well to purchase early.

New Laces and Ribbons in all styles and widths in abundance.

New Linens in single and double fold suitable for all fancy work.

New Denims in Brown, Nile green and Red for Cushions, &c.

New Art Sateens at 25c per yard.

New Veilings in all shades at 10c, worth double, at

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CHAS. N. SULMAN

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USE IT FOR CHILDREN
CURES Head Sores CHAFING ERUPTIONS ETC.
MAKES SKIN SOFT AND WHITE
25¢

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GROCER, Front Street.
Telephone 237.

B.B.B. CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET

Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

THE change from the extremely delicate coloring of the past few years with such monotonous effects, to the stronger, richer colorings of to-day, is not so much a change in fashion as an improvement in taste. When a decorator was timid or inartistic, he avoided strong colors as a child avoids the fire. He had little or no conception of how to use them; hence he remained in the cold montony of whites and grays. If now and again he tentatively ventured in colors, the results were so awful that he would shrink in horror from another such attempt. Some bolder and more callous spirits made picturesque and kaleidoscopic effects which they urged upon innocent and amiable people as artistic; but that sunflower æstheticism did not last. It had the merit of garish effect or of artistic sensationalism only. It could not last. Good taste, like good sense, will always prevail. As a sort of protest against the sunflower sensationalism, the dainty period of creamy-white timidity came into vogue. Many decorators knew that oddities of form and color could not be used in marble halls and maidens' boudoirs, but they did not have the independence to risk an open defiance of the prevalent style. They found a sort of refuge under "A Milk White Flag" of nonentity. The wall-paper manufacturers assumed the risk of putting colors into their papers for this season. The results are beautiful in the products and profitable to the consumer. Strong, rich colors are precisely what the people were waiting for; employed judiciously, they are precisely what they should have. This is an era of strong colors. It is also an era of good taste. It is the period of the golden mean between the eccentricities of the sunflower sensationalism, of riotous vulgarity, and the dreary daintiness of whitey timidity. It is not only philosophic to use strong colors, but it is artistic, æsthetic, and delightful—the climax of all things true, good, and beautiful.

C. B. Scantlebury.

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THOS. STEWART, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
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Hard Wood, Soft Wood, Blocks, Edgings, Stove, Mixed Nut, Pea, Brier Hill, and Connel Coal.
Baled Hay always on hand. Highest prices paid for Seeds.

We Have in Stock

A full line of Ladies' Phætons, low down, finished in all wool or leather trimmings, gold or silver mountings, at prices unheard of before in Belleville.

Top Buggies at cost from $25.00 up. Platform Spring Democrats, Steel Tubular Axle Waggons. A beautiful Mikado at cost.

Repairing in all its branches very cheap. Give us a call.

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SECOND-HAND WHEELS.
- At Cash Prices. -
Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
New Rapid, $60.00,
Psycho, $30.,
Altain, $55.00,
We are getting bargains like . . . this daily. . .
C. F. SMITH & CO'Y.

Everybody Knows.

Everybody in King's Co., N.B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dryden, of Mitchell, Sussex, N. B. He says:—"My wife had a very bad cough that for ten days was most distressing, finally I tried Norway Pine Syrup, and one bottle cured her. I have never found its equal."

Moired velvet for fancy collars.

Many large floor rugs in dull blue shades.

A DINNER PILL.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Our self-love springs, ordinarily, from a lack of understanding of the subject.

COUGHS, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

We should try through life to make friends. Enemies will make themselves.

For Throat Troubles.

Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

The truest companion is he who most enjoys solitude.

TO DESTROY WORMS and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

In many parts of the West Indies shark oil is used in lamps.

A lifetime of torture is often endured by the rheumatic. Their pangs may, however, be promptly relieved and the disease eradicated with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is, moreover, a swift and thorough remedy for, neuralgia, lame back, sores, bruises, frost bite, corns, excoriated nipples, inflamed breasts, liver complaint, and all affections of the breathing organs.

In parts of Peru taxes are paid in cocoa leaves and Peruvian bark.

A Prompt Cure.

DEAR SIRS,—One bottle of B.B.B. cured me of Constipation, and I think there is no better medicine made.

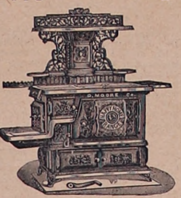
MISS D. PARENT, Farnham, Que.

A hearth tax was formerly assessed in many of the German States.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

The coasts of the world are protected by 6,208 lighthouses.

Happy Home Range



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You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

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Ask Your Grocer For
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It has no equal.
In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.
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A GREAT DISCOVERY.

PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY WITHOUT LIGHT OR LENS.

A Picture Taken by Electrical Action Only—Hertz's Experiments Rivaled by a Professor.

Clerk Maxwell's electro magnetic theory of light received striking confirmation seven or eight years ago when Heinrich Hertz performed a number of experiments in which electrical waves were made to imitate the conduct of light waves in several particulars. This gifted investigator, now connected with the University of Bonn, concentrated the rays to a focus with a parabolic mirror. Refraction as well as reflection was accomplished. Electricity, proceeding in straight lines, was diverted from its course by a prism of pitch. The phenomena of interference and polarization were also reproduced.

It is now announced that a photograph has been taken by using electricity instead of light, and if this story is true then additional evidence will have been afforded as to the kinship of these two forces or forms of forces. Hertz, it will be observed, only showed that the electrical radiance conformed to mechanical laws which are known to control lite, but photography introduces the element of chemical action, so that this later achievment, if it proves to be all that it seems, is one of the most remarkable revelations of our day.

Professor Fernando Saudford, who claims to have attained this wonderful result and who gives some account of it to The San Francisco Examiner, occupies the chair of physics in Leland Stanford, Jr., university and is one of the youngest members of the faculty of that institution. As the story appears over his own signature, and he intimates that he has repeated the experiment several times, there is little room for doubt as to the genuineness of the occurrence described. Professor Sanford obtained his picture in the dark without even a lens, in the following manner:

It is well known that when two brass rods connected with the sides of the battery or placed in the secondary circuit of an induction coil are brought close enough together a spark will fly from one to the other. If to each rod, a short distance from the nobs in which they terminate, a copper wire be attached and the two wires be led off to suitable metal plates placed facing each other, but not quite touching, an electrical oscillation will occur between the plates whenever there is a discharge between the knobs. Now, Professor Sanford substituted a coin, the object to be photographed, for one of the plates of such a pair, and laid its face downward upon a thin sheet of mica, which in turn rested on the sensitive gelatine film of a glass photographic plate.

Tinfoil was arranged on the other side of the glass and took the place of the other metal plate of the pair. This combination was now placed between two boards and left in the dark for an hour, during which time a series of sparks were flying from one knob to the other of the discharger across an interval of one-sixteenth of an inch. Upon developing his sensitive plate Professor Sanford had an image of his coin—that is, of the portions in relief on that side which was in contact with the mica. The Examiner prints a copy of the picture, a positive, which shows the Liberty head, date, inscription "E Pluribus Unum," circle of stars and raised edge in white on a dark background.

Professor Sanford does not enter into a discussion of the theories involved, but he mentions that the tinfoil was not only of the same size as the coin (a silver dollar), but placed directly opposite. Apparently electro magnetic waves flowed from the coin to the tinfoil, but preferring the shortest route radiated mainly or exclusively from the raised part of the dollar. They seem to have proceeded in straight lines too; otherwise the chemical action on the film would not have been confined so accurately to regions directly opposite the pattern.

Right here it should be noted that Hertz discovered in his experiments that the induced magnetic radiance excited in the manner described, and now called "Hertzian waves" in honor of that now famous physicist, had this remarkable trait not possessed by a primary electrical current: "Good "conductors," like copper and other metals, being interposed would stop them, but they would go right through wood and other so-called "insulators." Hence in Professor Sanford's experiment the mica and glass were evidently no barriers to the passage of the particular kind of electricity produced.

Although it does not at first appear clearly what practical applications of this discovery can be made, it is not improbable that uses will be found for it. The indirect consequences are sure to be valuable as well as interesting.—New York Tribune.

A Christian Philanthropist.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, during all his parliamentary life, was the constant advocate of the holy Sabbath. Great as were his political and ancestral honors, the nobility of his character in this particular will insure him enduring fame. More than fifty years ago he wrote as follows: "The recent Sabbath report tends to confirm the encouraging opinion that in every measure of real reform, when it is once fairly undertaken, the strength of the community will go with it. Whatever is attempted in the fear of God, and in the love of our fellow creatures will have the heart of man with it." In defence of the Sabbath he was ever on the alert. Any encroachment upon its sanctity was sure to bring him to the front, and any effort to guard it was equally sure of his co-operation and support. His powerful influence was exerted in Parliament toward closing the English postal service. For more than forty years he kept up an increasing warfare, sometimes to procure restrictive legislation, but always to urge the closing of the day of rest on the conscience and intelligence of the working classes. He assisted even at the close of his public life in organizing measures to resist threatened aggressions. "Your political liberties," he said on one occasion to the members of the Workingmen's Lord's Day Association, "are more secure under the charter of the Sabbath than they can be under all the charters which were ever given by any of our kings." In all this he taught the world an important lesson, namely, that whatever is undertaken for the good of society must be based on Christian truth and be carried forward in a Christian spirit.

The Shah and the Cat.

It is said that the Shah of Persia, in spite of some rather unamiable eccentricities, has many kind-hearted traits. There is a venerable story, invented by some antediluvian Joseph Miller, of a man who found a cat fallen asleep upon his coat-tails, and, rather than disturb the beast, cut off the coat-tails and walked away in a round jacket. Now, it is said to be a matter of authentic record that the shah on a certain occasion was about to set forth on a tour through his dominions attended by all his court and a vast retinue, all of whom were actually on the road when he found his pet cat fast asleep on the identical fur mantle which he wished to wear, whereupon he sat him down to wait until puss should of its own accord wake up and leave its couch; and that not coming to pass for some time the court and retinue were dismissed for the day and the start postponed until the morrow, when, be it observed, the shah's attendants took good care that no cat again should use the mantle for a bed.

CURIOUS FACTS.

A Man Goes Through a Surgeon's Hands and Comes Out Without a Memory.

George C. Hunter, of Oakland, Cal., has just come out of the surgeon's hands without a memory. His skull was fractured by a flying bolt and the brain was injured. Although he is now otherwise perfectly well he cannot remember his wife or his mother. Although he had a good education, he can now neither read nor write.

A Fish Imprisoned in an Oyster Shell.

The Baltimore Sun says: The Rev. John A. Burk, 1507 West Lexington street, recently received a barrel of oysters from Reedville, Northampton county, Va. Upon opening one of the shells, the two parts of which were joined as if they held an oyster, a live fish two and one-half inches long fell from the shell and began to wriggle. The fish was put in water and is still alive. There was no oyster in the shell, the fish being the sole occupant.

Mother of Sixteen at 32.

The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche says: A remarkable case of maternity was developed recently, when an application was made by Sarah Patty to act as guardian of the minor heirs of Maggie James, deceased. All the parties are colored, and interest attaches to the proceedings from the fact that the deceased left ten children living and was the mother of six who are dead, dying herself at the age of 32, a few days ago, after giving birth to an infant now one week old.

E. R. Bell, a colored lawyer presented the petition, and, when questioned as to the truth of the statements in it, said they were correct. The deceased had been married at the age of 16, and had given birth to a child every year since, never having born twins. Her first husband died, and she at once married again.

Transparent Leather.

The manufacture of transparent leather, an article which has lately attracted some attention, may be accomplished, according to the Magazin Pittoresque, in the following manner: After the hair has been removed from the hide, the latter, tightly stretched upon a frame, is rubbed with a mixture consisting of one thousand parts glycerine, two parts salicylic acid, two parts picric acid, and twenty-five parts boric acid. Before the hide is absolutely dry it is placed in a room which the rays of the sun do not penetrate and is saturated with a solution of bichromate of potash and on the hide becoming very dry. there is applied to its surface an alcoholic solution of bichromate of tortoise shell, by which a transparent aspect is obtained. The leather is of an exceedingly flexible character, and is used for the manufacture of toilet articles, though it is claimed to be fairly adapted to the production of foot gear.

An English Samson.

Thomas Topham, born in London 1710, was a man possessed of extraordinary strength. He once lifted three casks filled with water and weighing in all eighteen hundred pounds. He is said to have had the combined strength of twelve men. He could bend a stout bar of iron by holding the two ends with his hands, placing the middle of the bar behind his neck, and drawing the two ends forward. He could straighten the bar again, a much more difficult feat. He broke a rope made fast to the ground that would sustain two thousand pounds, and lifted an oak table six feet long with his teeth, though a half hundred weight was hung at the extremity. He raised with one hand a man who weighed twenty-seven stone. Seeing a watchman asleep in his box, he carried both man and box a long distance. Having been placed on some duty at the entrance gate of a racecourse, he refused to allow a four-horse coach to go through; on the driver whipping up his horses and attempting to pass, Topham seized the hind wheels of the coach and upset it and its occupants into the roadway. Topham, who kept a publichouse in Islington, had a wife who quarrelled with him to such an extent that she drove him to commit suicide. Hercules, Samson, Milo, and many other wonders of bodily strength had to give way to woman; so did Topham, apparently.

When Men Can Fly.

In the first place, travel will be far more rapid than now. Prof. Maxim, who is the leading authority on the subject, expects to see the flying machines move at a speed of 200 miles an hour, because at that rate little effort would be required to keep the machine from falling. It would skate naturally upon the air. Two hundred miles an hour would mean 15-hour trips from New York to London or San Francisco, and four-hour trips between New York and Chicago. With safe and practical flying machines there will be no longer any difficulty about reaching the poles or penetrating into the most remote parts of Africa. Travel will be so easy and so rapid that all parts of the earth can be reached comfortably.

There would be no more wars, for war would be so terrible when flying machines could drop tons of dynamite into the cities of the enemy, that all nations would unite to settle their disputes in peace. Customhouses could not be successfully maintained, for the goods of all the world could be carried across our coast lines without the knowledge of government officers. It is probable that seaports, as ports, would be less important than they are now. They might be preferred as pleasanter places of residence, but they would have few advantages of foreign trade over cities hundreds of miles inland. The chances are that the large city nearest the center of population in a country would become its metropolis, because it could be most easily reached by a majority of the people of that country. It is also probable that trade and manufactures would tend to collect in a few centers, that cities would be chiefly places of business, and that a much larger proportion of the population would live in the country than is the case at present.—Harper's Young People.

Value of Neat Fences.

The farmer who takes proper pride in his farm always feels a pleasant satisfaction in knowing that his fences are what they ought to be. The farm looks enough better with a good fence to make it well worth while to see that it is in good condition. A tumble-down fence has a tendency to prejudice a stranger against a place, when its owner should get the blame. Good gates and bars, that can be depended upon to do the work required of them, are adjuncts of every well-regulated farm.

An Unappreciated Inheritance.

In these days, when there is so much talk of heredity, we ought to recognize, as usually we do not, our obligations to the decent men and women from whom we have the good fortune to be derived. The ancestor who hands us down money gets recognition. He has done something that we can understand, and we name our children after him, and try to keep his name before the world. But the saints in our family records—the men and women who have made a stand for us against sensuality and laziness—we do not half appreciate. It is a pity we are so dull. How much do we really profit if, from the same money-maker who leaves us an income upon which we can afford to drink beer, we inherit a thirst which can only be appeased by champagne? The wise king was as sagacious as usual when he said that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches; but he was indisputably and obviously sagacious if when he said "a good name" he meant good blood.—Scribner.

SHORT SAYINGS.

Brief in Their Wording, But Full of Truth.

Regrets do not make redress.

The big talker is a little doer.

A very short man may be a tall liar.

The fast liver is generally a slow prayer.

The loud talker is seldom a strong thinker.

A stingy soul is to be pitied for its littleness.

A heart full of love will make a life full of joy.

Better to lead time than to be driven by it.

It is impossible to read without profiting by it.

A happy fireside is better than a big bank account.

He who never drives his work is always driven by it.

Stinginess and economy are not akin to each other.

What a miserable aim has he who lives for himself alone.

He who is big in his own eyes is small in other people's.

Opportunities are bald behind. You must catch them by the forelock.

Directness of aim is of more importance than loudness of report.

You always make more enemies than money talking politics on the street corner.

The man who considers buying on credit an easy way to get things is not a safe man to trust.

The real happiness of life cannot be bought with money, and the poor may have it as well as the rich.

If the grumbler would only straighten himself out he would find a great deal less to complain of.

Plant a crop of good books in your home as regularly as you do seed in your soil, and when you get old you will not regret it.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

The Stoke-Holds of Ocean Racers.

Well, in these days of great mechanical improvement, stoke-holds are losing their terrors. They are getting to be quite comfortable. Great strides have been made in the last twenty years in increasing the speed of ships, and it isn't too much to say that most of it comes through better and stronger boilers. Twenty years ago the boilers of the fastest ships sustained only 70 pounds of steam-pressure to the square inch, but now they sustain with ease 165 pounds. This means more than double the steam than formerly, and much faster twisting of the screws. It also means more coal and more stoking, but not near so much in proportion to the gain in steam. This is because furnaces have also been improved, but the work of feeding their angry throats is hard enough; so hard, indeed, that steamship owners have found that it pays to look after the comfort of the stokers as well as others of the crew, and hence stoke-holds are beginning to be ventilated and be more comfortable as working-places. The temperature of stoke-holds is still above 100° when brisk work is going on, but ventilators keep pouring fresh cool air into the place, and the stokers almost never suffer from exhaustion in new steamships.

The stoker works only eight hours a day, and this is divided into two "watches" of four hours each. That is, he works four hours, then has eight hours' rest, and then works four hours, and doesn't think his lot is such a bad one after all. To be sure, on merchantmen he has to be hounded all the time to do his work properly, and he expects it, for he has a chronic objection against working without being driven to it, and oftener than not doesn't think it worth while to wash his face in his eight hours' interval of rest, He probably wouldn't thank you for your sympathy if you tried to tell him that his life is hard.—Harper's Young People.

Men's Senses Keener Than Women's.

Thoughtful and observant persons do not need a demonstration that the senses are less keen in woman than in man. Their own experience has revealed that natural law. But since we are not all thoughtful or observant, the experiments of Profs. Nichols and Brown are welcome. These American physiologists have begun to experiment with the sense of smell. They took four substances most strongly odoriferous—essence of cloves, of garlic, of lemon and prussic acid. Each of these they diluted with pure water in a growing proportion, filling a set of bottles at every degree of the scale, until the last set represented one part of the test substance to 2,000,000 parts of water.

Then they shuffled the bottles, so to speak, and called in 44 men and 38 women, chosen from the various ranks of life, all young and healthy. These representatives of either sex were instructed to rearrange the bottles, guided by the sense of smell, putting each set of tinctures by itself—garlic with garlic, lemon with lemon, etc. To put results shortly, the women were not in it. None of them could trace prussic acid beyond the dilution of 20,000 parts to 1, while most of the men traced it up to 100,000 parts. Three of the latter actually passed the extreme limit, identifying prussic acid at a single part in 2,000,000. Beyond 100,000 parts all the women failed to recognize essence of lemon; all the men detected it at 250,000. This proportion represents their average superiority all around.—Pall Mall Budget.

The Orchid the Aristocrat Among Flowers.

The literature and cultivated orchids would already make a large library, and there are journals in several languages devoted to them exclusively, most of them illustrated with pictures drawn and colored with consummate skill. Millions of dollars are invested in them, and the money value of a single private collection in this country is at least a quarter of a million dollars, while the plants in one commercial establishment are worth still more. Of course, the prices which individual specimens command bear no relation to their beauty when judged by the ordinary canons of taste, and a plant which brings a thousand dollars at auction may differ so slightly from varieties that are sold by the dozen for the production of market flowers, that only the trained eye of the connoisseur can detect the peculiarities of habit and form, or can appreciate the purity of color, or the richness of marking, which makes it unique or rare. As with other objects prized by collectors, the value of such a plant is enhanced by the comforting assurance that no one else, or at least only a few of the elect, can share with its owner the joy of possession.—W. A. Stiles, in Scribner.

Wisdom in a World of Follies.

Responsibility educates. — Wendell Phillips.

None preaches better than the ant, and she says nothing.—Franklin.

If thou desire to be wise, be so wise as to hold thy tongue.—Lavater.

Much bending breaks the bow; much unbending the mind.—Bacon.

Riches exclude only one inconvenience, and that is poverty.—Johnson.

He who is firm and resolute in will moulds the world to himself.—Goethe.

More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of.—Tennyson.

Every generation of man is a laborer for that which succeeds it.—Gladstone.

Speak but little and well if you would be esteemed a man of merit.—Trench.

Accurate Reasoning.

"That friend of yours has just arrived in this city, hasn't he?"

"Yes: how did you know?"

"Oh, he must have come from somewhere else. He hasn't a cold."—Washington Star.

IS A DESPOTIC RULER.

The Stomach Not Easily Dethroned When Once It Obtains Mastery.

One of the greatest misfortunes that can happen to a man in his earthly career is to discover that he has a stomach. He may know it theoretically or recollect the lessons in physiology of his schoolboy day, but according to the San Francisco Chronicle, when he finds out by actual, personal experience that he has a stomach he is to be pitied. The whole science of gastronomy—and it is a science—has been devised and perfected for the benefit of the men who have made this discovery. All the studies of the whole glittering galaxy of gastronomists, all the culinary triumphs of the great restaurants in the capitals of the world, are due to the simple fact that men have found out that they have stomachs, and that that organ, when once discovered, must be petted and flattered and soothed and kept in good humor to prevent its revolting and creating revolution and civil war. It is safe to say that the primitive man never knew that he had a stomach. It has been reserved for civilization to make the discovery, and it is by no means a foregone conclusion that civilization should pride itself upon having done so.

The maxim that one never enjoys a good dinner until after it has been eaten is a refinement of modern and degenerate days, containing much sound philosophy from a certain standpoint, but that standpoint is a fictitious and mistaken one. There is no natural reason, why a dinner, good or bad, should be enjoyed. The one object of eating is to satisfy hunger, and that being done, the dinner should be forgotten. It is only the imperious and arbitrary stomach which insists upon a further recognition of its claims, and it is only human weakness which submits to its demand. A modern philosopher, in terse though inelegant diction, has laid down this maxim, which is almost idiomatic: "You must down your stomach or your stomach will down you." There is more in this than will meet the eye of the casual reader. The stomach may, as certain of the ancients believed, be the real seat of the emotions, passions and affections, but we make a great mistake if we subordinate the ego to a single organ, and especially to one which is only too ready to presume upon the favor shown it and the license given it. Healthy children know nothing about their stomachs, except that they ache sometimes if called on to do double duty, and there is nothing so healthy and happy in the world as a healthy child. If children of a larger growth could but ignore the gastric organ or forget it, dyspepsia would become a lost disease, and all the evils that follow in its train would disappear.

EIGHTY-SIX YEARS A SAILOR.

A Venerable British Tar Who Saw Fighting Before He Was 10 Years Old.

The grand old man of the British navy has completed his 94th year, and a very wonderful career has Admiral Sir Lewis Tobias Jones, G.C.B., a son of Sligo, had, according to The Toronto Empire. He was born in 1799, and entered the service when he was just turned 8 years of age, that is to say, on New Year's Day, 1808. Nor was this one of the formal entries so common at the period. Before he was 10 years old he was present during the disastrous undertaking which we call the Welcheren expedition; he was still a midshipman when he took part in the bombardment of Algiers in 1816, and he saw no more fighting till he was commander of the line-of-battle ship Princess Charlotte at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. He, however, saw some severe work in putting down the slave trade, besides assisting in the capture of Lagos, then a slave depot, which was turned into a refuge for slaves under the British flag. In the same ship—the old paddle-wheel Sampson—he commanded the steam squadron at our naval attack on Odessa in 1854; then helped to reduce Soukhoum Kaleh, on the Circassian coast; then brought his ship safely through the great Euxine storm of November, 1854, by cutting away her masts and letting the seas sweep over her as she steamed head to wind, and as a reward for this he was promoted to the charge of the line of battleship London, in which he assisted in the capture of Kinburn. He was second in command in China, and in the operations that led to the capture of Pekin in 1860, but his only post as an admiral, for he had no great friends to back him up, and was even fifty-one and a half years in the navy before he got his flag, was at Queenstown. He holds the post of visitor and governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Aluminum.

Alumina abounds in nearly all clays, the clays at Boulder, in Colorado, showing as high as 34 per cent. of alumina. This alumina is the oxide of aluminum, which is more liberally distributed than any known metal. All clays contain from 15 per cent. upwards, while bauxite, cryolite and corundum contain from 40 to 80 per cent. of the oxide of alumina, which is equivalent to from 25 to 40 per cent. of metallic aluminum. Bauxite is the most plentiful in country and is especially adapted to a new Colorado smelting process in connection with the fluxes used. Immense deposits are found in Maryland, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Missouri, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah.

The present selling price of commercial aluminum containing 80 to 90 per cent. of aluminum and from 8 to 20 per cent. of silica and iron is now 60 to 80 cents per pound, and the market demands are far in excess of the supply. This kind of aluminum is unfit for decorative purposes until further refined, and the silicon makes it brittle, while the Colorado product can be used for any and every purpose as it comes from the furnace.

The uses of this metal are innumerable, but some of the more important are cutlery, kitchen utensils, stoves, furnaces, sash, doors, blinds, roofing, bath tubs, plumbers' utensils, hulls of vessels, machinery of all kinds, bridges, gas and electric fixtures, gas and water pipes, picture frames, wagons, carriages, bicycles and vehicles of all kinds; and as the metal does not tarnish and alloys with other metals it will be used for all purposes when either beauty, durability, strength or lightness is desired.—Denver Times.

A Substitute for Coffee.

Parched malt is said by experts to be much superior to an ordinary quality of coffee, and is being exclusively used as a substitute for our favorite breakfast drink, besides being obtainable at a cost of only four cents a pound, roasted and ground. The healthfulness of the article is well established, and its use will doubtless become general among the poorer classes and those who desire to curtail household expenses.

A Lesson in Natural Science.

Professor—What terrestrial animal is the most terrible enemy of man?

Smart Pupil—Woman.—Truth.

Without Curve or Cutting.

"A railroad without a curve or cutting," said Wallace Kennedy, a Buenos Ayres merchant, who was at the Southern recently, "is a splendid thing from an engineering standpoint, but it is a very tedious affair for the passenger. Curves and cuttings are both necessary evils in one sense, but they relieve the monotony immensely. The new road from Buenos Ayres to the Andes beats all records, with more than 200 miles of uneventful track, almost on a line such as mathematicians describe as the shortest distance between any two points. No one who has not seen this remarkable stretch of road, straight in front and behind as far as the eye can reach, even when aided by a field glass, can grasp what it means or what an amount of wearisome monotony it involves and entails."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

INDEX TO CHARACTER.

THE FEET CAN TELL THE TALE OF MENTAL TRAITS.

The Trilby Toes the Thing—Different Forms of Heels, Insteps and Toes, and What it is They All Signify.

THERE is character in feet. In spite of shoes that compress and distort, and boots which causes bunions to rise like mountain chains, there is still enough of the aboriginal human foot lefot for the anatomist to read disposition and the temperament in every line of it. Everybody knows that from the outline of the hand in nine cases out of ten, a trained observer can tell what manner of man bears it. The foot is the lower hand. It conforms in its structure with that of the hand. The toes are shortened digits. Tapering fingers and a gracefully modelled hand show good breeding and innate refinement. The hand of a man of artistic temperament is slender and the fingers are long and tapering.

Feet encased in patent leathers, with Picadilly toes, do not get much of a chance to show anything about the character of their owner. After they have been kept in such unyielding, enamelled coffins for a few years there isn't a really flesh and blood foot there any more. There's a calloused, bumpy, gnarled and warped sort of a thing there, which shows no characteristics, except, perhaps, lack of common sense in the owner. But there are men and women whose feet have the semblance of the shape they had when they romped around the nurseries, before the days of narrow toes and French heels.

This Trilby craze has done much to induce us to treat our feet decently and respectably. Many a young woman who has pondered over Du Maurier's description of the most beautiful foot in all Paris has had the courage to order shoes which were large enough for her, and some even had the temerity to appear in footgear almost as loose as the slippers in which Trilby paid her first visit to the "Laird" and Little Billy.

All the character cannot be obliterated from the lines of the human foot even in these degenerate days.

SOME SORTS OF FEET.

Modern feet are not pretty, as a general thing. Most of them are positively ugly. Did you ever see an uglier member than that represented in a drawing of Abraham Lincoln's foot, which is exhibited by a Broadway shoe dealer? From the picture you would think that you were looking at the gnarled and distorted taproot of an oak. The most noticeable thing about that foot is the broad, firm big toe. Such a toe shows strength of character, firmness and executive ability. A weak big toe would point inward. This toe was planted firmly and squarely. It curled up a little toward the end, too. These retrousse toes show independence and determination. There are persons who have noses formed that way, too, and you know what kind of dispositions they have.

There is a woman in this town who was left, by the death of her husband, with a large publishing business hampered by mortgages. She reorganized that business, brought order out of chaos, and by tact and energy bought and built up several periodicals until they became abundant sources of profit. She has a short and well-formed foot, a chiropodist told me the other day. The great toe is broad and firm and curves outward in a way that shows determination and grit.

Some anatomists say that every toe should be in a direct line with the foot. It's hard to judge a foot in that plumb line and spirit level way.

The man who toes well out as he walks and steps squarely upon the ball of his foot has, as a general way, those assertive big toes.

Do you remember the old Mother Goose rhyme about the five little pigs which you told off on your toes when you were a youngster? You said of the big toe, "This little pig had roast beef;" of the second toe, "this little pig had none," and the little toe was the small and miserable pig that only "cried wee, wee."

There's self-assertion and go in the big toe. It ought to be strong and broad. It does more than the rest. It has more character.

SIGNIFICATION OF TOES.

Some persons have short, square toes, all about the same length, and an assertive big toe that looks as though it was anxious to get out and look the world squarely in the face. They are the practical men and women. They look at everything from the standpoint of hard common sense. Their insteps are low. Their heels are broad and they set them down in a way which gives impression that the owners know exactly what they are talking about. They are the men and women who make up their minds to have a thing and invariably get it. Those are the feet which are oftenest stamped and the stamping, if the foot belongs to a woman, is accompanied by a toss of the head. It's a foolish man who does not recognize the coming down of such a foot.

There's poetry, imagination and romanticism in feet. Men and women of artistic temperament have long, slender toes and high, arched insteps. The second toe of a person of artistic temperament is longer than the other toes. The owners of such toes almost always have inclination to music, art and poetry. The long second toe is the sign of the artist, the sculptor and the poet. It shows sentimentalism and romance. If you will notice Trilby's foot, as Du Maurier draws it you will see that the second toe seems almost exaggerated, so much longer is it than its fellows. Such a toe, it may be said, is the index of an artistic sense. It is well if such a member has in the great toe a strong, firm neighbor. The long second toe means dreaminess and idealism. The firm big toe means practical sense. It is well to have both.

In the perfect foot the little toe curves a trifle inward. You will see that in classic sculpture. If the small toe has an upward arch it shows a warm, sunshiny, passionate nature. Those with the short, stubby toes and the feet which they stamp so decisively at times often have that upward curve to the little toe. Artists and students of pedagogy say that this peculiarity is particularly noticeable in the feet of women in Southern climates.

THE HIGH INSTEP.

One of the surest signs of refinement and good breeding is the high, arched instep. It shows a long line of cultured ancestors. It is patrician. It marked the feet of sandalled Roman nobles. It has been seen in the courts of Europe for centuries. It is seen in New York drawing rooms to-day.

It is no wonder that women have, for centuries, sought to increase the natural arch of the foot. It's more than vanity which induces a woman to wear French heels. Still there is not much use in trying to affect a high instep. The raising of the arch, by means of the French heel, is too transparent a ruse.

The best way is to adopt the new Trilby footgear, which is so big that it hides the real shape of the foot. Then those who see it will say that the foot concealed beneath the abundant folds of shoe leather must be really all that is artistic and "Trilbyesque," or the owner would not so sacrifice outward appearances.

It's hard to apply set rules to this reading of character in feet, yet there is much to be learned from toes, insteps and heels.—N.Y. Herald.

CHIVALRY OF DISRAELI.

His Devotion to Women in General and the Queen in Particular.

Disraeli's chivalrous devotion to women is abundantly clear from his novels, but it has been made clearer still to those, Mr. Froude among them, who have had access to his unpublished letters to Mrs. Brydges Williams, now in the possession of Lord Rothschild, and who were cognizant of his almost daily correspondence with another lady of great powers of mind and personal charm, who, to the deep sorrow of all who knew her, has recently followed the leader whom she honored with her friendship.

His loyal devotien to Lady Beaconsfield and the adoration he inspired in her have long been notorious. What wonder, then, that to Disraeli, a romancist in statescraft, an idealist in politics, and a provincial in sentiment, his chivalrous regard for the sex should have taken a deeper complexion when the personage was not only a woman, but a queen? In trifles Disraeli never forgot the sex of his sovereign. In great affairs he never appeared to remember it. To this extent the charge of flattery brought against him may be true.

He approached the queen with the supreme tact of a man of the world, than which no form of flattery can be more effective and more dangerous. So far the indictment against him may be upheld. The word "subservience" is the translation of this simple fact into language of political malice. It has been freely used, and events of such vast import as the imperial title and the congress of Berlin were put down by political adversaries to the flexibility of the courtier rather than to the supreme volition of the statesman. It it was true of Charles Earl Grey that he

Wrought in brave old age what youth had planned,

it was equally true of Lord Beaconsfield.

Wearing of Glass Eyes.

It is a fallacy to suppose that people who wear cork legs and glass eyes are indifferent to their personal appearance. They are often vainer than ordinary individuals.

A rich man, for instance, who is obliged to wear an artificial eye, will wear three different eyes every day—an eye for morning, when the pupil is not very large; an eye for noon, when the pupil is smaller; an eye for evening, when the pupil has extended to its full size.

A London eye-maker, who gave this information said he made about an equal proportion of glass eyes for men and women. Some people keep quite a stock in their possession, in fact no less than 12 eyes have been made by my informant within three years.

His son had got one made from measurement, and that eye fitted so perfectly that the old gentleman, in an outburst of gratitude, wrote off for eleven other eyes. The eyemaker admitted that this was an exceptional instance.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Origin of Some of the Dust.

Dust is to a large extent a product of human activity. In houses and workshops, on the highways, and in the streets, everywhere there is wear and tear of things, and the product is always dust. The wearing and cleansing of our clothing is continually breaking up its fibres into minute particles, and the friction of clothing on the skin carries away the scales of the epidermis, which are constantly being shed and renewed.

Every contact of human feet, horses' hoofs, and the wheels of vehicles with paving and road materials wear away particles of iron and stone. The effects of the weather and the alternations of cold and heat disintegrate all exposed surfaces. To these particles, which form the dust invariably present in dwellings and in the streets, there must be added the innumerable minute cells of vegetable origin incessantly floating in the air, and on a complete view the dust produced by the disintegration of meteors by contact with our atmosphere must also be mentioned.

Dust accordingly consists of portions of all substances, organic and inorganic, which decay by natural processes, and are reduced to powder by any means whatever. Few of its constituents can be recognized by the naked eye. The microscope alone can detect the nature of many, and especially those of the greatest importance.—All the Year Round.

Mistakes Will Happen.

The Telegraph Age tells how a telegraph editor in a Boston newspaper office wrote a note of remonstance to the telegraph operator because the latter in his copy had entirely omitted the letters "f" and "k" where they should have appeared. The operator replied to this note as follows:

"MR. EDITOR—Mistaques are liable to happen in the best ov regulated phamilies and to typewriters as well. It is, indeed, a very unphortunate aphair, but the 'eph' and 'cay' phell out and are lost. This morning I called at the ophice ov the gentleman phrom whom I rent this outfit, but phailed to phind him in; in phact, the 'orphice cid' says he will not return phour phopr or phive days. I do not lique the loox ov this variety ov spelling myselph, but will get the specials aphter a phalsion. I, myselph, consider this no joque, but a serious aphair.

Phaithfully Yours,
J. LOGAN.

An Ancient Piece of Wrought Iron.

There is perhaps no more ancient piece of wrought ironwork in existence than the large iron column at Delhi, which measures 60 feet in height, about 16 inches in diameter at the base, tapering to 12 inches at the top, with an enlarged capital with ornamental fluting, and is estimated to weigh about 17 tons. With our modern appliances and most powerful machinery its construction would be considered no mean task, and its manufacture and erection at a date estimated at 900 years before the Christian era is calculated to inspire respect and wonder as to the means employed by the early artizans who effected it.

A Pleasant Prospect.

Nodd—My wife went shopping to day and didn't spend a cent.

Todd—Well, wait till to-morrow when she has seen what my wife bought.

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

HE IS RAPIDLY BECOMING A POPULAR IDOL.

Personal Traits and Habits—All Sorts of Tricks to Gain Applause—M. Faure's Rise From the Tannery.

Felix Faure, the new President of the French Republic, rose up to his high office from a tanner's apprentice. He is proud of this. Always above his desk he keeps a picture of himself in his tanner's togs. This interesting picture was taken when he was nineteen years of age and is here reproduced.

Felix Faure is in many ways the cleverest President the French Republic has yet had. He is up to all sorts of tricks and devices and snares to get popularity and keep it.

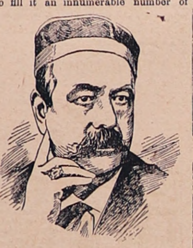
Courtesy and kindliness of heart are two of the chief characteristics of the people of France, and flattery has always been one of the strongest cards a French statesman or politician could play. With hardly an exception the French Presidents have prided themselves upon their diplomacy with the people.

Of all the Chief Executives, however, Felix Faure, the now President of France, is now seen to be the greatest diplomat. The Parisian populace—and indeed the people of the provinces—are rapidly raising him to the pinnacle of hero worship. In France it takes, oftentimes, but an unimportant incident, perhaps only an apt phrase or two, to put a man upon the pedestal of popularity, Felix Faure is making his place secure in the hearts of the French people by a thousand and one little acts and speeches of this sort.

PERSONAL TRAITS AND HABITS.

Unlike most Frenchmen he is an extremely early riser, and every morning sees him on his feet at 5 o'clock. By 8 he is through the bulk of his business for the day, and it is only in this manner that he is able to find time for his frequent trips among all sorts and conditions of men, and his visits to institutions, into society and among the rich and poor.

A curious fad of his is the smoking of a briarwood pipe, a trick that he learned while he was at a commercial school in England, and in the three hours immediately after his rising he manages to fill it an innumerable number of times. When in public, later in the day, he is ready for the conventional French cigarette, which, like most of his fellow countrymen, he makes himself, rolling it rapidly without a glance, while absorbed in conversation.



From a Photograph Taken in 1860, When M. Faure Was a Tanner's Apprentice.

Few Frenchmen are better horseback riders and fencers. By the constant practice of these two amusements he has kept himself in splendid health and preserved his figure free from any suspicion of excessive avoirdupois. Another favorite occupation of his is potting rabbits and shooting woodcock on the estate of his son-in-law. He is also more or less of a gymnast, and has taken considerable interest in the establishment of gymnasia in the Young Men's Christian Association branches now widely scatteren through France.

In fact, he has every trait that a Frenchman, be he rich or be he abjectly poor, likes the best. President Faure is brave, for the Cross of the Legion of Honor is on his breast, won on the battlefields of 1870, when he fought as a Lieutenant-Colonel. He is religious, always attending church and always accompanied by his wife and daughters. He is fond of gayety, life and social affairs, and is taking pains to widen the circle of French court society so that it will include many people who have hitherto not been able to get within the charmed circle.

FAURE AND THE GAMIN.

A brand new democracy, indeed, is the keynote of the Felix Faure regime. It is a democracy that finds its chief expression in making everyone a part of it. Not an overture or bid for kindly notice is disdained. This incident will show the president's extreme kindliness. The other day he went for a short walk with the Commandant Moreau. At the entrance of the Avenue Champs Elysees a tattered, disreputable, dirty-faced gamin stepped before the two noted pedestrians, and raising his cap, cried out with the true Parisian twang and with a suggestion of blague;

"Vive le President!"

The commandant, Moreau, waved his hand towards the boy with military severity: "The president does not wish to be recognized," but M. Faure silently tossed a piece of silver to the boy, who, now his momentary fright over, transported with delight, shouted with redoubled energy and an attempt at a handspring, "Merci, m'sieur. Vive Felix Faure!"

So the campaign of popularity goes merrily on, the new President scoring point after point. The Elysee has taken on a new air of brightness. Frequent dinners are given and a charmingly attractive table is set. The menu supplied is always capital, the viands well cooked and the wines selected with skill.

A most attractive feature of these state dinners is the presence of the President's daughter, Mlle. Lucie Faure, who is a charming young lady endowed with no small amount of literary skill, and who has just published her first volume of poems. She has such unlimited influence over her father that the Parisians jokingly declare she is the real President of the Republic, and have nicknamed her "Miss Lucifer."

Her Devotions.

"Do you go to church to hear the sermon or the music, Maude?"

"I go for the hims," said Maude.

Two Bad Months.

The number of wrecks at sea and the consequent loss of life in January and February of this year were unprecedented. During those two months, seventy-five vessels, including twenty-eight schooners, seventeen steamers, fourteen sloops, five barges, three barks, three brigs, two barkentines, two ships and one pilot boat, were wrecked, with a total loss of 1,190 lives. Over half these losses, or 669 lives, were occasioned by seven disasters, viz.: Steamer Elbe, 332; steamer Port Nictheroy, 120; ferry boat Terciera, 100; steamer Kingdon, 40; steamer Chicora, 26; steamer Initrahull, 26, and steamer Nordsee, 25.—Chicago Tribune.

Her Test.

"How do you know that he has ceased to love you?"

"Because he never makes a fuss when I dance with other men."—New York Weekly.

SPRING MILLINERY.

As It Appears Now It is an Erratic Jumble of Shapes and Combinations.

Spring millinery, as it appears just at present, is an erratic jumble of shapes and combinations of materials and colors, with millions of glittering spangles of every hue thrown in for further diversity. But, if we avoid the exaggerated perversions of real millinery art, it is a simple matter to find the most charming little bonnets and the most becoming hats imaginable.

A special feature of the new millinery is that the flowers and leaves are mostly very large, the hydrangea being one of the favorite blossoms. Petunia is one of the most popular colors, and appears in straw hats as well as flowers and ribbons. The wide effect gained by wings and out-spreading bows is still a dominant characteristic of both hats and bonnets, but the broad Dutch bonnet, so fashionable all winter, has grown a little point in front, which makes it resemble the Marie Stuart shape, and is infinitely more becoming to the majority of faces.

The jet bonnets, with their bunches of bright flowers at either side, are very attractive. Three shades of one flower are usually grouped together, and three feathers also. Fine plaitings of chiffron, with either flowers or feathers, are arranged from both hats and bonnets to fall on to the hair at the back, and a curtain of lace caught up in the middle is another fancy. A pretty jet bonnet with wide-spreading wings of jet is trimmed with cream-colored pansies above the ears. Violets and roses are used in combination, and roses in all the unnatural colors are mingled with the uncommon tints of the new ribbons, which are lovely with chine figures, and both satin and velvet stripes.

The chapeau rond is one of the new hats of the season which has a straight round rim and is very becoming. Violet-colored straw is trimmed with violets and green fern. Cavalier hats are trimmed with large roses and bows of glace silk. In fact there is every shape of hat imaginable, and the straws are so soft and prettily colored that middle-aged women will find less trouble than ever in getting a becoming hat.

Toques are a little larger, but they are to be worn as much as ever. Deep yellow straws, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, will be popular later when the warm days are with us. Another style of hat, called the Welsh shape, turns up at one side and one of black chip is prettily trimmed with bows of black kilted net, edged with jet, and black ostrich tips with an aigrette rising from the center. The new sailor shape is much like the old, except that the rim is crinkled. One of green straw is trimmed with a wide bow of black lace and satin and three large bunches of mauve convolvuli, with ivy leaves and white berries.

Iridescent wings are are a feature of the bonnets. A pretty confection has a crown of sequin jet embroidery over gold tinsel, iridescent green wings and fan ends of fine French lace with bunches of pink roses. A butterfly toque of Melin lace has bows of amethyst glace ribbon and piquet of tea roses. A small fan of lace falls on the hair fastened with a brooch.

Bows and rosettes are placed on the crown of some hats. Rims are often faced with black kilted chiffon and it is a relief to know that all hats are to be worn well on the head and perfectly straight.—N.Y. Sun.

Candy Fumes Spoil Teeth.

Since Adam's day parents have been warning their children to beware of candy, for it would give them the toothache. Boys and girls have held this admonition honored in the breach and the dental profession has waxed powerful. Now it appears that even the smell of sweetmeats is noxious. A man cunning in all the refinements of dental torture said yesterday:

"You ought to see the teeth of those who work in candy factories. In the mouths of some of them, however, you would see no natural teeth; they are all false. In the case of many others the teeth are ruined. The fumes in these establishments are damaging to the teeth. It is known that candy-eating is more or less injurious to the teeth, but that does not compare with the fumes of candy in the process of being made. A large part of my practice comes from the candy factories, and the work brought me in this way is of the most difficult kind."—Chicago Record.

In a Cheap Restaurant.

Grump—Do you call this stake fit for a Christian to eat?

Waiter—We hain't anxious about de religion of our customers, boss.—Sel.

A McAllisterian Metaphor.

"Why do poets and others always speak of death as rude?"

"Because it so often stares a fellow in the face, you know."—Truth.

Letters From Charles Lamb.

A large number of letters by Charles Lamb, written between 1810 and 1820 to friends in Birmingham, and previously unknown, were recently discovered in a collection of old letters of the first quarter of the century at Birmingham. In one he writes: "There is quiet dignity in old bachelorhood, leisure from care, noise, etc., an enthronization upon the armchair of a man's feeling that he may sit, walk, read unmolested, to none accountable." In another he says: "I know you have chosen to take up a high opinion of my moral worth; but, I say it before God, and I do not lie, you are mistaken in me. I could not bear to lay open all my failings to you, for the sentiment of shame would be too pungent."

THE CARRYING TRADE.

The English Own More Than Half of the World's Boats.

From a paper in The Contemporary Review, by Michael Mulhall, the following leading facts relative to the carrying trade of the world are gathered. The people of the British Empire own more than half the ocean vessels of the world, and 50 per cent. of the annual savings of the nation is expended in building new ships and railroads. Since 1840 the tonnage of British shipping has trebled, while that of all other nations has only doubled. Fifty years ago British shipping held one-third the carrying trade of the high seas. To-day it holds over one-half. Sailing vessels have now an aggregate carrying capacity of only one-fifth that of steam vessels. The decline of tonnage of sailing vessels since 1860 has been 4,000,000 tons. The increase in trade has not fully kept pace with increase of tonnage, which gives color to the assertion made in some quarters that the business transportation, like other industries has been developed to a point beyond existing needs. The greatest increase in port entries is found in the colonies and South America. The tendency in shipbuilding at present is toward increase of size.

Turning next to the railway carrying trade, we find that there are now in operation 410,000 miles. This would be sufficient to girdle the earth at the equator about 16 times. The total cost of these railways has been $3,073,400,000,000. Of existing railway mileage 90 per cent. has been built since 1840. Since 1860 the average annual railway construction has been 10,000 miles. Railway traffic has reached upon marine traffic to largely increase the latter. In 1850 the cost of land carriage was eight times as much as it is in 1895.

While Great Britain holds supremacy in ocean traffic, the United States is far in advance in railway traffic, doing two-thirds of all the railway transportation of goods, and owning one-third of the total railway mileage of the globe.

The navigable waterways of different countries (rivers and canals) are, in miles, as follows: Britain, 3,810; France, 7,730; Germany, 17,080; Russia, 33,920; Austria, 7,200; Canada, 3,360; United States, 51,820; Brazil, 22,000. The carrying capacity of vessels navigating lakes and rivers of the United States is 9,300,000 tons. Of the total carrying traffic of the Suez Canal, British vessels do 76 per cent. The net profits of this canal in 1892 amounted to 8.5 per cent. of the cost of its construction.

Emancipated Woman.

Mr. Henry Peck (as she prepares to take a spin on her wheel)—You are the most neglectful man I ever met!

Mr. Henry Peck (meekly)—What's the matter now, dear?

Mrs. Henry Peck (angrily)—Matter enough! Here's the suspender button off these trousers yet, and I told you about it more than a week ago!

A Long Trip Awheel.

Thomas W. Winder, of Warsaw, Ind., has started from New Orleans on a trip around the United States on a wager, and to establish a record. The estimated distance he is to travel is 21,000 miles in 300 consecutive days, or a daily average of seventy-two miles a day. He is to cross thirty-three states and territories, and 230 counties, visit 2,764 cities, towns and villages and register at seventy-six points on the journey. His outfit will consist of a wreel having changeable gear, powerful lamp for night riding, automatic brake, 10,000-mile cyclometer, clock and tent made especially for this trip, the wheel acting as a pole and brace, so that he may stop whenever he chooses, the whole only weighing eighteen pounds over the weight of the wheel, which is twenty-four pounds. He will carry on his back a camera fitted for carrying films for 500 negatives, this weighing five pounds. To the camera is a small umbrella for protecting his head in hot weather. Mr. Winder intends to keep as near the line as possible, and will carry a permit from the railroads for crossing on bridges and entering tunnels, when it is found necessary. To win the wager, Mr. Winder is compelled to earn his expenses en route, which he will probably do by newspaper correspondence and advertising.—New York Tribune.

The Last English Duel.

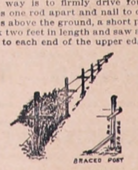
The last duel—the last fatal one at least—was fought in a field in Maiden Lane in a solitary part of Holloway, in 1843. The district acquired considerable notoriety from the event. It was the duel fought between Col. Fawcett and Lieut. Munro. The former was killed. The duellists were not only brother-officers; they were also brothers in-law, having married two sisters.

The coroner's jury, on the inquest, returned a verdict of wilful murder, not only against Lieut. Munro, but against the seconds also. The latter, however, were acquitted. Munro evaded the hands of justice by seeking refuge abroad. Four years later he surrendered to take his trial at Old Bailey. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. He was, however, strongly recommended to mercy, and the sentence was eventually commuted to twelve months' imprisonment.

The neighborhood in which this duel was fought is no longer solitary; a wide thoroughfare, known as the Brecknock road, runs through it, and a rifle-ground beside the Brecknock Arms appropriately indicates where the final shot was fired.—Chambers' Journal.

Training the Red Raspberry.

My way is to firmly drive four-foot stakes one rod apart and nail to each 30 inches above the ground, a short piece of plank two feet in length and saw a notch close to each end of the upper edge. In these notches firmly stretch No. 16 wires and brace back the end posts. The accompanying illustration makes perfectly clear this simple and effective way of doing the work. The advantages of keeping raspberry and blackberry vines from sprawling all over the lot will be best appreciated by those who have tried this method.



For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. 17d&wly

Collars of fancy edged black ribbon supporting a spray wreath of roses, with ends of ribbons to the waist.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Boy's new sailor suits, consisting of a short jacket and long trousers to be worn with a jersey front or vest.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, P.O., writes:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

Girl's light cotton frocks trimmed with lace beading through which narrow black ribbon is run.

An Open Letter.

During the winter of 1892-93, I was covered with Pimples on my right leg between the knee and ankle, and sought medical advice, but getting no relief I tried a bottle of B.B.B., applying some of it to my leg as well as using it internally, and the disease disappeared within three weeks, and I am thankful to say has never reappeared.

N. MITCHELL, Carman, Man.

Nightgowns having crush collars of open embroidery through which ribbon is drawn and tied.

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but sk your druggist first.

Girl's white nainsook frocks trimmed with double bertha ruffles of pink or blue embroidery

Don't Worry!! Try SUNLIGHT SOAP

THE TWIN BAR SELLS FOR 6c.

ALL GROCERS

LAKEHURST SANITARIUM

Oakville, Ont.

For Treatment and Cure of Alcoholism, Morphine Habit, Tobacco Habit and Nervous Direase.

The system employed at this institution is the famous Double Chloride of Gold System. Through its agency over 200,000 slaves to the use of these poisons have been emancipated in the last fourteen years. Lakehurst Sanitarium is the oldest Institution of the kind in Canada, and has a well earned reputation to maintain in this line of medicine. In its whole history there is not an instance of failure to remove the appetite for these poisons. In its whole history there is not an instance of any after ill effects from the treatment. Hundreds of homes in all parts of the Dominion bear eloquent happy witness to the efficacy of a course of treatment with us. For terms and full information, write

THE SECRETARY,
28 Bank of Commerce Chambers,
Toronto, Ont.

Patch Grief with Proverbs

but don't try to patch up a lingering cough or cold by trying experimental remedies. Take

PYNY-PECTORAL

and relief is certain to follow. Cures the most obstinate coughs, colds, sore throats, in fact every form of throat, lung or bronchial inflammation induced by cold.

Large Bottle, 25 Cents.

FINE NORTHERN SPY APPLES,
FINE TALMAN SWEETS,
FLORIDA ORANGES,
VALENCIA ORANGES, 20c. per doz.
—AT—
R. BATEMAN'S.
Telephone No. 2.

BARGAINS!

Do you want 12 bars of good Yellow Soap for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want 2 large bars of good Family Soap and 2 good large Cotton Towels for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want a first-class pair of Scissors, worth from 30c. to 45c.? Come and take your choice for 25c. at
THE FAIR.

Do you want a good Carving Knife and Fork for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR,
FRANK WEEKS MANAGER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MEDICAL.

DR. G. S. RYERSON.
60 COLLEGE STREET, Toronto.
248d&wly

A. QUACKENBUSH, M. D., H.M.B., M.C., P.S.O.
HOMŒOPATHIC Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office over Flint Jones' store, Front street. Residence, George Street, south of Bridge.

JOSEPH CALDWELL,
DENTIST—Office, Caldwell Block, Front Street. Residence, Bridge Street.
223d&wtf

JOHN J. FARLEY, M. D., C. M., M. R. C. S. England.
OFFICE and Residence—corner of Bridge and George Streets—three streets east of Post Office.

LEGAL.

GEO. A. KINGSTON.
BARRISTER, Solicitor, etc., with Lount, Marsh and Cameron, 25 Toronto St., Toronto. Money to loan on farm property lowest rates. 233dtf9w.

FLINT & McCAMON.
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Office, City Hall, Front Street, Belleville, Ont. d84tf.
JOHN J. B. FLINT, W. J. McCAMON.

STEWART MASSON.
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, Conveyancer, etc. Office, South side Bridge St., over Wallbridge & Clarke's, Belleville, Ont. Money to loan at lowest rates. 76dwtf

J. F. WILLS' LAW OFFICE.
REMOVED to Campbell Street (south side,) 2nd door from Front Street, on ground floor.

A. GOODRICH.
LAWYER, 124 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., 28 years' experience; secrecy; special facilities in several States; Goodrich on Divorce; with laws of all States in press. 76d1y.

MIKEL & ROBERTS.
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notary Public, Conveyancers, etc. Offices, Bridge St., Belleville. Money to loan at lowest rates.
W. C. MIKEL. A. A. ROBERTS

THOMAS & HALLIWELL.
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Money to loan. 293d3mwly.
J. PARKER THOMAS, J. EARL HALLIWELL.

PONTON & MORDEN.
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Conveyancers. Office over Express and Telegraph Office, Bridge St., Belleville, Money to loan—private funds.
WM. N. PONTON, M. A., Solicitor Hastings Loan and Investment Society.
W. S. MORDEN, B.A.

E. GUSS PORTER.
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public etc. Office in the Robertson Block, east side of Front Street,
☞Private Money to Loan. 271dwly.

FRANCIS S. WALLBRIDGE.
(Successor to Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Q.C.) BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Office, McAnnany building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. Private and Company money to loan at 6 per cent., on easy terms upon good land security. Charges moderate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENRY CARRE, C. E.,
M. C. Soc. C. E.
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
Special attention paid to Hydraulics and Land Drainage. Patents obtained and Drawings made. Office—McAnnany Block, under Ontario Business College, Front St P. O. address—Box 203, Belleville.

A. G. NORTHRUP.
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Shire Hall, Belleville. 229d&wly.

D. I. DULMAGE, L.D.S., D.D.S., (Toronto University.)
DENTIST—Office over Brignall & Thompson's. Night calls at residence on Forin Street. d,w.

CHAS. JOSE.
VETERINARY Surgeon, Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Member Ontario Veterinary Association. Office and residence, Foxboro, Ont. Calls by mail or telegram promptly attended to. 304d,wly

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to
MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Street.
Fall plowing all done.

- FINE TAILORING -

We have moved into the Store lately occupied by
MR. MILLS.

OUR NEW . . .
SPRING GOODS
Arriving daily. Inspection solicited.

A. N. REID.
MR. MINOR, Cutter.

INSURANCE.

Western Assurance Company,
Fire and Marine, Head Office, Toronto.
North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.,
Fire and Life, Head Office (Can.) Montreal
Atlas Insurance Company,
Fire, Head Office (Canada) Montreal.
M. M. THOMPSON
Water Works Office Bridge St.

LOOK!
FEDORA HATS
- - $1.00 - -
MINAKER,
The Hatter and Furnisher,
2 doors North of Foot Bridge.

CHURCH'S ALABASTINE

The Permanent Wall-Coating.
Does not RUB or SCALE from any hard surface.
Coat over coat can be applied.
No more washing or scraping of walls necessary.
Alabastine is The Sanitary Wall-Coating.
Displaces Kalsomines, which decay on the wall.
Equally adapted for Ornamental work and plain Tinting.
Pleases Painters as well as the general public.
Easily applied by anyone who can handle a brush.
Sixteen beautiful tints and White.
Put up in Five-pound packages, and never sold in bulk.
The only Wall-Coating that can be mixed in cold Water.
No hot water being needed, SAVES TIME AND WASTE.
Full directions for use on every package.
Sold by leading Hardware and Paint dealers everywhere.
Our book "The Decorator's Aid," furnished Painters.
Ask your dealer for Tint-Circular showing colors.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS bearing similar names.

THE ALABASTINE CO'Y, LTD.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS - - PARIS, ONTARIO

The Major Mfg. Co. Limited.

600 Craig St., MONTREAL.

Paper Boxes

Wire Fencing
Galvd. Wire Netting
Iron and Brass Wire Cloth
Green Fly Screen
Foundry Riddles

FOLDING PAPER BOXES.
Grill work in Brass & Iron a Specialty.

A Midnight Walk with a colicy baby or a colicy stomach isn't pleasant. Either can be avoided by keeping a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER on the medicine shelf. It is invaluable in sudden attacks of Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Just as valuable for all external pains.

DOSE—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

GREAT SALE
—OF—
Brick!

1,500,000
Pressed Brick !

15,000,000
PRESSED BRICK

New Process!
New Machinery!
New Kilns!

THE RATHBUN CO'Y.,
BRIDGE STREET.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,
Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, &c All work first-class.

251d1m E. J. BURTON.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. IT NEVER FAILS
Mothers and Wives, you can save the victims.

BOOK OF PARTICULARS FREE
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO. TORONTO, Ont.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract	One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast	Half a Cake
Sugar	Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water	Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

Up To Date

Our Store up to date.
Our Stock up to date.
Our King Shirt up to date.
New Store, new Goods, new Prices.
Everything new, bright and cheerful.
New Collars and Cuffs, new Neckwear.
New Gloves, new Shirts, new Braces.
Everything new and up to date.
Come and see our alterations and try our new Patent King Shirt.

A. E. FISH & CO.
The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gents Furnishers, of Belleville.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business.

249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

Ask your Druggist for

Murray & Lanman's
FLORIDA WATER
A DAINTY FLORAL EXTRACT
For Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath.

Actual ... Results

are indisputable evidence. We can show what the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE CO. has done for its Policy Holders, and can convince you, if you are open to conviction, that the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE CO. is able to give you

GOOD ...
RESULTS

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.

J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

WE RECEIVED

On Saturday, per heated car, some very fine fruit. Pineapples are opening up very fine and are a shade cheaper, selling from 25c to 35c, according to size. Also a few bunches of bananas, which are quite reasonable in price.

Florida oranges are about done, although we have a few very fine ones in stock Californias and Valencias are the more seasonable just now. The former we have in two varieties, the "Naval" and the 'Budded." The Navals are 30c and 50c per doz., according to size, while the Buddeds sell at 50c. Choice Valencias 20c per doz. Messina lemons 20c and 25c per doz., according to quality.

ICE CREAM AS USUAL.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.

Railway Time Tables

Grand Trunk Railway.

Trains arrive at and depart from Belleville Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.

GOING WEST.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:35 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.

Going East.	(Arrive.)
Mail	4:30 p.m.
Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

FACTS OF HISTORY

Experience is the Best of All Teachers.

LET CANADA BE WISE.

And Profit by the Mistakes of Other Nations—What Other Peoples Have Done and What They Have Been Sorry For—Protection and Free Trade Viewed in the Light of Experience.

NO. 1.

In a recent speech Hon. W. H. Montague spoke as follows:

The electors of Canada are asked to abandon the protective system under which great development has been made during the past sixteen years.

Fortunately for us the question of the tariff is not a new question; it is as old as the history of the world's progress. The electors of Canada need not be told that experience is always the best teacher and that experience warns Canadians to hold fast to their present system of protective, defensive tariff.

The Liberal Party are asking the Canadian electors to adopt a trade system which is in vogue in only one country in the world, and that country adopted it only after 500 years of protection, during which time her industries were thoroughly established and her market won in every part of the world.

That country is England and even there, among the great mass of the people there is a strong feeling for a return to protection to England's own markets for her own people.

What Lord Salisbury Thinks.

Speaking some time ago at Hastings, Lord Salisbury, then Premier of England, declared as follows: "Forty or fifty years ago everybody believed that free trade had conquered the world, and they prophesied that every nation would follow the example of England and give itself up to absolute free trade, but the results were not what they prophesied.

"We live in an age of a war on tariffs.

"Every nation is trying how it can, by agreement with its neighbors, get the greatest possible protection for its own industries and at the same time the greatest possible access to the markets of its neighbors."

"I want to point out to you that what I observe is, that while A is very anxious to get a favor from B and B is anxious to get a favor from C, nobody cares two straws about getting the commercial favor of Great Britain. (Cheers.)

"What is the reason for that? It is that in this great battle Great Britain has deliberately stripped herself of the armor and the weapons by which the battle is to be fought. The only weapons are a defensive tariff. If you fight, you must fight with the weapons with which those whom you have to contend against are fighting. (Cheers.)

"The weapon with which they all fight is admission to their own markets—that is to say, A says to B, 'If you will make your duties such that I can sell in your market, I will make my tariff duty such that you can sell in my market.' (Cheers.)

"We begin in England by saying we will levy no duties upon anybody, and we declare that it would be contrary and disloyal to the glorious and sacred doctrine of Free Trade to levy duty upon anybody for the sake of what we could get by it. (Cheers.)

"It may be noble, but it is not business. (Loud cheers.)

"On these terms, let me tell you, you will get nothing, and I am sorry to tell you that you are practically getting nothing." (Laughter.)

Cobden's Prophecy.

Lord Salisbury, in making the statement with regard to prophecies made by Free Traders, no doubt had in his mind especially the following prediction of Cobden: "That twenty years after England had adopted free trade every other civilized nation would follow England's footsteps."

The Result.

The result, however, has been as Lord Salisbury stated, that while England has given every other country her markets, no other country has given her markets to England, because every other civilized country has had and still has a high protective tariff.

Other countries have tried the free trade system and their experience is most instructive.

Russia's Experience.

In 1819 Russia tried free trade. The lesson she learned thereby was a bitter one indeed. Her experience is told in a circular issued by Imperial authority by Count Nesselrode in 1822.

"Russia sees herself compelled by circumstances to adopt an independent industrial system; the products of the Empire find no access to foreign markets; domestic manufacturers are either ruined or at the point of ruin; all the monies of the Empire flow abroad and the most solid business houses are on the brink of failure."

As a result of that three years of free trade, Russia returned to a very high defensive tariff and has maintained it ever since against the world, a few years ago making it almost prohibitive; and with this effect, that the country has become one of the greatest industrial countries of the globe and the production of her industries now far exceeds in value the products of her agriculture, with the result that her agriculture is prosperous.

Sweden Once Tried Free Trade.

Previous to the rule of Gustavus Adolphus, Sweden was a free trade country. She had a large amount of raw material, but she exported it to other countries where it was manufactured. In consequence, the people of Sweden were exceedingly poor, and her agriculture was prostrated to such an extent that the fields of Finland were drawn upon for the purpose of feeding her own people. But in the reign of the monarch mentioned above protection was adopted and almost prohibitory duties placed against various imports. In consequence of this the manufactures of Sweden trebled in thirty years and have grown up to the present time so that she is shipping abroad some millions of dollars' worth of her manufactures and such an impetus has been given to her agricultural life thereby, that, instead of depending upon foreign fields for her food stuff, she is now not only feeding her own people but sending abroad about twenty million dollars' worth of farm produce a year.

Fifty years ago agitators persuaded the people of Sweden to try free trade again. She did try it; but in the course of two or three years it had done such injury to her industrial and agricultural interests that the people returned to protection as quickly as possible.

THE UNITED STATES.

Several Times Have They Deserted Protection But Always Gladly Adopted It Again

The people of the United States may be said to be about as wideawake a business people as exist. They are a distinctly commercial people and their judgment upon commercial subjects ought to be worth something. And besides, because of the fact that their position is so similar to our own, their judgment upon the relative merits of trade policies ought to weigh heavily with the intelligent Canadian people.

The first act of Congress voted by the new republic when it was formed was in its preamble declared to be an act "For the support of the Government, for the discharge of the public debt and for the encouragement and protection of manufacturers."

Under this high duties were placed upon foreign importations. It ought to be remarked here that a very large majority of the members of that Congress were farmers, who saw the necessity of a variety of industry.

Under this protection system, which was continued until 1816, the country was prosperous.

Low Tariff Tried—The Result.

In 1816 Congress under the influence of strong agitation lowered the duties materially. Other countries embraced the opportunity to immediately get a hold on the American market. Manufactures were sent from abroad at ruinous prices with the avowed object of destroying the American industries, and in 1816 even in the Parliament of England, it was publicly declared by Lord Brougham as follows:

"It is well worth while to incur the loss on the first exportation in order, by the glut to stifle in the cradle those infant manufactures in the United States which have been forced into existence."

As might be expected, the other manufacturing countries took the same steps, and in consequence the market was flooded. Then great depression in all branches of trade was felt: bankruptcy became general and financial ruin was everywhere present.

Speaking of this period Benton declares: "No price for property; no sales except those of the sheriff and the marshal; no purchasers at the execution sales except the creditors; no employment for industry; no demand for labor; no sale for products of the farm; no sound of the hammer. Distress was the universal cry of the people."

A Defensive Tariff Adopted Again.

Saddened by the experience just referred to, the American people in 1824 adopted once more a policy of high protective duties.

The results of this policy were quickly seen. Manufacture increased, the people were employed, and general prosperity prevailed.

In 1833, however, by a number of alliances, an Anti-Protection party Congress was elected and once more an approach to free trade was tried with the same results as above.

In 1842 a strong protection Congress was elected. At that time the country was simply exhausted by reason of the destruction of her industries and the non-employment of her people, and the victory of the American Protection party was a sweeping one. The result of their legislation was a high tariff again when confidence was restored; customs receipts increased the first year 75 per cent.; labor everywhere was in demand; the domestic market grew with rapidity; the produce of the farm was in demand in the homes of the toilers and every business interest prospered.

After this, once again the free trade fad was adopted in the United States with the same result, but in 1861 the people of the whole country had become tired of sacrificing American interests to foreign interests and they rose with great strength and demanded a policy of protection to American industries. That policy continued undisturbed through 31 years of the history of the United States, no attempt being made to change the tariff duties in the direction of free trade for all this space of time. In that 31 years of undisturbed protection the United States have made more industrial and commercial progress, times over, than in all the other years of their history combined.

A Period of Distress Again.

In 1892 the Democratic party, under the cry of tariff reform, succeeded in electing their President and a majority of the members of both Houses of Congress. The result of the election, because of the demands for destruction of protection to American interests, which had been made by the Democratic party, caused the greatest amount of uncertainty to prevail. This uncertainty, caused, as it always does, investment to stop. Production was also lessened to a large extent and thousands of employes throughout every section of the country were discharged. General depression was the result; hundreds of loan companies and banks failed; great railway corporations went into the hands of receivers; thousands upon thousands of workingmen were crying out for employment and their families for bread. This state of affairs was aggravated by the Tariff Bill, which made very many reductions in the high protective tariff of the nation, though the bill was by no means even an approach to Free Trade and left the tariff of the United States much higher than the present protective tariff of Canada.

The Sweep Out.

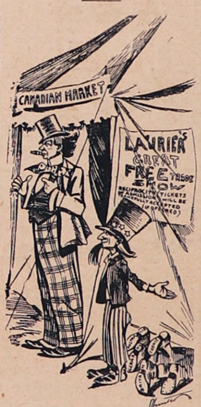
It did not take very long for the people to decide that they had made a mistake in 1892. In the election of November 1894 they announced their repentance in thunder tones. Candidates in favor of free trade or tariff reform were defeated by majorities away up in the thousands all over the country; indeed hardly such a candidate was elected at all. The result of the whole election was the most pronounced victory for a defensive and protective tariff that this continent has ever seen. So decided has been the victory in favor of that principle, that the opponents of it admit freely and publicly that the people have declared, in a way that cannot be misunderstood, that protection shall be the policy of the American nation for the next quarter of a century.

Canadians Learn a Lesson.

The timely facts here given from the commercial history of the American people ought to be of value to the Canadian electors when called upon to decide upon the Free Trade-Tariff Reform cries of Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Laurier. The Americans were in a much better position to open their markets to the world than we are, by reason of the fact that their industries are much better established and have been protected five times as long as ours. If the policy of the Opposition is adopted in Canada similar and indeed more disastrous results will follow here. Our workshops will be closed; our citizens will be thrown out of employment; we shall be importing goods from abroad and sending the money out of our own country to pay for the employment of foreigners who are fed by the farmers of other lands.

The inevitable consequence of these things will be the destruction of capital, the stopping of all investments, and the ruin of the home market, which to-day is consuming 90 per cent. of the products of Canadian farms.

AS IT WOULD BE.



CANADIAN MARKET
LAURIER'S GREAT FREE TRADE SHOW
RECIPROCITY TICKETS WILL BE ACCEPTED (IF OFFERED)

Showman Laurier—Get your Reciprocity ticket ready, my son, before passing in.

Young Jonathan (with cheerful candor)—Don't have to. I'm agoin' in under th' canvas FREE, same's Johnny Bull and th' rest of th' fellers.

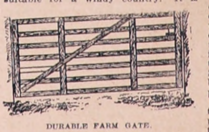
HEAR THE ANTS TALKING.

An Ingenious Method of Listening to Their Conversation.

That ants are capable of producing sounds intelligible to their fellows and even audible to our ears seems to be proved by the experiments of Sir John Lubbock, Landois, Robert Wroughton, of Bombay, C. Janet, Forel, E. Warsmann and others. It also seems to be determined that the sounds are produced by the rubbing together of superficial portions of the body. A simple yet ingenious contrivance is described for enabling an observer to hear and study these sounds. A glass funnel is set, small end down, in the middle of a square of window glass of five or six inches wide, fitting closely enough to prevent the insects crawling out under it. A bunch of ants about as large as a chestnut and free from any foreign substance is dropped through the funnel, and that is lifted up at once. While the ants are still confused, and before any of them can reach the edge of the glass, it is covered with another square like it, which has been surrounded, a short distance from the edge, by a pad of putty. This confines the ants and prevents their being crushed. The two plates of glass are pressed together to within about the thickness of an ant's body, but closer on one side than on the other, so as to hold some tight and leave others free to take such positions as please them. On applying this box of ants to the ear as one would a watch, a regular buzzing may be heard like that of boiling water in an open vessel, and with it some very clear stridulations. The ants may be kept alive several hours and even days in this prison if it is not air-tight; and whenever the ants are excited the stridulations may be heard very numerous and intense. The stridulations are supposed to be produced by rubbing the rough scaly surface of the chitinous covering, which is described as looking, when seen in one direction under the microscope, like the teeth of a saw.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Durable Farm Gate.

An Ohio reader sent the accompanying sketch of a farm gate which he has used for 15 years. It is light, durable, and suitable for a windy country. It is easily made. The material must be of the best. It is 10 feet 4 inches long and 5 feet high. The boards, brace and cross pieces are 1x4 inch pine. The end pieces are made of hard wood. Put the material together securely and the gate will give satisfaction.



DURABLE FARM GATE.

MODERN CANNIBALISM.

THE FIJI PEOPLE MADE A BAD BREAK RECENTLY.

After Twenty Years of Life as Christians They Return to Pagan Proclivities and Have a High Old Time of It.

Fate is a beater of drums in Fiji, and life is a dance and a hymn. Life used to be other and ruder things—drums used to beat for war, rapine, and cannibal feasting—until one day twenty years ago, when old King Vuni Valu, feeling his greatness diminishing, sent to the English Queen his favorite war club—his war-club that had broken to death many a poor human body afterward eaten. Having done which he ordered the great drums to call the people once more to the temples. They came, appetites whetted with thinking long on the way of what awaited them: Bad Earth smelling gleefully of his companions, Abode of Treachery and Dead-Men's Flesh, with many husa husas, or injunction to make haste. But where were the smoking ovens, the forks sacred to bokola, and the piquant herb which is to the thigh of a man what sage is to a goose or cayenne to a rarebit? It was to a spiritual rite Vuni Valu had summoned them. He wished them to turn Christians, like himself, for it was good that a tribe should be of one mind; and such is the philosophic and subservient habit of Fijians that they did so on the spot, saluting with all seeming reverence the strangers' God. And they learned Wesleyan hymns, gave up maneating, and carried on their festive mekes with finer abandon than before.

AN ARMED NATIVE CONSTABLE.

Equal and lesser kings followed Vuni Valu's example. The most covetous of men, they could not see the bright stuffs and shining trinkets of the strangers all going to one chief. Besides, the new distant government promised to protect them against one another in their hereditary positions. After that it was only rarely, except among the hill people that the wooden drums beat for anything save songs and dances, or Christmas chimes, or the dinner hours of the English—Only rarely, but often enough to show that a race cannot change on the impulse of a moment. Though the devoutest of converts, there came times when the old life called them in irresistible accents. I write of the latest of their lapses—that which will be three months past when this is printed, particulars of which, supplementing the meagre press despatches, could not be got sooner to America, since there is but one mail a month, and a letter travels two full months before reaching New York.

It was not, as first reported, the annual gathering of taxes which set the natives of Vanua Levu in revolt, and urged them back to savagery and cannibalism. Each village tills a patch of garden; the product goes to the government. Native chiefs value their salaries too highly to permit any delinquency in the payment of this tribute, and the people find it so much less than used to be required of them that they are easily drawn upon. The trouble really began with the appointment of a chief of the west side of the island to the control of the east side. "East is East and West is West," and because the easterners rank themselves better than the westerners, they could not submit to this imposition, which was like placing a black man in command of the flower of Georgia's militia. Eager to play with his new authority, the obnoxious chief demanded of the people of Seqaqa that they come and build him some houses. Now to build a house many men must labor many days—one hundred are sometimes engaged in the mere thatching of a roof. But it has been immemorially incumbent upon natives to render whatever service or property their chief might desire. Seqaqa gave no response. More messengers arrived from the chief, and in the message they bore there was an assumption which proved as friction to a match. Burning with resentment, the Seqaqans fell upon the messengers. One was killed. Whether he was eaten, only the villagers know; but that night there were high jinks in Seqaqa. Before morning they had thrown off their loin-cloths in scorn of government and Christianity, and with faces hideously blackened, teeth gleaming viciously white, streamers flying from arms and head, the excited men went through the bole bole—war-dance—and brandished guns and clubs wildly in the torchlight as of old they brandished spears. "Great swelling words" were shouted in defiance of the chief who was not their chief; all Seqaqa was at the boasting pitch of bravery, which is about the highest pitch known to Fijians.

A FIJI COOK IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY.

Evidently preparations had been in train for some time previously, for they presently retired to a spot they had fortified higher up in the hills. Three sides of this fort were precipitous, and only a narrow and difficult path led to it on the fourth. From this almost impregnable position they sallied forth in a few days and surprised a town which should have been on its guard. Women were treated with violence; men were killed; two at least were borne away, and the drums sounded for bokola, or a human body feast. Victims of war are food to make one invincible. Moreover, nothing else than this return to the "customs of Viti" (the real name of the islands pronounced Fiji by the Tongans) could demonstrate how utterly the spell of the stranger had been cast off. Still they did not disdain to help out their orgies with strangers' whisky. Yanqona of course is still drunk, as implied by the photograph—first ever taken of the ceremony. In it Ratu Epeli, son of one of the kings who ceded the islands to Britain, and, I believe, the cause of the late disturbance, is seen receiving a bowl of yanqona, his principal men of rank about him, who, when he drinks, will clap their hands in celebration, shout, and end up with a deep grunt. Until recently the yanqona root was chewed by young men, and the (what schoolboys would term) spitballs were put in a wooden bowl and covered with water, which was afterward strained through hibiscus fibre. Rhubarb, magnesia, various things are suggested by the taste of the yellow liquor handed around in a cocoanut shell that by long usage has acquired within a beautiful enamel like the purple bloom of a Concord grape. It is soporific to the muscles, not a stimulant to the senses, and that is why the Seqaqans, under the circumstances, preferred whisky and rum. One may distinguish in the doorway of Ratu Epeli's house the long black neck of that which makes conquests more lasting than missions.

Several excesses were committed before the magistrate arrived from Labosa to keep matters quiet until the Governor came up from Auva in the little government steamer with his Armed Native Constabulary. Sequqa is only seven miles overland from Labosa, but there is no track, and the forces had to skirt the coast for fifteen miles, then march ten miles through the bush to the marauders. Magnificent bronze fellows were Governor Thurston's native policemen. They were armed with double-barrelled shot guns, wore the white native cloth produced from wood pulp, and a fringed kilt of water weed and the brightly dyed leaves of the pandanus shrub. Their hair stood out stiff, long, crinkly.

TYPES.

To the relief of both sides, no doubt, the fighting was brief. The governor advanced with his men in a determined way. The marauders, after a few ineffective shots, gave in, and soon the bush was as quiet as the islet of Vatu Vara over there in the shimmering sea were an American named Thompson lives undisturbed with his Tahitian wife and a servant or two. While the grievance remains the disaffection will continue, and likewise the danger which chills one's back; but for the present the district is again peacefully singing and dancing, going to Wesleyan services, and eating the mollusks, radiates, and vertebrates, which the strangers insist are preferable to the upper parts of warriors' arms. Nearly all of such sea food is procured by the women. In their scant garb they make a carnival of swimming and diving for fish—fish that have the most brilliant golds and greens and scarlets and silvers of any in the world. In one of the pictures a group of women are returning from a fishing expedition. All but one are married women; the maiden may be told, if not by the firm flesh and full curves of her mahogany-colored figure, then by the single curl which hangs pendent over one ear. It has not been an ordinary fishing. This maiden, after sitting four days in retirement coated with oil and turmeric powder, went, according to the native custom, to bathe and fish before departing for the house of her affianced, where, by preparing him wedding-soup and breaking bread (or rather yam) with him, she will complete one Fijian form of ceremony which makes of her a bride.—Harper's Weekly.

Will Power and Disease.

There is a great deal to be said in favor of what is best described as the "mental science" cure for many of the minor ills of life. It is possible to throw off weakness, inertness, and languor, and infuse new life and spirit into one's own failing system by mere effort of will. True, it is hard at first, but with every trial it comes easier, until one may almost feel that the mind has gained a supremacy over the body. It is certain that the mind can, to a great extent, control the body, and drive away much that saps vitality and undermines the strength. To keep ever before the mind the idea that will-power is one of the strongest forces in nature, and steadfastly to refuse to yield to weakness, is to have gained something that, once possessed, no one will ever be willing to lose.

Don't wear a veil with a hole in it. It gives a woman a squalid look of poverty that there is no excuse for. Veils cost little, and at the worst she can go without one.

Don't lift up your dress high enough to show your garter on one side and allow your skirt to trail on the other. Though one sees most respectable matrons performing this feat every rainy day, it still looks as if showing a garter were the object of the manoeuvre. Every woman should practice holding up her skirts before a pier glass. They can be so caught altogether in the back as to lift them effectively and yet decently.

Ancient Trade Process.

The two oldest secret trade processes now in existence are considered to be the manufacture of Chinese red, or vermilion, and that method of inlaying the hardest steel with gold and silver, which seems to have been practiced at Damascus ages ago, and is known only to the Syrian smiths and their pupils even to this day.

Stub Ends of Thought.

Cupid doesn't fatten on a steady diet of corn beef and cabbage.

A million dollars in gold can't buy a meal for a hungry heart.

To women there are three kinds of men—men, lovers and husbands.

Various facts go to show that a man's age may be as ripe as the man himself is green.

Courtship is seldom a training school for what comes after.

A wise woman will never marry the man who believes that the wife should be entirely dependent upon the husband.

Some men put into their pocketbooks much more than their money.

It is a dangerous thing for men and women to lie to each other until they are married.

In daily living it is as wise not to know as to know.

MY LADY'S SHOULDERS.

SQUARE, ROUND OR SLOPING, THEY ARE STILL BEAUTIFUL.

They Indicate the Character—American Girls Credited With Possessing More Artistic Shoulders Than Their English Cousins.

Faces may be bewitching, eyes entrancing, mouths tempting, but shoulders are big breakers, even for the brave swimmer.

Shoulders, although slighted by the paragrapher, are not forgotten by the lover, and especially the cold shoulder; but the shoulders of beauty are always interesting.

Lucretia Borgia, that unscrupulous young lady, so skilled in toxicology, had exquisite shoulders. Indeed, so perfect were they, that even her victims, could they be resusicated, would affirm this statement.

Jumping from Italy into France, we find Mme. Pompadour idolized on account of her shoulders, which were always in evidence, and which, upon a certain occasion caused even her rival to relent.

SOME EXPRESSIVE SHOULDERS.

MME. POMPADOUR.

The pretty women who have married titles have not only possessed beautiful faces, but shoulders as well. Belle Bilton, the countess of Clancarty, won her heritage, through a charming bit of acting—the shrugging of her shapely shoulders. Not finding the shoulder a cold one, he wooed and won successfully.

THE FAIR LANGTRY.

The shoulders of the pretty Consuela Yznaga, now Viscountess Mandeville, scored for her many a conquest in society, at which she was at one time a belle.

The fair Langtry attracted the attention of the Prince of Wales by the beautiful and artistic curve of her neck. The wily beauty knew this to be her strong point, and discreetly made the most of it.

Mrs. Frank Leslie, no longer in the first blush of youth, possesses a pair of shoulders to be envied even by a debutante. These charms, added to those of personality, have made her a favorite with the opposite sex.

Mrs. Louis Hamersley, Duchess of Marlborough, is noted for her shoulders, which are displayed to perfection in evening dress.

A SOCIETY FAVORITE.

Eugenie Fougere, the popular French serio-comic, emphasizes her accents with expressive little shrugs of her shoulders. She speaks with them as some women with their eyes. When she says something particularly droll or suggestive her supple shoulders help to convey the meaning. Fougere's shoulders are slightly sloping and beautifully rounded, a fact of which she is well aware.

The peerless **Patti seldom displays** her shoulders, for the reason that they are less admirable than her voice. Her gowns are consequently fashioned to conceal the outline, a trifle angular. However, one may not possess everything.

Judic, the pet of Parisian audiences, reveled in bodices decollete in the extreme, to the delight of her admirers and her own edification.

Theatrical and society favorites have all possessed beautiful shoulders, which they have not been averse to display.

American girls are credited with possessing more artistic shoulders than their English cousins. In England a girl is instructed to hold her shoulders back, throw her chest out and to take long strides in walking. This may be very well from a hygienic point of view, but it does not promote grace. A squareness of the shoulders results from this training that developes angularity later on. The American girl allows her shoulders to retain their natural pose without straining them to artificial attitudes.

Round shoulders may be avoided by the use of light gymnastics, in the exercise of Indian clubs, or by a swinging of the arms around the head backward and forward. In obstinate cases slender shoulder braces are advisable.

SQUARE SHOULDERS.

Among men broad and square shoulders were much in fashions a score of years ago. Coats were padded on the shoulders to give this effect, frequently ridiculous and carried to the extreme. It was not uncommon to find a tall and angular man with the shoulders of a Titan, artificial, of course, and totally disproportionate to the figure. The man with naturally broad shoulders ordered his tailor to exaggerate them to conform to the fashion of the period. Now fashion has changed; fads are discarded to a great extent, and the shoulders are retained.

Shoulders, no less than other features, are indicative of character: Broad shoulders indicate strength, obstinacy and perseverance. Self-made men usually are possessed of broad shoulders, which, however, do not indicate refinement. The aesthetic or poetic temperament is usually associated with shoulders less wide and of a sloping tendency.

AVOIDING ROUND SHOULDERS.

The broad-shouldered man bears his own burdens, and frequently those of others. The man with sloping shoulders is apt to shift responsibility, is more unsteady, erratic and impressionable.

The man with aggressively square shoulders seldom rises above mediocrity, which, after all, exists in the world to support genius. Broad-shouldered men are consequently in the majority.

DUDES' SHOULDERS, PAST AND PRESENT.

Shoulders are capable of an infinitude of expression. Fully as many meanings may be conveyed by the shoulders as by the eyes—scorn, ridicule, approbation, fear, defiance and resolution.

Foreigners, as a rule, employ the shoulders in conversation, as they do the arms and hands. Americans seldom gesticulate, and consequently the shoulders remain in repose.

A soldier is known by the way he shoulders his gun. If a volunteer, there is a cheerful and alert pose to the shoulder; if he is drafted the shoulder has a melancholy droop, suggestive of resignation to hardship.

In Italy peasant women have strong and broad shoulders, obviously that they may bear burdens, while the shoulders of the men are narrower and sloping. Women long past middle age have been known to retain their beautiful shoulders.

Ninon de l'Enclos, the famous beauty, spent much time in attending to her shoulders, so generously displayed in the gowns of that period.

Spinsters almost invariably possess angular shoulders.

Men of a mechanical bent usually have shoulders that are heavy and square. Shoulders that are elevated above the usual line denote craftiness and treachery, a disposition of greed and instincts of revenge, hunchbacks being often unjustly included in this category.

There are also numerous traditions regarding the shoulder. Should two people spill salt between them at table, to avoid a quarrel one or both must take a pinch of salt and throw it over the left shoulder.

Tosse the new moon over the right shoulder is looked upon as a good omen for the ensuring month.

Perfect shoulders are as rare as perfect characters, with the average individual there being a slight depression of one shoulder, very few persons carrying the shoulders evenly.

SHOULDERS OF A DOMESTIC WOMAN.

Tailors and dressmakers, in fitting their customers, are very keen to observe a discrepancy of this kind.

It is upon the stage and in society that shoulders are to be seen; but there are many women in domestic life who possess beautiful shoulders, and to whom fate has denied the privilege of exhibiting them.

MARIE PETRAVSKY.

IS POISONING BOYS.

TERRIBLE EFFECT OF THE CIGARETTE HABIT AMONG CHILDREN.

It Stunts the Physique, Ruins the Health, and Weakens the Mind—Remedies Proposed for Stamping Out the Evil Among the Youth of San Francisco

Every school teacher and principal takes a deep interest in the subject of reclaiming boys from the cigarette habit. It has claimed their attention for years.

There is not a school teacher who has not been brought face to face with the evil effects of the cigarette-smoking habit time and again, and they are united on the proposition that it is necessary to stamp out the cigarette if the race of men is to be preserved unstunted in physique, robust in health, and with mentality undebased by the excessive use of tobacco.

In his twelve years' experience as principal of the Franklin Grammar School Elisha Brooks had ample opportunity to study the effects of nicotine on growing boys, and yesterday he told an Examiner reporter his idea of what would be the best way to stamp the habit out of the schools altogether.

"It is a most frightful habit," said Mr. Brooks, "and one to which the teachers should give great attention. Cigarettes are responsible for more of the dullness among the pupils of the public schools than any other cause I know of. The harm does not lie alone in the immediate effects of the nicotine on the lungs and other organs of the body, but it is responsible for habits among boys that might well cause parents to shudder when they think of the future of their children. I say right here that if cigarettes are not removed from the reach of the boys of this country the second generation from now will be composed of a lot of hollow-chested, sallow-faced, weak-lunged men and women unworthy to be called human beings.

SAPS OUT THEIR LIFE.

"Cigarettes sap the life out of boys. I know a cigarette fiend the moment he shows his face. They are dull eyed, listless chaps, who seem to have no ambition in them. Every time I meet a boy I look for traces of the cigarette habit in his face, and if I do not find them there I look at his fingers. If he smokes cigarettes the stain of the nicotine is sure to appear upon his fingers. Such a boy I reason with, whether I happen to have authority over him or not. I deem it my duty to save them from cigarettes just the same as I would save them from smoking opium. That the habit exists among the boys of the schools to an alarming extent there is not the slightest doubt. What shall be done to stop it is another matter.

"In the first place I should recommend all principals to cease smoking themselves. It is just as well for them to have the beam out of their own eyes before they seek the mote in others. The principals can do far more by example than they can by preaching. No boy will be much impressed by a lecture upon the evils of smoking if he sees his principal walking down the street with a huge cigar between his lips. In the absence of other measures I should say that principals and teachers should every now and then give the boys a confidential talk, explaining to them what evil results will be sure to follow upon the heels of smoking. Boys are very susceptible to reason, If they once understand that a thing is bad for them they will try with might and main to overcome their inclination to fall into temptation.

"Much of the fault lies with the parents. They seem apathetic upon the subject, as though they did not fully realize what danger confronted their children. The teacher may control the boys in the schools, but we have no authority over them after they go home. If parents would hunt for the tell-tale stains on their fingers of their boys and make a penalty for finding them they would do much toward improving the mental and physical condition of the youth of the land. Some parents even seem to me to approve of their boys' smoking. They seem proud to imagine that they have boys of a smoking age.

IMPOSE HEAVY PENALTIES.

"Would it not be a good idea to adopt a law providing a heavy penalty to be inflicted upon cigar dealers who sell tobacco in any form to minors, and have a number of public-spirited men form a society to see that the law was enforced? The city might be divided into districts over each of which a number of the members of the society could have supervision. If the women would take an interest in such a society and had a law to back them I would have no fear but the law would be respected. Certainly something should be done to save our boys from the effects of their bad habit."

Joseph O'Connor of the Horace Mann School is another principal whose large experience with boys in school entitles him to be ranked as an authority on the subject of how the cigarette evil should be corrected.

"It cannot," said Mr. O'Connor, "be reached by reasoning with the lads' although I must admit that reason has good results with some boys. My idea would be to prevent the sale of cigarettes to boys by placing a prohibitive internal tariff upon their manufacture. I don't think such a law, if proposed, would meet with any great opposition. The dudes would still be left to smoke cigarettes, and I think they would rather like a high price upon their cigarettes because the vulgar herd could not afford to buy them.

KEEP THEM FROM SCHOOL.

"Although I am firmly of the opinion that only by law can the thing be stamped out effectually, still much good can be done by constant reasoning with the boys. Of two brothers whom I once had under my charge one was an inveterate smoker, while the other was just starting to learn. One day I called them into my study and I gave the one who did not smoke a severe lecture, using his brother as a horrible example. He saw the force of what I said at once, and from that day to this I do not believe the little fellow has touched a cigarette.

"Don't you think it would be a good idea to prohibit boys who smoke from attending school? That plan would do much to call the attention of parents to the subject and they would perhaps see to it that their children did not contract habits that would debar them from obtaining a free education."

"We have a very good way of curing the cigarette habit in the state prisons," said Director Sonntag. "We just passed an order stopping the giving of cigarette paper and tobacco to the prisoners, and we do not deliver to them the cigarettes their friends send them from the outside. That disposes of the question as far as the prisons are concerned. Nine out of every ten of the men we receive are cigarette fiends when they reach the prison. Law breaking and cigarette smoking seem to go hand in hand. Since we stopped the use of the paper cigars the sick list has decreased materially, showing how deleterious the things are to health."

The Educational committee of the Federation of Women met at Mrs. Dr. Burns' office, No. 226 Market street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Emily Pitt-Stevens presided. The committee held considerable discussion of the cigarette evil as it prevails in public schools, and agitated methods for its remedy. It was finally decided that the most effectual move that could be made would be to inaugurate a system of lectures in the various schools to be illustrated with stereopticon views showing the pupils the awful effects of indulgence in tobacco. Views of the different organs of the body as diseased by the nicotine would, it was argued, be an interesting and efficient warning to those who were just in the beginnings of the habit. As a fit person to deliver this lecture Mrs. N. B. Eyster was selected.—San Francisco Examiner.

Life During the Reign of Terror.

He could see now what she was, but he saw also how graceful was her walk, how beautiful her figure. Of course she displayed these advantages, of which she was fully conscious, from a good motive, but an instinct, inherited possibly from Mother Eve, may have had something to do with it.

All at once loud cries rose in the air, followed by a rush of feet. A crowd was running up behind them. The roar was the same that Manette had heard the day before in the Rue de Bussy, when the mob, about to sack the grocers' shops, passed under her window. She knew what it meant. A popular tumult was sweeping through the Rue de Seine, which five minutes before had been so quiet and deserted. The crowd was already running under the wall of the College des Quatre-Nations, where Manette had just encountered the man in a blue coat.

Alarmed at the prospect of finding herself the next moment borne along by the hideous throng, the girl began to run, and the east wing of the edifice forming a deep angle as it abutted on the quay, she rushed into it for shelter.

The human whirlwind swept past. Manette saw a man who was running a few yards in advance of the pack of wild beasts who were persuing him. He was an old man with white hair. His black clothes were fluttering in tatters, for he had been seized already, and had escaped out of their hands. It was women who followed most closely at his heels. They were foremost among his pursuers. The whole pack yelled and howled.

"A la lanterne!" they cried. "He is a priest! Down with all priests! A la lanterne!"

A crowd of men followed the women, as eager as they were to be in at the death of a hunted human being. One of the foremost furies turning round, suddenly snatched a pike that a man near her was waving in his hand; and the possession of this weapon seemed to give her fresh strength. At one bound she was in advance of all the crowd, and the length of the pike did the rest. The victim fell.

Manette had shut her eyes. She did not see the murderers spring upon their bleeding quarry. Her trembling hands let fall her little bundle, her limbs sank under her; she grew faint. She would have fallen, but that a man's arm supported her. A man's voice whispered: "Never fear them. I am here to help you. Let me take charge of you. I will place you in safety."—Translated from the French, in Littell's Living Age.

Advice to Wives.

Christian women, when your husbands and sons return to you in the evening after buffeting with the waves of the world, let them find in your home a haven of rest. Do not pour into the bleeding wounds of their heart the gall of bitter words, but rather the oil of gladness and consolation. Be fond of your homes. Be attached to your homes. Make them comfortable. Let peace and order and tranquility and temperance abound there. Let the angel of chastity that protected Agnes preside over your homes and stand at the door of your heart, repelling all unhallowed thoughts, even as the angel, with flaming sword watched at the Garden of Eden. For what is a home from which chastity is banished but a consecrated temple from which the spirit of God has fled? Let the flowers of domestic joy and gladness grow abundantly along your pathway. Let the fire of conjugal and maternal and filial love which God has consecrated burn continually on the altar of your hearts and consume every inordinate affection. Then, indeed, may the words of Scripture be applied to you: "Who shall find a virtuous woman? Far from the uttermost coasts is the price of her. She hath looked well to the paths of her home and hath not eaten her bread idle. Her children rose up and called her blessed; her husband, and he praised her. Beauty is vain. The woman that feareth the Lord she shall be praised."—Cardinal Gibbons.

BIG BUSINESS IN SMALL THINGS.

Money Invested in Lead Pencils—How They Are Made.

"There is probably less known about the manufacture of lead pencils than any other extensive manufacturing business," said John M. Ready, of New York, yesterday. "I say extensive business, for many people do not know that there is as much as $2,500,000 expended for pencils in the United States every year. All machinery used in the production of lead pencils is a carefully guarded secret. It is not patented, but each company has its own process, and very little is known of it by outsiders. The general idea of the method of manufacture can be given. The graphite, plumbago, or black lead, whichever you may call it, comes from three places, India, Germany and one part of the United States. The American lead is considered the most pure, having about one-third more carbon and much less silica than the foreign article. The plumbago as mined is brought to the factory when the silica is separated from the graphite by a system similar to that employed in separating free gold from ore. It is crushed into a fine powder and then mixed with water, which flows over 'bumper tables.' The weight of the lead causes it to collect on the tables and the silica and baser materials flow off with the water. The lead is then taken and mixed with clay in a mortar. The clay is used as a temper to the lead. The more clay used the harder the lead becomes, as, when the mixture is baked, the heat affects the clay, hardening it, while it has no effect upon the graphite. The mixture is then placed in a hydraulic press, which forces it out like a black twine. This is run upon tables, where it is cut in lengths of seven inches, the length of a regular lead pencil, and straightened. It is then placed in the ovens. I have seen a continuous piece of this mixture of clay and graphite a mile long come from the press. The pieces of lead are taken from the oven and placed in the wood, which is made in two pieces, then cemented together. There is a peculiar fact about cedar, the wood most suitable for pencils. The farther south you go to obtain the wood the less knots you find and the less pitch in the wood. As you come north the amount of pitch increases and the grain of the wood becomes irregular."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Stole the Shoes From His Feet.

"I have been in some pretty tough towns in my life," remarked a woebegone individual, as he pushed his way into a down-town saloon last night, "but I never struck one till now where they'd pinch the shoes off a man's feet." The man was bare-headed and in his stocking-feet. His woeful appearance created a general laugh and he was vigorously plied with questions, until the following story was learned; Welsh—that was his name—had just beaten his way from the west on a freight train and after walking some distance sat down on a step near Fifth and Lombard streets. Here he fell asleep and when he awoke his shoes, hat and necktie were missing. He said whoever did the trick was very slick, as he hardly could get the shoes off himself. Several of his listeners went to their homes nearby and got old shoes for the unfortunate, but none of them seemed to fit. The last sign of Welsh he was walking up the street with three pairs of shoes in one hand, a bundle of neckties in the other and a last summer's straw hat on his head.—Philadelphia Record.

Daily Intelligencer.

Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? It is not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. Is it worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for its frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

Skirts in godet style of heavy black cashmere-finished gros grain.

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken They cure Constipation and Sick Headache.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Large fancy crepe stone buttons in plain and moire effects.

How to Cure Dyspepsia.

DYSPEPSIA arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from it, 99 times in 100.

Collars of ribbon where rosettes and flowers alternate.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Brodchitis etc.

Nainsook underwear trimmed with eyelet embroidery.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Chiffon and flower collars in light contrasting colors.

Plain Facts.

As a prompt, pleasant and perfect cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma. bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, influenza and all throat and lung troubles, Norway Pine Syrup is the best remedy known.

Natural wool nightgowns for the late "spell."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT Settlers Trains TO MANITOBA —AND THE— . North-West .

SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF

"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"

S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent,
Belleville.

NO-TO-BAC!

Guaranteed to Cure Tobacco habit in every form.

At the PHARMACY,
D. M. WATERS.

CHEAP
CHEAPER
CHEAPEST
Ordered Clothing!

Spring Stock complete,
Suits at Bottom Prices,
Special drive in Pantings,
Goods bought here cut free.

GEO. R. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Next John McKeown.

Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

Intelligencer Printing & Publishing Co'y,
(LIMITED.)

JAMIESON, President. | J. W. LONDON, Secretary.

THE Treasurer is the only person authorized to receive money for the Company, or to grant receipts for the same. All Bills, Notes, Cheques and other documents binding on the Company, will require the signature of the President, in addition to that of the Treasurer.

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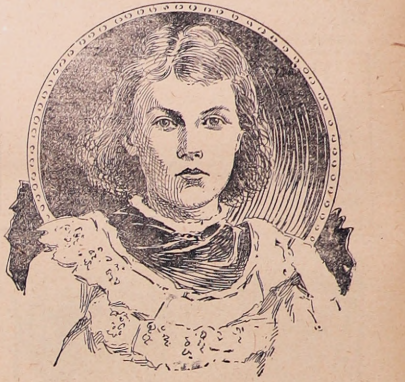
STRICKEN WITH A PARTIAL PARALYSIS

This Was the Case with Miss Minnie Stevens, of London, Ont.

The Parents Had Lost Hope of Her Recovery, But Even After Her Arm, Side and Leg Had Become Powerless South American Nervine Effected a Cure—To-day This Young Lady, Daughter of F. A. Stevens, of the Stevens Manufacturing Company, Enjoys Perfect Health.


MISS MINNIE STEVENS, LONDON, ONT.

Men and women in the exercise of physical or mental power can usually go a certain length, but a step beyond this proves too severe a test. It is the same in the field of medicine. If the case is not a trying one some simple remedy will cure, but it is when a medicine proves effective in an aggravated and extraordinary case that its real power is tested. South American Nervine has made some wonderful cures in cases of indigestion, dyspepsia, debility and nervous prostration, not to name other troubles. When nervousness, however, takes hold of the system to that extent that it becomes paralyzed and the limbs lose their natural power, then it is that the patient and her friends may indeed commence to lose heart. Miss Minnie Stevens, a fair daughter of London, Ont., had undergone this trying experience. She had been troubled with nervousness. The trouble grew and after a time assumed such shape that she could not lift or even hold anything in her hand. This member, in fact, was useless to her. The trouble spread down the side and partially into one leg. Her face began to twitch. In truth, all the indications of paralysis creeping over the system were manifest. Do we wonder that her parents lost hope of her recovery? They saw the fatal disease rapidly twining itself around their beautiful child. Surrounded with every comfort and possessing the means as well as the will to do everything that was in their power to provide relief, yet, apparently, this could not be obtained, until influenced by the statements of the wonderful cures effected by South American Nervine in cases of nervous prostration, the parents finally decided to try this medicine. After using twelve bottles their daughter became perfectly well, and to day in the Forest City there is no young girl more healthy than Minnie Stevens, and her father, Mr. F. A. Stevens, of the Stevens Manufacturing Company, is indeed a happy man. The statement cannot be made in too positive and distinct terms that this great discovery is capable of marvelous demonstration in all nervous troubles.

The testimony that comes to the proprietor of Nervine shows that it has absolutely cured in the case of the young, as here cited, and those who have nearly reached, or gone beyond, the three score years and ten have likewise found a cure in this medicine.

Sold by L. W Yeomans and R. Templeton.

A STRAIGHT TIP
—TO BUYERS OF—
= SOAP. =
—THE GREAT DEMAND FOR—
Baby's Own

Has led many dealers to sell it at a very low margin of profit. Others unwilling to sell so low, will try and induce purchasers to buy other lines on which they make more profit.

BEWARE OF THIS.

BABY'S OWN is made of Pure Castile Soap, and exquisitely perfumed, and leaves the skin soft, smooth and fresh.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.

SALT AND PEPPER DUSTERS.

We have bought at a bargain about 350 Satin finished China Salt and Pepper Cups worth 25c. each, that we are selling at 10cts each. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

UNBREAKBLE SLATES.

We have just received in stock a large lot of unbreakable Slates. They are the nicest thing of the kind to buy for the children. Prices are same as common slates:—5, 7, and 10c. each.

MEN'S BRACES.

I job lot of 50 doz. Men's Braces worth from 30c. to 60c., all going at 25c. for a few days, at

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

QUALITY Is the Test of CHEAPNESS!

For smoked meats, rich, mild and mellow, no finer in the Dominion is to be had anywhere than those cured by your

CITY PORK PACKER.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Mild Hams.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Matchless Breakfast Bacon.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Rolled Bacon.

When buying from your grocer, ask for McGuiness' meats, and be sure you get no other.

McGuiness.

- STAMMERING -
Stuttering and all other impediments
PERMANENTLY CURED
to a distinct articulation.
Our System is Strictly Educational.
No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.
The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.
Formerly The Linton Institute.
Jan. 9 95, d&wly.

Bitter . . .
. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE
GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

The Daily Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, MONDAY, MARCH 25 1895. NO. 273

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

W. H. Ward.

A LIFE SAVED

BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors pronounced my case hopeless. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured, and I believe it saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

LAKEHURST SANITARIUM

Oakville, Ont.

For Treatment and Cure of Alcoholism, MorphineHabit, Tobacco Habit and Nervous Direase.

The system employed at this institution is the famous Double Chloride of Gold System. Through its agency over 200,000 slaves to the use of these poisons have been emancipated in the last fourteen years. Lakehurst Sanitarium is the oldest Institution of the kind in Canada, and has a well earned reputation to maintain in this line of medicine. In its whole history there is not an instance of failure to remove the appetite for these poisons. In its whole history there is not an instance of any after ill effects from the treatment. Hundreds of homes in all parts of the Dominion bear eloquent happy witness to the efficacy of a course of treatment with us. For terms and full information, write

THE SECRETARY,
28 Bank of Commerce Chambers,
Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary or commission, to sel Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

SAMPLES OF SITUATIONS! SECURED

BY

O — From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

B — From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

C — From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

GRADUATES,

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE | 27th YEAR.

W. B. ROBINSON, J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A. } Principals. { For 18 Years

Daily Intelligencer.

INTERFERENCE JUST.

Statesmanlike Opinion of Hugh John Macdonald.

REASONS FOR CHANGE OF POSITION.

Not to Carry Out the Order of the Judicial Committee Would Be to Violate the Constitution — Impressions Corrected by Careful Reading of the Judgment.

Winnipeg, March 25.—Winnipeg has talked all week on the Remedial Order, and to-day several Winnipeg preachers discussed it from the pulpit. The majority of people are viewing the matter calmly, but there are, of course, a few fiery individuals who talk of shouldering their muskets and doing other silly things.

In the scores of interviews which have appeared, none have had the effect, or carried so much weight, as that given by Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late Conservative chieftain and ex-member for Winnipeg. Mr Macdonald is so generally respected here that his dispassionate and statesmanlike utterances have done much to promote a spirit of moderation. As is well known, both in and out of Parliament, Mr. Macdonald strongly favored national schools. Asked if the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had changed his opinions in any respect, Mr. Macdonald replied as follows:

"No, not in so far as the religious merits of National and Separate schools are concerned, but I must confess that it has totally altered my position. When I read the telegraphic report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, I considered that there was nothing in it all to alter my position, but when I read the full report of the judgment I was compelled, most unwillingly, to admit that the ground had sunk from under me, leaving me no foothold. It is only fair to myself to say that when I was in the House of Commons, and in fact up to the time that I read the verbatim account of what took place before the Privy Council, I was under the impression that the bill passed on Mr. Blake's resolution, giving the Government of the day power to refer educational questions to the court for decision, referred only to questions of law, and I thought that no matter what the judgment of the Privy Council might be on the question of law, the Governor-General in Council had to determine the question of fact. On reading the judgment of the Judicial Committee, however, and on referring to The Hansard, I found that the act went much further than I believed, and gave the Government power to refer questions, not only of law, but also of fact, to the courts; that in pursuance of this power they had actually referred the whole matter to the courts for decision, and that the Judicial Commitee in their judgment had found not only that the Roman Catholic minority had a right under the terms of the British North America Act, to apply to the Governor-General-in Council for remedial legislation, but also that they, the Roman Catholic minority, had sustained a serious injury by the passage of th eManitoba School Act of 1890.

"Such being the case, I do not see what course was open to the Government of Canada, composed, as it is, of honorable men, than to carry out the judgment of the court, unless, indeed, they were willing to violate the constitution and to take the position of saying to the Roman Catholics: 'It is very true that the highest Court of Appeal to which a British colonist can go has decided that you have sustained an injury of a grave nature, and that you have a right to redress, but notwithstanding this we intend to go on the principle that "Might is right," and to refuse to make any move in the matter at all.' As I have stated before, I have arrived at this conclusion most unwillingly and with great hesitation, but as a loyal British subject I see no course open to me but to bow to the constitution, and to take my medicine like a man, no matter how unpalatable it may be. When the earlier decision—I mean that in Barrett v. the City of Winnipeg—was given, I took the ground that our Roman Catholic citizens were bound to abide faithfully by it, and now that the boot is on the other leg, and that they have come out victorious, I am certainly not going to whine about it, or refuse to recognize the force of a judgment which I would have insisted to the utmost of my power on their recognizing had it been in favor of the views which I have always upheld."

"What course do you think will be adopted by the Provincial Government?"

"I really am not in confidence with Mr. Greenway or his colleagues, but I trust that in this matter hey will be actuated by a spirit of patriotism, and will, as far as they conscientiously can, meet the judgment of the Judicial Committee. I have no doubt that they may score a party triumph by appealing to the religious bigotry, and to the very strong feeling in favor of National schools which undoubtedly prevails in this province, but knowing several of them intimately, as I do, I am by no means without hope that that they will on this occasion rise superior to the temptation to adopt this course, and will take steps which will not render it necessary for the Parliament of Canada to enact remedial legislation, and by so doing take the control of educational matters, to a certain extent at least, out of the hands of the Provincial Assembly."

As far as can be ascertained to-night the famous Remedial Order has not yet reached Winnipeg. It is expected by to-morrow's mail.

W. B. Scarth of Winnipeg, who it was thought would be appointed Governor, has wired to friends here that Hon. Mr. Patterson had been appointed. The announcement is a great surprise, Mr. Patterson being unknown to the people.

HON N. C. WALLACE UPHELD.

His Constituents Approve of His Past Actions and Give Him Carte Blanche.

Weston, Ont., March 25.—A private meeting of the supporters of Hon. N. C. Wallace was held at Eagle's Hotel, Weston, on Saturday afternoon. The meeting commenced at 2 o'clock and continued until 6. The caucus was the most representative, it is said, of any that has taken place in the riding. One of the subjects discussed was whether the Controller shall retain his Cabinet position or become a private Conservative member.

Hon. N. C. Wallace informed the press after the meeting that his past action had been unanimously and enthusiastically approved of by his supporters. Beyond this he declined to make any statement. It leaked out, however, that a resolution was passed vesting the Controller of Customs with full power to act as he may think best in the future.

Mr. Wallace immediately afterwards left for Woodbridge.

Among those present and who addressed the meeting were: J. W. St. John, M.L.A.; W. J. Bull, president of the West York Conservative Association; William Tyrrell, Reeve of Weston; P. W. Ellis, North Toronto; City Solicitor Fullerton, Dr. Orr, Dr. Godfrey, Reeve Evans and Deputy Reeve Bryans, Etobicoke; Mayor Bond, T. Wallace, Reeve of Woodbridge; Dr. Perfect, W. G. Murdock, C. C. Going, John Goulding, York, and E. Floody,

Guillet, M.P., Again in the Field

Cobourg, Ont., March 225.—The Conservatives of West Northumberland met in the opera house Saturday and re-nominated Mr. George Guillet, the present member

Cargill, M.P., Renominated.

Walkerton, Ont., March 25.—The Liberal-Conservative Association of East Bruce met Saturday. Henry Cargill, M.P., was unanimously nominated as the candidate and accepted.

Mr Cargill's Opponent

Formosa, Ont., March 25.—At the Reform convention of East Bruce at Formosa Saturday, Archibald Gillies of Teeswater was chosen as the candidate of the Reform party to oppose Mr. Cargill. A Patron is also in the field.

Two Candidates in Kent, N.B.

Richibucto N.B., March 25.—At the Acadian convention Saturday Hon. O. J. Leblanc was nominated to oppose George V. McInerney, the present member.

TWO THROATS CUT WITH ONE RAZOR

Murder and Suicide in a Toronto Tenement.

Toronto March 25. — Mad with jealousy, which followed a prolonged spree, John Bell, an expressman, nearly decapitated Sarah Swallow, the woman with whom he lived, with a razor some time during Saturday night and then killed himself in the same fashion.

The shocking double tragedy occurred on the second floor of the three-story building at No. 65 1-2 Jarvis-street, a few doors north of King-street and immediately opposite the Imperial Hotel. The bodies were found about 8.15 Sunday morning.

John Bell and his mistress had lived in the rooms where their lives found such a dreadful ending for two or three years. The man was 40 years of age and the woman was aged 35.

The woman was the widow of Joseph C. Swallow, an expressman, who was killed by a fall from a horse on Aug. 29, 1892. At the time of the accident Bell was boarding with the couple and assisting Swallow in his business. After the latter's death he was engaged by Mrs. Swallow to drive the express wagon.

DECANTER HIS WEAPON.

Fred Walker of Toronto Receives His Death Wound in New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 25.—A fight occurred early this morning in a barroom between two men named "Bill" Scully and Fred Walker. Scully hit Walker with a decanter, wounding him seriously. Walker was taken to the hospital and is now under the influence of opiates, and it is thought that he will die. Both men are from the north and are well known in horse racing circles. Scully is a horse owner and Walker is a bookmaker. They were here attending the race meeting. Scully escaped.

Fred Walker is a Toronto boy and is well known on the lakes, his father being a captain.

DISTRESS IN BRITAIN.

Due Not to Scarcity of Employment But to the Severe Winter.

London, March 25.—During last week 137,000 destitute persons received charitable relief in the metropolis. The interim report of the Select Committee on the existing distress throughout England shows that in 596 localities, representing a population of 6,797,231, there is no exceptional distress; that in 454 localities, representing 10,381,000, there is exceptional distress, due solely to the severe winter; and that in 144 localities, representing 3,700,000, there is exceptional want of employment, owing to slackness of trade, agricultural depression and local causes, besides that caused by bad weather. No unusual scarcity of employment has prevailed this winter, but much grave distress has affected both regular and intermittent workmen, owing to the severe winter.

The influenza death rate has dropped from 41.2 per 1000 to 33.4. The normal death rate is about 21 per 1000.

FIVE DROWNED AT VICTORIA, B.C.

A Tug With Six Aboard Wrecked—Only One Succeeds in Reaching Shore Alive.

Victoria, March 23.—The tug Velos, with the barge Pilot in tow, left this city last evening for Hoddington Island to procure a cargo of stone for the new Parliament Buildings. On board the tug were Contractor Adams, Captain Anderson, Mate Christiansen, Eng. Low and three other members of the crew. When passing Trial Island, which is a barren rock, noted on account of its fierce tide, the tug's rudder chain broke, and, at full speed, she ran on the rocks. The barge brought up against her, and as the barge passed, Mate Christiansen sprang aboard of her. The barge had twenty-five stone-cutters and laborers aboard. The barge drifted past the tug, breaking the hawser, and went ashore on Trial Island, all aboard of her escaping to shore. The men had no boat, and could do nothing to assist the unfortunate six left aboard the tug, of which Captain Anderson is now the only survivor. The tug went down stern first. Contractor Adams and three of the crew were quickly washed away and drowned. Captain Anderson and Engineer Low, however, had lashed themselves to the davits, and there they remained for some time. Captain Anderson started to swim ashore, and being caught by heavy seas, was carried in on top of two big waves, and thrown on the shore in a half frozen condition. The body of Mr. Low, who had remained on the wreck, was recovered. The dead man was hanging downward in the water. None of the other bodies have been recovered, and in all probability never will be. The steamer Maud brought in all of the saved.

CHILDREN ROASTED ALIVE.

Triple Cremation in a Fire at Chapleau, Ont.

Chapleau, Ont., March 25.—The House occupied by P. Dollard and A. Baker has been burned by the upsetting of the lamp on the stairway.

Mr. and Mrs. Dollard were downstairs and made every endeavor to extinguish the flames, but these got beyond control before they realized the danger. Their five children were in the upper part of the house and Mr. Dollard made a rush through the flames. He seized the baby, 1 year old, kicked out a window and shouted to the other four children to jump out. He dashed downstairs with the child in his arms, and when he reached the bottom found that all attempts to again return would be fatal. The house burned rapidly, cutting off all escape. Three children were burned. They were:

GERTIE DOLLARD, aged 13.

MICHAEL, aged 7.

ALEXANDER, aged 3.

JOHNNY, aged 11, jumped out of the window, but is so badly burned that recovery is doubtful.

Mr. Baker got his family out in safety, also some effects. Dollard lost everything. Mrs. Dollard is prostrated with grief. Mr. Dollard is badly burned about the face and hands. The remains of the three children were taken from the ruins about 11 p.m., burned to a crisp. The building, which was owned by Murray & Cowan, was all wood and valued at $1200. Murray & Mulligan's bakehouse, storehouse and barn were on fire several times, but were extinguished.

WRIT FOR HALDIMAND.

In the Bye-Election Will Be Issued Soon.

MONTAGUE ACCEPTS A PORTFOLIO.

Hon. J. C. Patterson to Become Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba in June—A Loan of $2,500,000 Made to the Hudson Bay Railway Company.

Ottawa, March 25.—The historic electoral division of Haldimand is to be the fighting ground where the Government will ask for an endorsation of its policy. By the acceptance by Dr. Montague of the portfolio of Secretary of State, the seat for Haldimand becomes vacant, and the writ for a new election will probably be issued next week. It will be a red-hot fight from start to finish, but with such a doughty champion as Dr. Montague the Government have no fear of the result.

It appears that Hon. J. C. Patterson will remain in the Ministry without portfolio until June, when he will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. This arrangement was made at the time he took office under Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Mr. Patterson has not been in good health lately and is anxious to be relieved from the strain of departmental work. As previously stated, Mr. Dickey becomes the Minister of Militia.

A few days ago your correspondent announced that work on the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway (the Hudson Bay road) will be commenced in April. I am now in a position to explain the nature of the aid which it is proposed to render to the company, and under which construction will be immediately pushed. The arrangement which has been made by Mr. Hugh Sutherland with the Government is in the nature of a loan, which with the available capital and land securities will be sufficient to insure the completion of the enterprise. It may be remembered that during the session of 1891 the Government was authorized to enter into a contract with the Hudson Bay Railway Company for the conveyance of men and supplies, materials and mails over the portion of the line between Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan for an annual payment of $80,000 a year for twenty years. This was a subsidy similar to that granted to the Prince Albert road and to the Calgary and Edmonton line. The agreement with the company was duly executed, and the time for the completion of the line to the Saskatchewan was extended to December 21, 1896. The length of this section is about 225 miles. The Hudson Bay Railway Company, by its charter, is entitled to a land subsidy of 1,440,000 acres in Manitoba, while for the section from the northern boundary of the province to the terminus at Hudson Bay there is a further land subsidy of 5,440,000 acres. With such a splendid subsidy one would have thought that there would have been no difficulty in raising the necessary capital to build the line. Newspaper readers know, however, how American railway securities have depreciated during the past few years; it has been next to impossible to secure capital for new enterprises. Hence it was felt to be futile in the present depressed state of the money market to attempt to float such an important scheme as that of the Hudson Bay Railway. Recently the company, recognizing the strong desire that prevailed in Manitoba and the Northwest for the construction of the line, came forward with a scheme for the capitalization of the cash subsidy and partially of the land subsidy, on the strength of assurances from prominent capitalists in England, that in the event of the Government acceding to the proposition the necessary additional capital required would be forthcoming. The Government has accordingly entered into an arrangement with Mr. Hugh Sutherland, president of the company, to loan the company $2,500,000, the Government retaining the land grant and the annual subsidy already mentioned, namely, $80,000 a year. The loan which the Government will make is to be recouped by the sale of first mortgage bonds of the company, and as soon as the loan is refunded to the Government the company will again secure its land grant and the balance of the annual subsidy which will still be due it. Messrs. Isbester & Mann, contractors for building the line, will leave for Winnipeg in a few days.

A deputation from the Ottawa Ministerial Association waited upon Sir C. H. Tupper on Saturday and urged that the proposed Dominion reformatory should not be located at Alexandria, but in some larger city. The petition they presented said among other things: "We feel that a great wrong would be done the Protestant element of the population if the reformatory for Roman Catholics and Protestants be located in Alexandria, as Protestants are not numerous in that section, and it will be impossible for the inmates to receive the pastoral and religious oversight, instruction and aid essential to their reformation. We believe that if such a reformatory were built near this city both Roman Catholics and Protestants would be better pleased and religious work among the inmates more effectively carried on; but if it be imperative that a reformatory be built in Alexandria we beg most earnestly to submit that it should be for Roman Catholics alone, and that a reformatory for Protestants should be erected near this city, where both clerical and lay workers could unite in the religious instruction of the prisoners, aid them in finding employment when their sentences expire, encourage them in their efforts to reform and thus under divine blessing restore them to useful citizenship."

The deputation spoke in favor of the erection of two institutions. They thought Alexandria might suit for a Catholic institution, but felt that there were not enough Protestant clergy or lay workers there for a Protestant institution; that some larger place, Ottawa for instance, where there could be many more clergy and lay workers willing to do work in connection with the reformatory, would be more suitable for the Protestant institution. Sir Charles Tupper seemed to be of opinion that the Government was committed to erect an institution at Alexandria. However, he spoke favorably of the proposal to erect two reformatories, one for Catholics and the other for Protestants. He promised to take the whole matter into consideration.

A despatch from Washington, speaking of further Behring Sea treaty negotiations, contains many erroneous statements. It is possible that a Canadian official will leave for Washington shortly to make arrangements for assessing the damages suffered by Canadian sealers, on account of illegal seizures, as Congress has refused to pay the amount agreed upon, but the general question of Behring Sea regulations is not likely to be re-opened.

It is announced here with a certain amount of authoritativeness that Major Markham of the New Brunswick Hussars will be commandant of this year's Bisley team. Col. White, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Rifle Association, says that the official announcement of the appointment is not likely to be made for a few weeks, but in official circles the belief is that Major Markham is sure of the appointment.

The Government has not been officially advised of the date of the departure of the Newfoundland delegation for Canada. The belief is general here that it would have been far better if the deputation had consisted of representatives of both parties.

WILL CONSULT GLADSTONE.

British Ministers Want His Advice Before Dissolution.

London, March 23.—Mr. Gladstone's return to London has been hastened by the deadlock in the Cabinet over the question of the succession to the Speakership, and the still more serious difference in regard to the dissolution of Parliament, upon which question there does not seem to be any feeling of unanimity. It is certain that the advice of the ex-Premier will guide the Ministers in deciding both questions, and until he has arrived and the leaders have had the benefit of consultation with him nothing will be done. At the Cabinet Council, which was convened a week ago last Tuesday, it seemed very improbable that there would be a dissolution until the Ministerial program fixed at the beginning of the session had been carried out. The Executive Committee of the Liberal party had told the election agents that there would be no general election until November. The change in the situation is due to Lord Rosebery's increasing desire to withdraw from the Premiership, and there is a general realization now that something must be done to make a change in the state of affairs existing. The squabbles over the Speakership, and the threatened desertion from the Ministerial ranks on the question of local veto have also had their effect upon Lord Rosebery, and the other ministers are becoming disgusted over the tension caused by their working with a small and uncertain majority which is liable at any unexpected moment to become a minority.

Lord Rosebery is gaining strength slowly, but he has prolonged periods of insomnia and symptoms of serious nervous disorder. Nevertheless he will not withdraw from office until he sees the end of the present Parliament. Throughout ten days he has not had a night's sleep and his favorite remedy, that of drinking warm water, which he has found valuable upon previous occasions, when similarly attacked, has not been efficacious. Only drugs have given him relief and these only temporarily. His condition is such that his physicians have again urged him to take a sea voyage as the only thing that would give him permanent benefit. The Queen has been informed of Lord Rosebery's condition and desire to retire from office and has declared herself most unwilling to accept his resignation. Her Majesty has expressed her hope that his colleagues will allow the Premier time to recover from his ailments before taking action which would embarrass him, and this course may be pursued. However, there is a clique of Ministers, among whom Sir William Harcourt is the most prominent, who think that the easiest way out of a seemingly impassable road is an early dissolution.

The choice of the Liberals for the succession to the Speakership now lies between Right Hon. Leonard Courtney and Mr. William Court-Gully, and the latter will probably be the Ministerial nominee. Mr. Gully, who is a member of the House of Carlisle, is a grandson of the famous lightweight champion pugilist, John Gully, who, after retiring from the ring, became member of Parliament for Pontefract. Mr. Gully's father, James Manby Gully, M.D., was a noted hydropathic physician, whose reputation, however, was not enhanced by his connection with the notorious Bravo poisoning case. The present Mr. Gully is a high bred, courtly, dignified and clever gentleman and a Queen's counsel. He would unquestionably make a good figure in the chair, but he is so seldom in his seat that Sir Charles Dilke was recently moved to ask in connection with his candidacy, "Would you make a man Speaker who has been 10 years a member and 10 minutes in the House?"

The set-back which the Radicals received in the House of Commons last night in the vote on the question of paying salaries to members has given great satisfaction to the Conservatives, who greeted the announcement of the result of the division with prolonged cheers. In 1893, when the question was voted on, it was carried by a majority of 47. Last night the majority in its favor was only 18, and the Opposition went nearly frantic in their expression of delight at the shrinkage.

The Turkish embassies in London and Paris give absolutely wholesale denials of the stories that 2500 Armenians are in prison and many of them dying from the rigors of confinement. The Globe's correspondent in Constantinople quotes a statement made by a European commercial man who was traveling in Bitlis and Moosh last fall. This gentleman avers that he was passing through Djell Yeguzan on about February 23, when it is related that the most inhuman atrocities were perpetrated, one incident being the massacre of 360 Armenians of all ages and both sexes, by Turkish troops. It was alleged, too, that these persons had been induced to surrender by promise of protection, and that the dead and dying were thrown into an immense pit together. In refutation of this story he says he neither saw nor heard anything of the massacre, although he admits that the village was attacked in consequence of the hostile attitude of its inhabitants towards the Government. He saw ruins here and there as the result of the fighting, but declares the accounts published were gross exaggerations, and that the so-called details were pure fiction. This, he declares, is especially true of the stories of the brutal outrages of women. In another letter Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett denounces as monstrous lies the statements that, owing to grave reports of outrages from the Russian Consuls at Erzeroum and Van Russia has appointed an Imperial commission to examine and report upon the alleged barbarities practised in Turkish prisons. It is needless to denounce this story, he says, as it is too obviously an ornate composition of a fictionist, inspired by the Anglo-Armenian Association. This letter, however, has not excited the public, and the members of the House of Commons who are connected with the Armenian Association have called a meeting to be held on Monday, with the object of organizing an extension of the anti-Turkish agitation.

THE QUEEN CRITICALLY ILL

"A Fatal Issue to Be Feared at Any Moment"

New York, March 25.—The World's London special cable says:

Mrs. Emily Crawford contributes to this week's Truth th efirst public mention of Queen Victoria's serious condition, concerning which there is much private discussion. Mrs. Crawford writes that on arrival at the railway station at Nice the Queen "seemed unable to raise her head. She looked up and around under her eyelids, as if wanting strength to look otherwise. One might have thought she, d idnot feel her feet under her, as with the assistance of her servants she tried to descend the sloping gangway from the train into the station."

"It is well known among those familiar with court affairs that rheumatism of the knees has lately not only developed complete loss of power over both legs, but has extended to the back and arms, and that a fatal issue is to be feared at almost any time."

House Full of Steam! A big fire, heavy lifting, hard work is the usual way of doing the wash . . . .

There is an easier and cleaner way.

A TEA KETTLE will give all the hot water required when **Surprise Soap** is used **according to the directions on the wrapper.** It does away with boiling or scalding the clothes and all that miss and confusion. The clothes are sweeter, whiter and cleaner, washed in this way.

Thousands use **Surprise Soap** on wash day, why don't you?

169a.

THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

BANKER CONN ACQUITTED.

After Three Trials the Alvinston Forgery Case Falls to the Ground.

Sarnia, March 35—Saturday's sitting of the Lambton Spring Assizes saw the end of the celebrated case of the Queen v. Conn for forgery and the uttering of forged paper in the name of Anthony Gilroy through the Merchants' Bank of Canada in St. Thomas during the time of Conn's transacting a banking business in Alvinston, Ont. Many notes turned up after the failure which were not signed by Gilroy, and which were very poor imitations of the proper signature. Proceedings were taken against Conn in Detroit, and the Ontario Government effected his extradition. At the Spring Assizes the jury disagreed. The case again came up at the Fall Assizes of 1894, and the jury disagreed again. The indictment this time being somewhat changed, he appeared for trial, and for three days the trial has been on. The end was an acquittal.

CASHED A WORTHLESS DRAFT.

A Jeweler's Traveler in Montreal Jail for Fraud.

Montreal, Que., March 25.—Max Saunders, jewelers' traveler, who registered at the St. Lawrence Hall on Saturday morning, from Toronto, was arrested this evening by High Constable Bisonette, charged with having obtained $57 by false pretences from the cashier of the Balmoral Hotel in September last. The accused gave a draft on Messrs. Oppenheimer & Co., jewelers, Maiden-Lane, New York, which, on being placed through the banks, was returned protested. The accused will be brought before the Police Court Magistrate on Monday morning.

ANOTHER CHURCH BURNED

A Second Attempt to Burn Exeter Methodist Church Successful.

Exeter, March 25.—This morning about 3.45 it was discovered that the Main-street Church was on fire. The fire brigade was powerless to save the church. It was set on fire, as there had been no fire in it since Friday. There is no doubt that it was the same party that tried to burn it down last year. Loss about $10,000; insured for $5200.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto, March 24.—Flour—Prices unchanged. Straight rollers quoted at $2.75 to $2.90, Toronto freights.

Bran—The market is steady, with offerings at $17, Toronto freights. Shorts $18.

Wheat—The market is firm on light receipts. White is firm at 64c to 65c on the Northern, and at 63c west. Goose is quoted at 60c to 61c, and spring at 65c to 66c on Midland. Manitoba wheat is nominal at 82c to 83c west, and at 84c, grinding in transit.

Barley—Trade dull, with demand chiefly confined to feed at 43c to 45c.

Oats—Offerings are liberal and feeling easy. White are held at 35c west, with 34c bid.

Peas—There are limited offerings, with prices firm at 59c outside.

Rye—Business quiet, with prices firm at 47c to 48c.

Buckwheat—Trade is quiet, with sales outside at 41c.

Corn—Canadian is quoted outside at 50c to 52c.

Radish is a hardy plant. The seeds germinate quickly, and the young plants start off at once, providing a supply on rich soil in a few weeks. Kale is another hardy plant, and the seed may be planted very early.

Such materials as straw and cornstalks should not be hauled out on the garden with the manure. They serve better on the corn land. For the garden use only well-rotted manure, free from litter, and work it well into the soil, so as to more evenly distribute it and give the plants an early start.

Waterproof paper, which may be used for protection to plants, is obtained by soaking manilla paper in a solution made by dissolving shellac in hot borax water. That is, the borax is dissolved in hot water, and the shellac

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

17d&wly

Collars of fancy edged black ribbon supporting a spray wreath of roses, with ends of ribbons to the waist.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Boy's new sailor suits, consisting of a short jacket and long trousers to be worn with a jersey front or vest.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, P.O., writes:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

Girl's light cotton frocks trimmed with lace beading through which narrow black ribbon is run.

An Open Letter.

During the winter of 1892-93, I was covered with Pimples on my right leg between the knee and ankle, and sought medical advice, but getting no relief I tried a bottle of B.B.B., applying some of it to my leg as well as using it internally, and the disease disappeared within three weeks, and I am thankful to say has never reappeared.

N. MITCHELL, Carman, Man.

Nightgowns having crush collars of open embroidery through which ribbon is drawn and tied.

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffmann's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

Girl's white nainsook frocks trimmed with double bertha ruffles of pink or blue embroidery

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MEDICAL.

DR. G. S. RYERSON.

60 COLLEGE STREET,
Toronto.
248d&wly

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JOSEPH CALDWELL,

DENTIST—Office, Caldwell Block, Front Street. Residence, Bridge Street. 223d&wtf

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OFFICE and Residence—corner of Bridge and George Streets—three streets east of Post Office.

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(Successor to Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Q.C.) BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Office, McAnnany building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. Private and Company money to loan at 6 per cent., on easy terms upon good land security. Charges moderate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.

Special attention paid to Hydraulics and Land Drainage. Patents obtained and Drawings made. Office—McAnnany Block, under Ontario Business College, Front St P. O. address—Box 203, Belleville.

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DENTIST—Office over Brignall & Thompson's. Night calls at residence on Forin Street. d,w.

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VETERINARY Surgeon, Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Member Ontario Veterinary Society. Office and residence, Foxboro, Ont. Calls by mail or telegram promptly attended to. 304d,wly

OUR

Grand Opening.

To-day we have opened up another choice importation of table delicacies, including Lazenby's pickles, Lazenby's preserved Ginger French and Spanish Olives, Batger's Table Jellies, etc., also a nice stock of Butter, California Naval and Valencia Oranges, which we invite you to call and inspect.

Louis Benmore,

Telephone 90. Family Grocer
Successor to Walmsley & Spafford.

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to

MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Coleman Stree

Mar. 4, d&w1m

Fall plowing all done.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for
Coughs,
Colds,
Sore Throat,
Bronchitis,
Weak Lungs,
Consumption,
Loss of Flesh,
Emaciation,
Weak Babies,
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Poor Mothers' Milk,
Scrofula,
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in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective *nourishment. Send for Pamphlet. FREE.*
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 60c. & $1.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, MONDAY, MAR. 25.

QUERY.

Is the duty always added to the price, as the Grits constantly assert?

By no means. Take farm implements—which are as cheap or cheaper here than in the United States—iron, and a thousand other things, and the falsity of the assertion will be proved.

RIEL WAS A GRIT.

The Montreal Gazette says: "Saskatchewan is not a constituency of Liberal traditions. Riel was defeated there." Riel was a Conservative. The only constituency in which he was ever elected was Provencher, and he resigned his seat there to make room for Sir George Cartier, at the request of Sir John Macdonald, conveyed by Sir Donald Smith. Liberals do not vacate their seats to oblige Tory Ministers.—Port Hope Guide.

The Guide is guilty of that sort of untruth which is one of the worst forms of falsehood, namely suppression of the truth. Riel's latest political affiliation was with the Grits. It was Dr. Fiset, the Grit M.P. for Rimouski, who took him privately after his election for Provencher in 1874 to the House of Commons, where he signed the roll, and smuggled him away after he had done so. It was the present Premier who moved for Riel's expulsion from Parliament immediately thereafter. From that time forward Riel dropped out of Canadian politics.

THE WISEST COURSE.

Commenting on the action of the Government in the vexed question of the Schools in Manitoba, the Montreal Witness, which is perhaps their most vindictive and insinuating opponent, says:

> The Government have on the whole chosen the wisest course now open to them. From the very first, any course in regard to the Manitoba School question must have been strewn with difficulties and embarrassments for any party. * * * * Nevertheless, the Government have chosen the least dangerous course open to them. It is better, too, that the Manitoba School question, which is increasingly causing strife between fellow citizens, should be settled one way or another by the present Parliament, that the way may be free for a clear verdict of the electors upon the issue of tariff reform.

And yet, so deeply chagrined is the irreconcilable Witness because the Government have—as it feels constrained to admit—"chosen the wisest course open to them," in settling a question which (it also admits) has been "increasingly causing strife be-"tween fellow citizens, and should be set-"tled one way or another by the present "parliament," that it violently assails the Government because of their action.

Surely the farce of mad, blind, unreasoning partizanship could no farther go. And yet the Witness is not alone in hating the Government for having acted wisely and patriotically in settling a question which threatened grave danger to the nation.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

CENTRE AMELIASBURG.

Roads in a terrible state, neither sleighing nor wheeling, the deep snow in cross-roads making travelling almost impracticable.—Mr. Nelson Giles and wife are now in Toronto at the bedside of their daughter Libbie, who is dangerously ill with pneumonia.—Miss Maggie Meyers, Belleville, has been visiting friends in this neighborhood and vicinity for the past few days.—Frank Eaton, Belleville, spent Sabbath with his brother, James Eaton. He gave one of his favorite renderings as voluntary at the public service in Central church, which was highly appreciated by the congregation.—George Johnston, teacher, near Bloomfield, was the guest of Mr. MacLout Saturday evening.—Mr. Alpheus Brickman, whose house was recently burned, is fast getting material on the ground for a new residence. The contract is let to a builder in Trenton.

Science Triumphant at Last.

Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the outcome of the latest scientific researches. There was always a prejudice against taking Cod Liver Oil on account of its disagreeable to the palate, and that is one reason why it has become so popular with the medical fraternity, the hospitals of the country and the households wherever consumption or lung troubles prevail. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c. and $1, at all Drug Stores.

Like Lightning.

The rapid action of the "great pain cure," Polson's Nerviline, in relieving the most intense pain, is a matter of wonder to all who have used it. There is nothing surprising in its results, for it is made of the strongest, purest and most efficient remedies known in medicine. Nerviline cures toothache instantly; cramps in five minutes; neuralgia after two applications; rheumatism is at once relieved by its use; and the same may be said of all kinds of pain. Sample bottles costing only 10 cents, at any drug store. The large bottles only 25 cents. Polson's Nerviline sold by druggists and country dealers.

PALE CHILDREN
With poor appetites and frequent coughs, should be given a few bottles of . . . . .
Campbell's
Skrei Cod Liver Oil.
Doctors recommend it because it is pure and easy to take and to digest.

SWALLOWED HER TEETH.

A Remarkable Accident to a Young Lady in Milwaukee.

Miss Helen Burns made a startling discovery recently. She had neglected to take out her upper plate upon retiring, and upon awakening found that in some manner the teeth had fallen into her throat. She was awakened by the pain caused by their passage down her throat. After they had been swallowed they caused no more pain, and so far she has been in no way inconvenienced by their presence in her stomach. It was an upper set on a rubber plate and was whole except for the loss of three teeth on one side. The dentist was not inclined to believe that the young lady could have swallowed so large a plate, but she convinced him that she had. It was a temporary plate, which, having been worn too long, allowed the gums to shrink away from it, and become too large. Being too large, a piece had broken out of it and it would no longer hold itself in place. Miss Burns told the doctor that the plate did not cause her any pain, but she was frightened, naturally enough. The doctor assured her that there was no cause for alarm so long as she felt no pain.

Dr. Carmichael says that while people are sometimes choked by their false teeth getting into their throats, the cases where the teeth have been actually swallowed are very rare. Only one such case ever occurred in this city, to the doctor's knowledge, and then the teeth lodged before they entered the stomach and the man died in great pain. Dr. Carmichael thinks that having safely accomplished the feat of swallowing the plate, the young lady is in no danger and will perhaps never be troubled by the teeth. He does not think that the plate can pass into the intestines and he is in doubt as to what is likely to be its fate. He says that nothing can be done until the plate makes its position known by a pain. Then relief may be afforded by an operation or possibly in some other manner.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Three Wonderful Boys.

A Berlin correspondent of the Louisville Courier Journal says: We have had three wonderful boys in Berlin this winter. The one best known to Americans is Josef Hoffmann. After having broken down his health in concertizing through America, his parents brought him here to recuperate. That he is fully restored the hosts of admirers of that singularly winning child will be glad to know. Now he is studying diligently and will, I hope, return to you before many years—not a child wonder, but an artist. He has changed much since he left you. His childish face has become much more thoughtful, he is taller and wears long trousers. Last week I attended a private concert at which he played some of his own compositions. He came out quietly and bowed to the rather small audience before taking his seat at the piano. He was greeted with no applause, and I fancied I discovered a suspicion of a smile around the corners of his mouth as he glanced calmly over the heads of the assemblage that had greeted him so coldly, with his American triumphs still fresh in his memory, but it was only a suspicion—then he began playing. When he finished his sonata and rose from the piano the audience fairly rose with him. He played again an impromptu (also his own), which showed the remarkable talent the boy undoubtedly has. None is quicker to recognize talent than are these very Berliners, but they are a mercilessly cold audience toward a stranger. He may appear before them with ever so winning a bow and they remain absolutely calm until they see what he can do. Then, if they think him deserving, their enthusiasm is boundless. Another "boy wonder" is the frank, fair-faced little Raoul Kaulkowski, a Polish boy of 9 years. He is court pianist to the Czar of Russia, and his little coat is covered with orders and medals. He also has a decided talent for composition, and with such marked national characteristics as to recall to us the early compositions of Chopin. At the close of one of his concerts here last winter all of the women pushed and struggled to the front in order to kiss him. (Did you ever notice with what zest women kiss wonderful children?) He stood there gracefully receiving it all. Finally one little woman, finding it impossible to reach him, threw him a rose. That inspired another to throw him her breastpin. He took the rose and smilingly kissed it, and, picking up the breastpin, with a polite bow passed it back to its owner. The other little boy is a Belgian—Jean Gerardy. He is ten years old, and plays the 'cello like a man. Whether or not he composes, I do not know, but he is an artist. He made his debut here at one of Hans Richter's philharmonic concerts, and charmed me. I was speaking to our never-to-be-forgotten 'cellist Adolf Hartdegan, recently about little Jean. "Yes," he said, "I was asked to hear him, and I was so tired, oh! so tired, of these child wonders, that I looked forward to a stupid morning, but I was amazed. I was delighted. He is an artist."

Talking Canary Birds.

The story of the talking canary, which a few weeks ago attracted much attention in Liverpool, has brought out other instances of an acquired power of speech in the same bird. In the organ of the Selborne Society, where the story originally appeared, there are some further cases given, and probably many more may be forthcoming. Attention has been directed to an account of a talking canary at Norwood which was published in a natural history magazine for 1858. It began by repeating a word which its mistress had often used to it—"Kissie, kissie"—and by following the word up by an imitation of the sound of a kiss. Its mistress had been in the habit of kissing the bird and talking to it as if it were a child. After a time the bird repeated other words, until it has now a vocabulary of phrases, one of which consists of five words.

Again, in 1863, a talking canary was heard and seen at a cottage near Bath. Visitors crowded to the spot to hear and see it. Its vocabulary consisted of such phrases as are generally taught to parrots. A case is also recorded of a speaking canary having been exhibited in Regent street about twenty years ago. The explanation given is that the bird is gifted with unusual powers of imitation, and will pick up airs freely which it is in the habit of frequently hearing. Left to itself, it quickly imitates the notes of other birds, and in Germany and the Tyrol canaries are usually placed for this purpose beside the nightingale. In our country they are often taught to imitate the lark. The words which it imitates may be regarded as a mere development or variant of its musical notes.

Not Altogether a Bad Fault.

We are told by M. Delisle, the librarian of the Bibliotheque Nationale, that paper is now made of such inferior materials that it will soon rot, and very few of the books published nowadays have the chance of long life. Probably this fact is not greatly to be regretted. We could gladly spare the tons of rubbish which annually flood the world under the name of literature, and the books that are really valuable could be easily reprinted. Probably in days to come we shall see books advertised as "warranted to last a year," or "guaranteed to crumble up in a fortnight." This, what some have called "alarming information" of M. Delisle, should, however, by no means be the cause of sorrow. For it will give extra employment to printers, bookbinders and publishers. Possibly some people will be inclined to lament that certain authors are not well supplied with perishable writing paper, warranted to disappear within a day after the application of ink to its surface.—London Graphic.

DIAMOND THIEF JAILED.

Ordered Goods in a Wealthy Banker's Name.

RUN TO EARTH IN ST. MARY'S, ONT.

Attempted to Swindle Jewelers in Toronto, Hamilton and London—Caught by a Decoy Package—Jewelers Warned by a Trade Newspaper.

Toronto, March 25. — There are many ingenious and carefully contrived plans for defrauding jewelers, but the coolest swindle which has been perpetrated in Canada, at all events, for many a day, was that planned by a Southerner, variously known as J. C. Coleman, T. Hutton and by half a dozen other aliases. The sharpness of a Hamilton jeweler, however, defeated the carefully planned swindle, and Hutton is now in Toronto jail lamenting his ill-success, while the diamonds which he secured from unsuspicious dealers are in the custody of Provincial Detective Greer.

The scheme adopted was to use the name of a well-known business man in St. Mary's, who is rated as worth $60,000 in Bradstreet's, and order diamonds to be sent on approval, trusting that the jewelers would make no enquiries before forwarding the goods, and that before the fraud was discovered the swindler would escape with his spoils.

Among the passengers on the 3.45 train from the west who alighted at St. Mary's on Thursday afternoon last was a well-dressed stranger, weighing about 230 pounds, and with a blemish in his right eye. He was accompanied by his wife and a child of six years. They put up at the National Hotel, where the man registered as "T. Hutton, St. Thomas, wife and child." A few hours later this telegram, which, subsequent developments proved, had been sent by Hutton himself, arrived and was delivered to him:

> St. Thomas, March 21.
>
> T. Hutton St. Mary's:
>
> Party at Guelph wants the diamonds, Saturday sure.
>
> ROSSINGTON.

On Friday morning Hutton called at the express office, introduced himself to Agent Sharp and asked if there was an express parcel for him. There was, and Hutton opened it and displayed several cheques, at the same time handing this letter to Sharp:

> St. Thomas, March 21.
>
> My Dear Sir:
>
> Mr. H. returned yesterday, and he is also very favorably impressed with St. Mary's, and thinks it will make a good opening for your business. There is nothing new here since you left. The only mail of importance that has come is the enclosed two cheques.
>
> 1 for $683.55
> 1 for 229.00
> $912.55
>
> Perhaps you will soon get located. With love to your wife and child,
>
> I am, your loving
>
> FATHER.

The similarity of Hutton's name with that of T. Hutton, the well-known local broker and banker, who is rated in Bradstreet's as worth $60,000, struck Agent Sharp, and he asked his caller if he was related, and received an answer in the negative. The visitor then proceeded to explain that he had plenty of money, that it was very thoughtful of his father to send the cheques, but he purposed sending them back. Thereupon another package was made up and the cheques were returned to St. Thomas addressed to G. T. Hutton. They are probably still in the St. Thomas express office awaiting a claimant.

Incidentally Hutton told Agent Sharp that he expected parcels during Friday and Saturday from the following jewelers:

Peter Birtwistle, London.
Thomas Lees, Hamilton.
Levy Bros. & Co., Hamilton.
P. W. Ellis & Co., Toronto.
Goldsmith Stock Co., Toronto.
Samuel Frenkel, Toronto.
E. & A. Gunther, Toronto.
A. Kent & Sons, Toronto.
E. W. Morphy & Co., Toronto.
Ryrie Bros., Toronto.
Edmund Scheuer, Toronto.
John Wanless & Co., Toronto.

On opening his mail on Friday morning Clerk Boyd of Levy Bros. & Co., jewelers of Hamilton, found this letter:

> St. Mary's, March 20, 1895.
>
> Gentlemen: I wish to procure two diamonds. I don't care whether they are set in ring, pin or stud, or unset, each stone to weigh about 1 1-2 carats, to be perfectly white, well cut and without a flaw. I wish you would send by express several pairs on to select from, and will return promptly those I don't want. If you can arrange it so I can make 10 per cent. kindly do so.
>
> I presume the mercantile reports will be able to inform you as to my standing and respectability.
>
> The parties who want them are going to call on Saturday, so it will be necessary for you to send them by express on Friday. Yours respectfully,
>
> T. HUTTON.

He read it over twice and came to the conclusion that it looked suspicious. Then he took a run over to the rival jewelry establishment of Thomas Lees, and found that a similar epistle had arrived in their morning mail. Boyd's suspicions became proofs as strong as Holy Writ when a short time later he chanced to look through a copy of The Jeweler's Guide, which had arrived by the same mail. In it he read an account of a diamond swindle perpetrated in the south under identically the same circumstances.

Crown Attorney Crerar was communicated with. He wired the Attorney-General's office, and Detective Greer was detailed on the case. He visited Hamilton. Two packages containing rhinestones were expressed to St. Mary's, and the Government officer and Detective McMahon left for Stratford, with the intention of driving over to St. Mary's and arresting Hutton when he called for the packages.

Meantime Levy & Co. had telephoned P. W. Ellis & Co. of this city of their suspicions, at the same time enquiring if similar letters had been received here. They had not, but the 12.50 mail brought the letters to all the Toronto dealers whose names appear above. Ellis & Co. notified as many jewelers as possible and communicated with Inspector Stark. The latter decided to capture the swindler, if possible. A decoy package, containing only paper, was made up and shipped to St. Mary's and Detective Slemin went on the same train. He arrived in St. Mary's at 8 o'clock, went direct to the express office, and was granted permission to secrete himself in the office and await the arrival of Hutton. About 3 a.m. Saturday Detectives Greer and McMahon, who had driven over from Stratford, also arrived at the express office, and they, too, secreted themselves.

Shortly after 9 a.m. the stranger presented himself and asked for parcels addressed to T. Hutton. The three packages, purporting to come from Messrs. Lees, Levy and Ellis, were handed to him, and he signed the receipt book. He had turned to leave the office, when Detectives Slemin and Greer, who had been concealed behind a side door, arrested him. He was dumfounded at the contretemps, but made no remark whatever.

The prisoner was taken to the National Hotel, where he was searched, but nothing of value was found on him, excepting a diamond stud, which he wore in his shirt front. Two rings set with diamonds and turquoise and valued at probably $200 each were found in possession of his wife.

A visit was made to the postoffice and the mail addressed to Hutton impounded. It included letters from Messrs. Frenkel and Morphy of this city, who had not been notified with the other jewelers, but who gave reasons for not forwarding the diamonds. The more valuable find, however, was a registered letter containing two diamond rings, sent on by P. Birtwistle of London, in answer to Hutton's request. An account was inclosed, showing the rings to be worth $125 and $95 respectively. These rings Detective Greer took possession of. Two diamond studs and a diamond ring were discovered in the lining of Hutton's coat. He had a number of letters in his pocket addressed to "Prof. Jones."

Then a dispute arose as to whether the Toronto or Hamilton officer was to secure the custody of the prisoner. Detective Greer suggested that, as Slemin was first on the ground with his warrant, he was entitled to the quarry. The Hamilton officer finally reluctantly consented that the prisoner should be brought to Toronto, and he arrived here Saturday evening. His wife and child also accompanied him to this city, but are not in custody.

WARMING THE CARS.

The Present Status of Electricity to Heating Purposes.

Many of the cars on the electric railway lines are now heated in winter entirely by electric heaters, placed beneath the seats, where they take up no usful room, and their use for this purpose is rapidly increasing; but for domestic purposes—cooking or heating of residences—less progress has been made. For these larger uses, as well as for illumination, current must be brought into the houses from the street mains. It is out of the question at present to consider primary batteries as a source of current for either of these purposes.

As to the actual cost of electrical heating the following data are the most reliable obtainable. They have been translated into equivalents of 16-candle power electric lamps, the cost of an electric lamp being about 1 cent per hour. One pint of water can be brought from 60 degrees F. to the boiling point at the cost of two 16-candle power lamps for one hour; or, by the use of the equivalent of five lamps it can be made to boil in twelve minutes; or, by the use of the equivalent of 16½ lamps, it can be made to boil in 3.7 minutes. Four or five cutlets can be fried, including the time required for heating the pan, by employing the equivalent of five lamps for 12 minutes. For the electric oven, one authority states that the equivalent of 18 lamps will heat it from 53 degrees F. to 120 degrees in five minutes, to 256 degrees in 10 minutes, to 356 degrees in 15 minutes, and to 437 degrees F. in 20 minutes.

From this it will readily be seen that electrical cooking is considerably more expensive than the present methods, and must still be considered in the light of a luxury in more ways than one. It would be a luxury, indeed, if the dirt and heat attendant upon the coal stove could be done away with, and when this luxury ceases to be too expensive, as it will be when methods of generating electricity are cheapened, it will be widely adopted and more thoroughly appreciated.—Cassier's Magazine.

ATHLETIC MONGOLS.

They Are Not the Miserable Weaklings That Popular Impression Makes Them—Tough and Strong.

One of the surprises encountered by the traveller when he is first cast among the Mongolians is their physical development. Americans are wont to judge their bodily structure by the specimens in the laundry shops of Sam Lee or Wi Pung; and the loose clothing of the Chinaman conceals his brawny arms and legs when he has them. Seeing Thibetians in the Himalayas—stocky, chunks of men with an abnormal muscular development—had not brushed away my idea that the Chinaman was rather a slim, unmuscular Oriental, something like the willowy Hindu; but when I landed in Singapore and first saw numbers of coolies stripped to their work, I was thunderstruck at their massive proportions. The Chinese are commonly said to be a deceased race, a people permeated with blood poisons; but one does not see it in the average specimen, and one does see at every corner men with limbs and torsos like a Sandow, men who would be marked down for football players in any American college. Not but what disease is always an accompaniment of so crowded a population; not that its manifestations fail to impress you; but the Chinaman, far from being a taper-fingered mortal, is a tough, sturdy, fine fellow, with thews and sinews like an athlete and plenty of ambition and courage—within his racial lines. Nor have I found any exception to the rule. The Mongol, from the borders of India, where, going east, you first strike his homely coarseness, to the confines of Japan, where you say good-by to his lovely cherry blossoms and his smiling bows, is everywhere, in physique, the same strong, enduring man. The Chinaman is filthy in mind, body and estate; the Japanese is equally clean, but in mere physical quality they are very much alike. That the Mongol's nervous structure is less fine than Aryan's is evidenced by the fact that the average Chinaman will endure unblenched the pain of a surgical operation which would seriously compromise the reactionary power of most white men, and this, if anything, adds to his value as a mere human animal.—Forum.

Author's Copy.

Notwithstanding the lapse of time Sir Walter Scott still occupies a commanding position among our novelists. In early life he wrote a legible hand, though being

A clerk foredoomed his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engross.

His stanzas displayed more character than his chirography. Toward the close of his career, when the great mind became obscured, his manuscript was crabbed, blurred and altered so as to be almost unreadable.

Fenimore Cooper appears to have written his numerous novels with a burnt stick. Nathanial Hawthorne's handwriting was irregular and indistinct. Dickens says he never copied, always sending the original draft of his works to the printer. The printer, however, would have been better pleased if Dickens had copied, for his manuscript is written in a galloping, slapdash style frequently blurred and altered and very diffiult for the compositor to set up.

W. M. Thackeray's manuscript is entirely the reverse. It is free from blots and erasures, the writing is clear, neat, regular, and nearly upright, the words well apart—in short, a pleasure to read.—Chambers' Journal.

Getting Rid of Tramps.

The hordes of tramps who now afflict the land like the locusts of Egypt are seriously puzzling municipal authorities everywhere. The jail has no terrors for the tramp—in fact, he rather prefers it, in winter, to the box car; in the jail he is kept warm, is fed, and has nothing to do. We commend to these puzzled municipal officers the plan adopted by the authorities of Tacoma. In that city there has been built in the jail a species of cell which might be called the "Tacoma torture chamber for tramps." It is about eight feet high and three feet square. Around the ceiling, the walls and the floor there runs a perforated one-inch pipe. The tramp is made to disrobe, given soap and a brush and induced to enter the torture chamber.

Then the water is turned on full head. The awful shrieks and yells which emerge from the torture chamber are said to strike terror to the soul of the stoutest tramp. When the victim has been released he strikes out from Tacoma, bearing his tale of horror to unnumbered tramps. The result has been a marked falling off of tramp travel in that locality. The people of Tacoma have discovered how to get rid of the tramp. They wash him.—San Francisco Argonaut.

LAKE CAYUGA NEVER GIVES UP ITS DEAD.

No Drowned Person Has Ever Been Recovered from Its Depths.

"If they succeed in recovering the bodies of instructor Merriam and Miss Yeargin from the depths of Cayuga Lake by means of electricity, as I see they intend to try to do," said a resident of this city who grew up on the shores of Cayuga Lake, "it will be the first time in the history of the lake that the body of any person drowned in its waters was ever seen again. I always had a liking for geological research, and indulged in it for many years in investigating the bottom of Cayuga Lake. My experiments satisfied me that the bottom of the lake is a series of large openings and cavities, many of them crater-like. Some of these are a hundred feet in diameter. These craters, as I believe them to be, lie at different depths, or, rather, their raised edges are of different height. Their depths are fathomless. They have undoubtedly become the receptacles of the bodies of the hundreds of people who are known to have been drowned in the lake since that country was settled, and of the undoubted thousands of people killed in the fierce battles that were frequently waged on the shores of the lake between hostile tribes of aboriginal warriors during the centuries preceding the coming of the white man.

"It was in Cayuga Lake that the fiendish murderer, Ruloff, lowered the bodies of his wife and child thirty years ago after he had murdered them. The bodies were inclosed in a chest, as he confessed before he was hanged at Binghamton for another murder. The weeks that were spent in dragging the lake for this chest was simply wasted, for it had sunk into the mouth of one of those bottomless openings, and, if it is not sinking yet, is still floating about in those mysterious depths.

"Within half a century more than 100 persons have been drowned in Cayuga Lake, to recover the bodies of whom the grappling iron and drag were used industriously, but in vain. If it were possible for one to make the rounds of the lake's crater-like bed he would without doubt encounter hideous charnel houses beyond number—caverns where hosts of grinning skeltons have found sepulchre, submarine catacombs without end. Perhaps the electricians, exploring the lake bottom with their intense lights, as they propose doing, may make some such discoveries.

"Another mystery about Cayuga Lake that used to puzzle me was its curious tides. They were irregular in their occurrence, but very decided. I remember one year when the phenomenon appeared twice. Three years passed before it appeared again. During one of these tidal motions of the lake, the water receded fifty feet. The recession of the water was gradual, but the returning tide came in with considerable force and rapidity. Water taken from Cayuga Lake from a depth of 390 feet, probably from one of the crater cavities, is highly charged with sulphureted hydrogen, nitrogen, carbolic acid, and the carbonates of lime, potash, soda, and magnesia.—N. Y. Sun.

Incompetent Wives.

There is no greater injustice that can be inflicted upon a girl than for a mother to allow a daughter to enter womanhood or wifehood without a practical knowledge of a household and its requirements, writes Edward W. Bok, in "At Home With the Editor" in the January Ladies' Home Journal. I care not how easy her beginning may be made for her, how everything may be provided her by generous parents when she begins her new career, nor how many servants she may have at her call, a woman is crully handicapped who comes to her own home without an intelligent conception of its management. It is a popular thing to certain "smart sets" to scoff at the utility of housekeeping, but nothing more surely stamps the intellectual calibre of a girl than an indulgence in such feather-brained commonplaces. The girl who believes she becomes fashionable by being untrue to the best instincts of her sex is the girl who some day wakes up to wonder why other women are so happily married, and she still retains her single blessedness (?). Wealth does not lessen the necessity of a knowledge of home-making and home-keeping on the part of a girl. The largest retinue of servants requires a head, and an intelligent one, just as the largest business requires a master, and servants, whether in a home or in an office, are quick to discover incapacity and take advantage of it. The woman who comes closest to the solution of the servant-girl problem is the woman whom her servants know is as capable of doing their work as they are themselves. Servants of any kind work best and only under direction, and proper direction requires knowledge. No study is more vital to a girl than this. Many a girl, after marriage, has wished that she knew less of conic sections and more about cooking. The strongest love of a husband for a wife is not a safeguard for the discontent which is sure to enter a home where the wife betrays constant domestic incapacity. If the husband be the master of his business he expects his wife to be the master of her home.

Writers and public speakers have done much harm in referring to cooking as a homely art; on the contrary no practical art exists which is more graceful. A woman who fills her home in every sense of the word elicits more true applause, worthy at all of the having, than the woman gifted of any orher quality. This fact cannot be too strongly impressed upon our girls.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TANNERY AND FUR Dressing business; established ten years; large custom trade; splendid locality; corner of Canifton road and Mill street. A chance. Cause of sale—death. Apply at premises or P.O. Box 164. 270d3tw1t

THE
WARWICKS
Are here. See them at
FOSTER'S!
OPEN TO-NIGHT.

BARGAINS!

Do you want 12 bars of good Yellow Soap for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want 2 large bars of good Family Soap and 2 good large Cotton Towels for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want a first-class pair of Scissors, worth from 30c. to 45c.? Come and take your choice for 25c. at
THE FAIR.

Do you want a good Carving Knife and Fork for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR,
FRANK WEEKS MANAGER.

GOOD
NEWS

You'll think it a little early to talk about FRUIT JARS but its too good to keep. Present indications are that you'll get quart jars for about 75c or less a doz. this year. Moreover, we've been looking and there's going to be lots of fruit; so cheer up, there's a good time coming. With cheap sugar and jars and lots of fruit what more on this earth could your heart desire.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

New Advertisements.

"E." COMPANY 15TH BATT.

THE YOUNG MEN OF NO. 5 CO'Y 15th Batt., A.L.I., Capt. Walmsley and Lieuts. Vermilyea and Gibson, and all others wishing to join this Company, are requested to assemble at the Drill Shed on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst, at 8 o'clock. Rally. 273d3t

LOST.

A LADY'S WHITE LACE HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will greatly oblige by leaving same at this office. 273d3t

REMOVAL.

GREEN and Harwood have removed their butcher shop from 242 on Front street to No. 2 and 4 stalls in the old meat market.
Mar.20d3m GREEN & HARWOOD.

TO LET.

DWELLING in Bellevue Terrace. Apply to MRS. W. H. GRAHAM, house No. 1.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

THE Ratepayers of the City are hereby invited to report to the undersigned at all times any coal oil, gas or electric lights not lighted, or not giving proper service,
A. ROBINSON,
Chairman Water and Gas Committee.
BELLEVILLE, March 15, 1895. d16,18,23,30,1,6

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor fo collection. Office at my old place of business.
249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,
Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, Chandeliers, Lamps, &c., Polished and Lacquered. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. All work first-class.
251d1m E. J. BURTON.

SEEDS!
— FOR —
EARLY - SOWING.

Pansey in bulk; Lawn Grass, 35c. per lb.; Grass for Boulevards, 15c per lb.; Celery, Tomato, Cabbage, etc.

C. E. BISHOP,
SEEDSMAN, - BRDIGE STREET.

AUCTION SALE
— OF —
HOUSEHOLD - FURNITURE.

MRS HUME BROWNE will sell all her household effects by public auction on Wednesday, March 27th, at 1:30 p.m., at her residence, Moira st., opposite Brown's Carriage Factory. Among the effects is a Prize Garland range, nearly new.
J. G. DAVIDSON,
272d3t] Auctioneer.

When
YOUR HEART . . .
Is
Set on a . . .
Box of Candy
How do you feel if . . . . .
the box is cheap? . . . . .
Fine Candy put up in fine boxes at
ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.
ICE CREAM.

IF YOU USE A
BLENDED - TEA
Ask Your Grocer For
'MORAHNEE'
It has no equal.
In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.
J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
Agents for the British Tea and Trading Association, London, Eng

VELROSE . . .
SHAVING CREAM
& SHAVING STICK
Leaves the skin like velvet; does not dry on the face.
It is put up in tin cans which can be used as a shaving cup. Price 25c.
J. S. McKEOWN'S
DRUG STORE,
Opposite Foot Bridge.

Your
WINDOWS
No matter how good your Furniture and Carpet may be, your room will not look right unless the windows are properly trimmed.
OUR : : :
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN POLES,
CHENILLE CURTAINS,
& LACE CURTAINS!
Are just what is wanted to complete the furnishing of a room. Window shades at 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 in all the newest colors and styles.
NATHAN JONES.

- FINE TAILORING -
We have moved into the Store lately occupied by
MR. MILLS.
OUR NEW . . .
SPRING GOODS
Arriving daily. Inspection solicited.
A. N. REID.
MR. MINOR, Cutter.

HONITON LACE BRAID.
—(o)—
We have received a complete new stock of these desirable goods. As these braids are very scarce just now, all ladies requiring any will do well to purchase early.
New Laces and Ribbons in all styles and widths in abundance.
New Linens in single and double fold suitable for all fancy work.
New Denims in Brown, Nile green and Red for Cushions, &c.
New Art Sateens at 25c per yard.
New Veilings in all shades at 10c, worth double, at
THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

Dont Play . .
With Two Kinds of Fire!
You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.
W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

A FREE GIFT
We are giving to our customers handsome pictures beautifully framed, absolutely free. A coupon given with each purchase. We would ask for your inspection and see what can be procured with no extra outlay.
J. A. ELLIOTT,
GROCER, Front Street.
Telephone 237.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

Household Linen!

We are now showing full lines in
Red and White Table Linen,
Red and Green Table Linen,
Loom Dice Tabling,
Cream Damask Tabling,
White Damask Tabling,
Table Napkins—Special Value,
Bordered D'oylies—a large assortment,
Tray Cloths,
Side Board Drapes.
Huck Towels, Crepe Towels, Damask Towels, } Tied Fringes,
Turkish Towels,
Bath Mitts,
Roller Towelling,
Glass Towelling,
Butchers' Linen,
Sheetings,
Pillow Cottons,
Tickings, Etc., Etc.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 19, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, MONDAY, MAR. 25.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

CITY AND DISTRICT.

The City Council will hold a regular meeting this evening.

Vessel men are beginning to think of fitting out their craft.

Three happy tramps were the sole occupants of the cells last night.

Rev. Messrs. Crossley and Hunter will commence a campaign in St. Thomas on April 28th.

Several robins were seen yesterday and to-day and spring may be considered as being here and unpacked.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The first shipment of cheese from Bissell's Willow cheese factory was expected at Brockville to-day. Too much greed there.

Pleasant, fragrant, and indispensable. Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents. 261d m,w,f

Mr. H. A. Massey, of Toronto, who gives $10,000 to Albert College, has also offered $10,000 to Alma College, St. Thomas, on certain conditions.

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

Chas. Welsh, teamster for Jas. Meagher, found a beef hide on Moira st. on Saturday and left it at Mr. Meagher's shop, where the owner can get it.

Andrew Pickens' barn, lot 18 in the 13th con. of Percy, was burned on Saturday. A horse and several vehicles and implements were burned. No insurance.

Messrs. Greenleaf & Son are showing Bicycles of their own manufacture. The Bikes look equal to any offered in the city, and will be sold at much less cost than imported ones.

Rev. W. W. Weeks returned from Toronto to-day and will speak in the Y.M.C.A. rooms this evening on the subject of "manliness." This will be of special interest to young men.

Would it not be well to sweep the dirt from Front Street, and thus allow the sun to come in contact with the ice? If something is not done, we may expect to have a dirty street for at least a month yet.

Miss Gordon's next lecture in aid of the city ambulance will be delivered to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the hospital. The subject will be "Typhoid Fever." There ought to be a large attendance.

To-day is the Annunciation, which commemorates the visit paid by the Angel Gabriel to the Virgin when he revealed to her the purpose of God and told her of the Saviour who should be born.

The dog poisoner is still at his fiendish work on Murney's Hill. On Saturday one of Mr. W. H. Scholes' beadles—the poisoning of a mate of which was noted in a previous issue—was found dead in its kennel.

The police were called to the Salvation Army barracks last evening to eject Mrs. Clapper and her two daughters, who were reported to be creating a disturbance. When the police arrived they had gone.

Word has been received from Mr. Daniel Canniff, who is now in Montreal, that his son Wallace Canniff, horse buyer, is dangerously ill of pneumonia. A consultation of physicians gave slight hopes of his recovery.

The Sheriff of Middlesex has appointed a female constable for the Spring Assize Court, which opens on Tuesday, March 26. Her duty will be to watch lady witnesses who are waiting to be called to the court room. A good example for other Sheriffs.

There is no reason why one should have a cough any length of time. All that is needed to allay soreness of the throat or to free the bronchial tubes from irritating mucus is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a wonderful cough-cure, and should be in every medicine-chest.

In these days of keen competition no merchant is likely to mark too much profit on his goods. But the man who buys low is the man that can sell low, that's why Haines & Lockett's prices are lower than others. They are able to deal direct with the factory for large lots for their four big stores. You buy from them and you get the benefit.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

Kingston will celebrate the 24th of May in the usual loyal manner. Why can't Belleville celebrate this favorite anniversary in good style, as was the wont in former years, and make it one of the two days which it is proposed to devote to the dehorned "summer carnival" of water sport—one day in May and one in August, say, the latter at the convenience of the Lake Yacht Racing Association, who fix their circuit to suit their members and irrespective of any other considerations. If a yacht race, a horse race, or a sculling race is to be called a "Summer Carnival," then Belleville has, during many years past, unwittingly given many "Summer Carnivals" under less pretentious but more sensible titles.

DRESSED HOGS.

An Upward Move—Scarcity Throughout the Province.

Dressed hogs are advancing in price on account of a general scarcity throughout the province. To-day in Toronto they are $5.75 to $6 per cwt.

As a result all hog products have an upward tendency. The Chicago pork market, which has been fluctuating, is also advancing again the past few days.

Hard on the Legal Profession.

A bill entitled "An act for diminishing appeals and otherwise improving the procedure of the courts," introduced in the Local Legislature last week by the Attorney General will, if it becomes law, strike the legal profession of the Province a pretty hard blow. It provides for the lessening of fees for solicitors and imposes other restrictions that will meet with disfavor from almost every member of the bar. A prominent lawyer, in conversation with a reporter this morning, said that, owing to the large amount that it now cost a young man to acquire the profession and the heavy dues exacted by the Law Society, the lawyers have a heavy enough burden already without reducing their income in the manner proposed in Sir O. Mowat's bill. There is no probability, however, that the bill will become law without many amendments.

A Commendable "Move."

It has been the practice of a certain class of young men to hang about the entrance to Bridge st. church on Sunday evenings for years past and the police have tried by every means to abate the nuisance. These young loiterers hang on to the edge of the walk to the inconvenience of the large number of people who generally attend this church, and this is not all. Several ladies have complained of insulting and insinuating remarks from these young men. The police have taken a decisive stand in the matter and last night dispersed the crowd. They will hereafter keep an eye on this spot.

Officers Appointed.

The directors of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company have appointed the following officers to command their steamers for the coming season: Captain T. J. Craig, Passport; Captain H. Eshford, Corsican; Captain H. Grange, Spartan; Captain A. Dunlop, Algerian; and Captain Baker will have charge of the Hamilton, better known as the Magnet. The pursers will be Messrs. Dubois, Sewell, Ford, Boyle and Perley. The company will probably use the Church street wharf at Toronto this year.

The Weather.

Spring is here in fact as well as in name. The sleighing, after lasting for eighty-two days, was ended by Saturday night's rain, and the temperature keeps up so well as to indicate that the season will not be so late for farming operations as was thought a short time ago. The ice on the river looks as though it's break-up will not be long delayed, and that on the bay is wasting very rapidly. Yesterday at noon the thermometer marked 50—the highest this year—and the readings since have been: During the night, 34; at 8 a. m., 40; at noon, 49.

PROBABILITIES.

Southwest to northwest winds; fair; continued mild weather.

Old Belleville Friends Join in the Celebration to the Premier.

We make the following extract from a letter received from Quincy, Ill. "Well you had a very exciting day honoring Mr. Bowell. We did our little share in the demonstration; we had a Union Jack fastened up in our sitting-room and Mr. Bowell's portrait pinned on it. I am sure L— and C— feel very, very proud of their father."

The Ice has Started.

The mild weather has so increased the flow of water into the old Moira that from a peaceful meandering stream she is being rapidly transformed into her annual angry mood. The ice from Walker's foundry down is cracked and twisted, and, in fact, about a hundred yards of it below the dam shoved down just before noon. If the mild weather continues an early breakup may be looked for.

Evangelistic Services.

Messrs. Crossley and Hunter commenced a series of evangelistic services in Parkdale Methodist church yesterday. Morning, afternoon, and evening the building was crowded, and at the latter service over two thousand people were present. At the close of the night meeting, over fifty persons expressed a desire for conversion. The meetings will be continued every night during the week.

No More Door Man.

The Oak Hall have come to the conclusion that having a door man in front of a store, hauling and stopping people, is not at all in keeping with a first-class establishment. We have thought that it was necessary, in order to protect ourselves, but have come to the decision that, controlling (as we do) the better class of trade in our line, it is unnecessary. We expect the public to note this fact, and back us up in (what we consider) conducting a business in a modern way.

Fatigue of Mind and Body.

Ambrecht's Cocoa Wine is a powerful nerve tonic and stimulant. It restores the functions of the digestive organs, strengthens the mental and physical powers, and relieves the intense headaches of nervous debility. In case of sleeplessness it is invaluable, producing a sound and refreshing sleep, without the distressing sensations common after opiates or bromides. Sold by L. W. Yeomans & Co.

Hospital Building Fund.

A few members of the W.C.A. intend having an entertainment and sale of work on Monday evening, April 1st in the B.B.C. Talent workers for the above fund are cordially invited to avail themselves of this opportunity of disposing of their work and taking orders. During the evening there will be music &c., indeed a grand display of talent may be confidently looked for. Admission 15c. Doors open at 7:30. d269,3t

Surrogate Court.

Samual Burnett, late of Huntingdon. Probate of will to Wm. Burnett, farmer, of Huntingdon. Estate $1,200. G. G. Thrasher, Solicitor.

Christina Hume. Probate of will to Janet Petrie. Estate $5,709. J. F. Wills, Solicitor.

Handsome Features.

Sometimes unsightly blotches, pimples or sallow opaque skin, destroys the attractiveness of handsome features. In all such cases Scott's Emulsion will build up the system and imparts freshness and beauty.

Ladies' Dongola Boots.

We claim the best value in Belleville in women's dongola button boots at $1.00 and $1.25 and $1.50. We are making a special offer of these goods, as they are worth a larger amount.—VERMILYEA & SON.

BY CONSULTING OUR OPTICIAN you escape any risk of injury to your sight and ascertain the proper course to pursue with regard to wearing glasses. Testing free.
ANGUS McFEE & CO.,
272 Front Street.

LATEST NOTES OF SPORT.

AILSA AGAIN PROVES HERSELF A WONDER.

In a Light Air She Makes a Show of Britannia—What the Authorities Say of Her—Notes of the Cup Defender—The Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race—Athletics, Hockey, Bicycling and other Sports.

YACHTING.

The London Field says: "The Ailsa's performance on the 14th, without a shadow of a doubt justified our first opinion of her. She is far and away the fastest big cutter in light weather ever built in Great Britain or America. Going to windward and free reaching were against points in her racing display. When she is doing close hauled work she seems to settle down uncommonly by the head. She is, however, very easily tipped." The writer says the race in which the Ailsa was defeated was a poor and unreliable trial, and the result in no way dimmed her previous victories.

The current number of the London Yachtsman says: The Mediterranean racing proves that whether on the beat or the run, the Ailsa sails like a witch. Capt. Jay said to a Yachtsman reporter: "You can twist and turn her as easily as a half-rater. I truly believe that her owner has got the finest ship afloat. She is a fine sea boat, too. We did not have much time to get her out here and were required to drive her on the voyage. She makes a rare noise when she jumps into a head sea, but she is properly put together and is not going to shake herself to pieces in a hurry. During the bad weather we felt that the ship under us could laugh at any ordinary blow."

Arrangements have been made by the Herreshoffs with the National India Rubber Company, of Bristol, for the lease of one of the large rooms at their factory, in which to make the sails for the new cup defender. The Herreshoffs are to make one suit of sails for the new boat, and the syndicate will also have a suit made. The material of which the Herreshoff sails will be made is Ranice cloth, being much stronger and superior in many ways than the Sea Island and other boats in 1891. Nat Herreshoff continues to improve, and is at work a few hours each day on the plans for the new cup defender, which were not finished when he was taken ill.

At Nice on Saturday the Ailsa defeated the Britannia in a very light wind. The latter did not finish, but when last timed the Ailsa was 23 minutes ahead. The match will be resailed on Wednesday, as the yachts started before the gun was fired.

In the race at Nice yesterday for small craft the new French ten-rater Luciole II., owned by M. Louis Vilton, again defeated Mr. Henry Allen's American built Dakotah. Light airs and calms prevailed throughout the racing.

The attempt to buy Gen. Paine's Jubilee as a trial boat for the cup defender, has failed.

ROWING.

Barring accidents or a change in the programme, the fifty-second boat race between crews, representing the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, will be decided on the Thames, over the usual course, from Putney bridge to the Ship Inn, at Mortlake, a distance of about 4¼ miles, on Saturday next. Both crews have been finishing their training on the Thames, with plenty of good hard work.

The Cantabs, who had luck in their early training, owing to stress of weather and sickness among the crew, have steadily improved in form. Their new Clasper boat is of Havana cedar and fitted with the latest improvements, including a patent countervail. Her dimensions are: Length, 42 feet 4 inches; width, 23½ inches; depth amidships, 9¼; depth forward, 6½ inches; depth at stern, 5½ inches. The names and the weights of the Cambridge crew, subject to change, are:

	Stone	Lb
1. T. B. Hope (Trinity Hall), (bow)..	11	0
2. F. C. Stewart (Trinity Hall)......	12	2
3. H. A. Game (first Trinity)........	12	2
4. W. S. Adie (first Trinity)..........	13	0
5. T. J. G. Duncanson (Emmanuel)..	13	0
6. R. V. Bonsey (Lady Margaret)....	12	0
7. A. S. Bell (Trinity Hall)..........	12	2
8. D. A. Wauchope (Trinity Hall, (stroke)......................	11	8
9. F. C. Begg (Trinity Hall), (cox)...	8	6

On the whole, the work of the Oxford crew, up to the present seems to have met with more approval from the experts than that of the Cambridge men. The Oxford swing is perfect and their new boat runs very smoothly. It is 61 feet 7 inches long, and is 23 inches wide amid-ships. The following are the names and weights of the crews, subject to change:

	Stone	Lb
1. H. B. Cotton, (Magdalen) (bow)...	10	0
2. M. C. Pilkington, (Magdalen).....	12	1
3. C. K. Phillips, (new)...............	12	0
4. T. H. E. Stretch, (new)............	12	8
5. W. B. Stewart, (Brasenose).......	13	8
6. C. D. Burnell, (Magdalen).........	12	12
7. W. E. Crum, (new)................	12	2
8. C. M. Pittman, (new) (stroke)....	11	12
9. C. P. Seroolld, (new) (cox)........	8	10

Oxford won last year, making five victories in five successive years, and six victories to their favor, as they have won 28 times and Cambridge only 22. On one occasion, in 1877, there was a dead-heat.

A. D. Crooks, the chairman of the committee, who is collecting funds for the Argonaut four of Toronto, to Henley, is now confident the money will be raised.

BICYCLING.

To the Editor of the INTELLIGENCER.

BELLEVILLE, March 25th.

MR. EDITOR,—A movement has been made to organize an Athletic Association in this city, which should long ago have been done. I heard a bicycle club mentioned. Has Belleville a bicyble club? Seems to me I heard of a Ramblers' Wheel Club, once. Since their meet on Sept. 3rd they have been dead. Now, over forty wheels have been already sold here this year, and I think it is about time some club was organized.

A bicycle club wants members who have some sport, some life in them. If I were a racing man I should join the club who would give me the most support. Now the Ramblers had only one man who was ready to compete with all comers, and they did not support him. Some of its members objected to giving a few dollars towards defraying his expenses to London. Toronto riders get their expenses and they number dozens. When the local races were going on some of the promoters wished to hurry them on and not give their man time to rest; even a Toronto rider noted that. Only one man remained after the races to look after their rider. More than that, they gave a foreigner a prize that was well earned by the Belleville man.

Now I am for organizing a club that is alive the year round. I am not struck on the name "Ramblers." Belleville Bicycle Club is good enough. A certain body of young men have talked seriously of forming a new club. I think the Bay City has better bicycling sport than has previously been shown. Let the Ramblers live if they want to. Better have two clubs than allow the very best young material to join no club. The Athletic Association will be all the stronger. I am going to ride a wheel this year and I will support the club who can do things in a gentlemanly, businesslike way. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space and hoping that something will come from this, I remain

Yours truly,
BICYCLIST.

Kingston has wakened up and is going to push her claim, if she rightfully has one, for the C. W. A. meet. Peterborough has never had the meet and as far as Belleville is concerned the plate glass city can have it in welcome, and our wheelsmen will all go out, and help to push it along. Why don't Kingston get into line, for if they divide the vote on the East the West will get it sure.

There is every probability that within a few days another bicycle club will be formed in the city. Some of the best riders in town have already signified their intention of joining it.

The Kingston Athletic Association are trying to raise funds to relay their board bicycle track.

The Canadian Sporting News says: The Class A men may be banked upon to make a pretty "scrap" of it. McKellar, Harry Hulse, Cummings, of Belleville, Frank Moore and "old horse," Jimmy Milne, should be "dead" in the game."—Cummings is going to ride a Brantford this year and is now in as good shape for the track as he was on July 1st last year. In our opinion the above named men will be sweetmeats for Bert.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The curling rink has been closed. The season was a long one, but the majority of the members never took so little interest in the game as they did this year.

We have received a copy of the Canadian Sporting News, recently founded in Toronto. The new paper is head and shoulders above all its Canadian competitors in the line of general information on current events. Its proprietor is Mr. John F. Snetsinger, and Mr. Harry J. P. Good, one of the cleverest and best informed sporting men in Canada, is the editor. The Canadian Sporting News will no doubt meet with a large patronage.

They are playing hockey in Peterborough yet. In a game on Friday evening the Collegiates defeated the Peterboroughs by 11 goals to 6.

The famous race horse Dobbins, owned by ex-Boss Croker, of New York, has broken down in England.

The match shoot between Capt Brewer and T. W. Morfey took place at Paterson, N. J., on Saturday. The match was at fifty birds for $150 a side; Long Island rules, 21 yards rise, one barrel, gun below the elbow, one trap. The score at the end of the 25th round was:—Morfey 16, Brewer 22.

"Colley" Cockburn, of Toronto, has challenged the world to a pigeon match at 100 birds, under Dominion rules, which prescribe one barrel and not more than 1¼oz. shot.

Kenneth Halpine, of Lord Hawke's team of cricketers, has accepted the invitation of the Germantown Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, to take to the United States in September next a team of English amateur cricketers.

PERSONAL.

H. J. T. Ince, who is attending the Medical College in Toronto, spent Sunday in the city.

Mrs. Hugh Stevenson, of Toronto, who was in the city over Sunday, left for home to-day.

D. S. Austin, of Wooler, agent for the Allen Seed Co., of Picton, was in the city over Sunday.

Mrs. Jas. Ford and children, of Montreal, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Large.

The Revs. Dr. Dyer and E. N. Baker went to Toronto this morning, in the interest of Albert College.

Miss Almeda Greaves has returned from Big Island, where she has been spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Greaves.

T. B. Devaney, W. Cameron, J. J. Harton and N. McAlpine, Toronto; John Stafford, Quebec; C. J. Becker, Deseronto; Wm. Canning, Guelph, are guests at the Anglo.

Jas. Harold, jr., has received his certificate from the Western University, of London, Ont., as having passed his matriculation examination in medicine, which was held on March 8th.

Jos. Keefer, Gowanda, N. Y. who was sent as a representative from the Oddfellows' lodge of that place to accompany the remains of their late brother, Jas. Hall, to this city, returned home to-day.

F. W. O'Flynn and Miss O'Flynn, Madoc; Miss Dudley, Colborne; John Thompson, T. Runeiman and Moore Kelly, Toronto; H. T. Hopkins and Geo. McMullen, Picton; D. S. Austin, Wooler; Jas. T. Spaulsbury, Colborne; K. D. Kilgour, London; R. McFee and James Carr, Woodstock; M. W. Phelps, Montreal; R. R. Casement and A. W. Coe, Madoc; W. S. R. Murch, Kingston; M. Williams, Port Hope; John D. Evans, Trenton, are registered at the Quinte.

HILLIER.

MARCH 25th.—Some talk of starting at work on the land this week, but if they do it will be to put up fences and not sowing. —travelling is very unpleasant, at present there is neither good sleighing nor good wheeling.—There was quite a shower of rain Saturday night and Sunday morning. —The bear's track in Joseph Stapleton's swamp created quite a sensation here a few days ago, but by the time the young sports had got out their guns, etc., old bruin had skipped out for the north.—Gordon and Tripp, while out hunting a short time ago, came across six coons in a hollow log and captured the whole lot.—Two sleigh loads of people from the 3rd con. met here at Mr. Burley's one night last week and took the family completely by surprise. A very pleasant evening was spent. Mr. Burley was formerly a resident of the 3rd con.—Mrs. Laura Stapleton, who spent a week at Picton at Mrs. Joseph Stapleton's, returned home on Saturday.—Mrs. Benj. Palmer and Levi Palmer, her son, spent a few days at Warkworth and Campbellford last week. They returned home on Saturday. — Mr. Wm. Stapleton, who was seriously ill for a time, is able to be around once more to the joy of his friends.—Several from here went to Consecon station on Friday for their seed peas which were shipped from Picton.—Our minister, Rev. Mr. Harriston, exchanged places with Rev. Mr. Edmison, of Wellington, on Sunday. The Rev. from Wellington preached an excellent sermon.—Several have tapped around here and are having a good run of sap. Geo. Hubbs, one of our syrup makers, has already received an order from a gentleman in the States for syrup.—Mr. James Jones, of Belleville, is doing a rushing business around here selling machines.—Miss May Osborn, of Consecon, was visiting at Miss Mabel Young's on Saturday and Sunday.

SPECIAL MENTION.

—Alberta is asking for Provincial autonomy.

—Mr. Adam Dimma, of Wheatley, died very suddenly on Sunday.

—Lord Clarence Paget, uncle of the Marquis of Anglesey, is dead.

—The Bi-Metallic League held its first meeting in Paris on Saturday.

—John Koster, of Koster & Bial, the New York music hall managers, is dead.

—Mr. William Birkett, a well-known Hamilton business man, died suddenly on Sunday morning.

IF SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

—About three hundred Swedes will shortly come to Canada to settle in the North-West.

PAIN FROM INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

—Mr. Alexander McLeod, only brother of the late Mr. W. C. McLeod, the millionaire, died at Woodstock, in his 90th year.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

—Two farmers named Corbeil, living at Black River, Quebec, were fatally injured by an electric car. One died very soon after.

—Amedee Chattelle, the murderer of little Jessie Keith, will be tried at the Perth Spring Assizes, which open at Stratford to-morrow.

"SUDDEN COLDS."—At the commencement of a cold, take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little milk and sugar and the cure is more sudden than the cold. Only 25c. New Big Bottle.

—Judge Ricks, of Cleveland, Ohio, has decided that a foreign-born woman becomes a citizen of the United States when she marries a citizen of the Union.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid, which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature in youth and health, as modern chemistry can produce.

—The Katherines of the United Kingdom and America have placed a slab of marble over the grave of Katherine of Aragon in Peterborough Cathedral.

—Yesterday morning James Moore, alias James Scott, who is serving a six months' term in the Central prison for larceny, escaped while on duty as hospital orderly. He was captured at 1 o'clock noon in the neighborhood of Weston.

You've no Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired out or run down from any cause. It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that all moves smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need Try it.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Scilla Clusi in Bloom.

Potting soil for sale at Daisy Conservatory, cor. Forin and Charles sts. 272d2t.

Like a Miracle

Consumption—Low Condition

Wonderful Results From Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Miss Hannah Wyatt
Toronto, Ont.

"Four years ago while in the old country (England), my daughter Hannah was sent away from the hospital, in a very low condition with consumption of the lungs and bowels, and weak action of the heart. The trip across the water to this country seemed to make her feel better for a while. Then she began to get worse, and for 14 weeks she was unable to get off the bed. She grew worse for five months and lost the use of her limbs and lower part of body, and if she sat up in bed had to be propped up with pillows. Physicians

Said She Was Past All Help

and wanted me to send her to the 'Home for Incurables.' But I said as long as I could hold my hand up she should not go. We then began

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is getting strong, walks around, is out doors every day; has no trouble with her throat and no cough, and her heart seems to be all right again. She has a first class appetite. We regard her cure as nothing short of a miracle." W. WYATT, 89 Marion Street, Parkdale, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists.

CANADIAN PENSIONERS.

Republicans in 1893 Cut off U. S. Pensioners Resident in Canada—President Cleveland Restores their Rights.

After two years of persistent effort President Cleveland succeeded, just as Congress adjourned a few weeks ago, in having the dependent pensioners living in Canada restored to the rolls. Consequently Mr. Hendrick, U. S. Consul for this Consular District, has had the pleasure of listening to a great deal of sincere commendation and heartfelt praise for his President and his Government, from the soldiers' mothers and widows that have been dropping into the Consulate again to have their vouchers executed. Not only have they been put back on the rolls, but they have received cheques for the period of suspension, ranging from $186 to $252. In all, some $1,500 has been paid at the Consulate, and probably $500 more at other places in the district.

One of the last acts of the late Republican Administration was the passing of the following law, which President Harrison signed just three days before he was succeeded by President Cleveland:—

"That, from and after July 1, 1893, no pension shall be paid to a non-resident, who is not a citizen of the United States, except for actual disabilities incurred in the service."

President Cleveland and the Democratic Commissioner of Pensions have ever since been urging the repeal of the act. They held that it "caused great trouble and annoyance to the excepted classes, who constitute the great bulk of non-resident pensioners, in compelling them to make proof that they belong to these excepted classes. And the final result is that payments under it are all withheld from but few, save widows and dependent mothers, who have little else for their maintenance. The saving is too little to offset the suffering inflicted in individual cases. If all non-residents were refused payments of pension some plausible argument might be made in support of such policy; but none can be urged in favor of this law, which, while giving annoyance to all, strikes only the most helpless."

In a letter addressed to Congress by the Commissioner of Pensions, under date of December 18, 1893, referring to this law he says:—

"It has caused, and is causing, great trouble and annoyance to a large number of pensioners, and the final result is that there are now about 2,000 cases suspended in which it is practically impossible to furnish the testimony necessary to secure a resumption of payment. I have already called attention to the propriety of repealing this act in my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. I believe that an early passage of this bill will be of inestimable benefit to a most worthy class of pensioners, for the suspension of whose pensions there does not appear to have been any satisfactory reason.

Pledges to be Kept.

Montreal Gazette.

The Privy Council judgment laid a duty upon the Government, and from that duty they did not shrink; but they have no desire and no need to shift the responsibility for their decision upon the shoulders of Her Majesty's judges. The Premier observed to Mr. McCarthy at the hearing of the recent appeal that the Ministry was not afraid to accept its responsibilities. The issue of the order means that the Government has decided upon the definite course marked out for it by the law and the constitution, and that decision it will stand or fall. But the issue is certainly not between Separate Schools and Public Schools, or between Catholicism and Protestantism, or between French-Canadians and English-Canadians. These appeals to racial and religious differences are only meant to distract attention from the real issue. The one question is whether the pledges given when Manitoba entered confederation are to be fulfilled. The Government intends that they should be, and will endeavor to keep the national honor free from stain. In so doing it appeals for support not to Catholics only, but to all Protestants who believe in the keeping of pledges solemnly given, and in the securing to minorities of their just rights, to whatever faith or religion they may belong. The cry of provincial rights will no doubt be raised; but the plea of provincial rights does not justify provincial wrongs.

DIED.

In L'Amable, March 18th, JOHN JARMAN aged 73 yrs, born in Hamilton Parish, Hampshire, England.

In Faraday, March 20th, CHARLOTTE RHODA MITCHELL, beloved wife of William James Sweet, aged 27 years and 10 months.

At Bancroft, March 12th, CYRIL BARKER, only son of Harriet Annie and Henry C. Gaebel, aged 2 years, 11 months and 25 days.

MARRIAGES.

In St. John's church, Bancroft, on Tuesday, March 19th, by Rev. T. Leech, B.A., WILLIAM WELSH, of Monteagle, to CAROLINE BONDRAY, of Raglan.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side, and all the symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by all druggists.
Dec.8 9mos, mon&thu

LADIES' JACKETS and CAPES!

WE are showing the newest modes in Ladies' Jackets, Capes and Wraps, for Spring and Summer Wear.

Also a few very choice styles in
LADIES'....
...TWO-PIECE COSTUMES!
Consisting of Jacket and Skirt or Cape and Skirt.

Geo. Ritchie & Co

W. C. T. U. Notes.

ENGLISH TEMPERANCE NOTES.

(From the Woman's Signal, London, Eng.)

Much that took place during last week was calculated to inspire temperance reformers. First of all there was Sir William Harcourt expressing himself on two separate occasions as staunch and true to the Veto Bill. Answering a Welsh correspondent on the subject, he said: "You may rely on my utmost exertions being employed to forward the cause which we both have at heart." And then, at a great Alliance meeting held in Cardiff on Wednesday evening immediately preceding the meeting of the National Liberal Federation, a letter was read from Sir William Harcourt to the effect that he concurred in the opinion that the promotion of the temperance cause was amongst the first duties of the Liberal party, and that he should be quite prepared when the time arrived to do all in his power to promote the temperance measure to which the Government was pledged.

* * * *

The Alliance meeting at Cardiff on Wednesday in last week, was most enthusiastic and successful, and it could not but have had a salutary effect on the National Liberal Federation gatherings which took place on the Thursday and Friday. Energetic speeches were delivered by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., and Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P. The burden of these speeches was that the Government should, for tactical reasons, stick to its local Veto Bill as introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1893. Other "options" were only objected to because it was believed that they would hinder rather than promote the prospects of the bill.

* * *

Sir Wilfred Lawson concluded his speech by saying it seemed to him that their duty as temperance reformers and prohibitionists was to give Sir William Harcourt's bill their thorough, their unanimous and their hearty support. Sir William, whatever might be said about him, was, in his opinion, about the best fighter they had in the country. If Sir William Harcourt would not fail them, let them see to it that they did not fail him. Let them be shoulder to shoulder with such a leader, and, with such a cause, bodily marching on until the vindication of their courage and their constancy should be found in a free, a sober, and a happy land.

The Patrons Again.

Once again have the Patron members in the Legislature hastened to the support of Sir Oliver at the expense of their own principles. When the local election was in progress the Patron platform was published. A prominent plank was this: "a "system of civil service reform that will "give each county power to appoint or "elect all county officials paid by them "except county judges." This was an old Conservative proposition justified by the fact that local offices have become the prizes for politicians, more particularly for those members of the Legislature who during their term are careful to vote at the party's call, and not "to think of "thinking for themselves at all." No doubt many Conservative farmers reconciled themselves to the Patron policy in the expectation that a measure of reform for which their party had fought would be secured through the new political agency. Dr. Meacham on Tuesday introduced a resolution embodying the Conservative and Patron planks, and declaring "that in the opinion of this "House the present mode of appointing "registrars of deeds and other county "officials is unsatisfactory, and should be "changed; and that the appointment of "all the said officials whose salary or re"muneration is provided in whole or "mainly by the counties for which they "are appointed, should not be vested in "the executive of the province, but in the "people of the locality through their "municipal bodies." There was no reason in the world why the Patron members should not have supported this resolution. It could not be said that it was a catch proposition; nor was there the excuse that the Fee Commission report is not down, for voting against it. Nevertheless, one of the Patrons spoke in opposition to it, and all united to bring about its defeat. Two prime questions, the fee system and the principle of appointment to local offices have now been declared upon. In both cases the Patron members were invited to support the policy they were elected to carry into force; in both Sir Oliver objected to the policy; in both the Patron members declared against their own platform, and gave the Administration their support. The Patrons, in a word, have been given the choice of voicing the opinions of the men who elected them or of turning over to the Government, and they have decided to take the latter course. These gentlemen necessarily are free to take whatever action they please on public questions as they arise. But they cannot, and of course will not, complain if under the extraordinary circumstances the mass of the electors come to the conclusion that they are simply partisans of one of the old parties under another name. In Haldimand it appears the electors thought, seeing that it had become a choice between party men, that it was just as well to send Dr. Baxter to the Legislature as Mr. Senn.—Mail and Empire.

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.
248ds&wly

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.
In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Millinery Opening

Sinclair & Ostrom's

Millinery Show Rooms will be open to the public on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20,

And following days.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit our show rooms on the above date.

SINCLAIR & OSTROM.

P. S.—The Clearance Sale still continues.

To Counteract....

The ravages of March winds, use

Almond Milk
—COMPLEXION—
Toilet Soap,

Containing Milk of Almonds and Cocoa Butter delightfully perfumed.

15 cents per cake.

At the PHARMACY,

D. M. WATERS.

Up To Date

Our Store up to date.
Our Stock up to date.
Our King Shirt up to date.
New Store, new Goods, new Prices.
Everything new, bright and cheerful.
New Collars and Cuffs, new Neckwear.
New Gloves, new Shirts, new Braces.
Everything new and up to date.
Come and see our alterations and try our new Patent King Shirt.

A. E. FISH & CO.

The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gents Furnishers, of Belleville.

Changed Daily. MONDAY, March 25.

Are You Married

To the idea that your old Dinner Set is good enough for you. If so, get divorced from such a foolish notion at once. Then take a walk down to our store and make a choice from one of our Dinner Sets at $6, $7, $8, and you will never regret your happy selection.

Strouds.

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. . . SOME GOOD VALUES IN

SECOND-HAND WHEELS.

- At Cash Prices. -

Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
New Rapid, $60.00,
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We are getting bargains like . . . this daily. . .

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Happy Home Range

BEST IN THE MARKET.

W M. McGIE.

Plumbing and Hot Water Heating.
Next to Nathan Jones.
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McLAUGHLIN'S . . QUEEN FLOUR

Which is Warranted.

THE BEST IN CANADA

For sale by
Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville
Louis Benmore.
Send them an order.

Bitter . . .
. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE

GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

- STAMMERING -

Stuttering and all other impediments PERMANENTLY CURED to a distinct articulation.

Our System is Strictly Educational.

No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.

The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.
Formerly The Linton Institute.
Jan. 9 95, d&wly.

Great Fire Sale!

—OF—

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, CHINAWARE!

A portion of my stock which was stored in the second flat, including Teas, Spices, Soaps, Canned Goods, Woodenware, Etc., and received more or less damage by smoke and water at the recent fire, will be cleared out at FIRE PRICES! Call and inspect. All are bargains.

C. G. ROW,
Front Street, Belleville.
(Next to Jas. Wall ce's.)
Bargains in Fresh Fish.

Daily Intelligencer.

Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? It is not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. Is it worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for its frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

Skirts in godet style of heavy black cashmere-finished gros grain.

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken They cure Constipation and Sick Headache

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Large fancy crepe stone buttons in plain and moire effects.

How to Cure Dyspepsia.

DYSPEPSIA arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from it, 99 times in 100.

Collars of ribbon where rosettes and flowers alternate.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Brodchitis etc.

Nainsook underwear trimmed with eyelet embroidery.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Chiffon and flower collars in light contrasting colors.

Plain Facts.

As a prompt, pleasant and perfect cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, influenza and all throat and lung troubles, Norway Pine Syrup is the best remedy known.

Natural wool nightgowns for the late "spell."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT Settlers Trains

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. North-West .

SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF

"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"

S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent, Belleville.

CHEAP
CHEAPER
CHEAPEST
Ordered Clothing!

Spring Stock complete,
Suits at Bottom Prices,
Special drive in Pantings,
Goods bought here cut free.

GEO. R. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Next John McKeown.

Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

FINE NORT ERN SPY APPLES,
FINE TALMAN SWEETS,
FLORIDA ORANGES,
VALENCIA ORANGES, 20c. per doz.
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"By proving that some one else did it," she said.

"Have you some one else in your mind?" I asked quickly.

She hesitated a moment and then said: "No, but there must be some one else. Is that not your first and only task?"

She was standing in front of me. The two beautiful children were clinging, one on either side, to her dress. She reached down and put her hands on their heads. It was a lovely group of innocence, and made a touching appeal.

"I feel sure that you will do it," she added.

When I came away, I felt that in some way my visit had been a failure. I had meant to place the obdurate facts before her and ask her to assist me in working out the alibi or establishing her husband's tendency to emotional insanity. She had looked upon both suggestions with a dignified contempt and asked me to find the person who really committed the deed.

I made up my mind that I was to get no practical assistance from the wife, and in my extremity I sent for Amos Daryl, who was then employed in the secret service in Washington.

I had not seen him in several years, but he owed his position to me and he was the only detective I knew for whose abilities I had a profound respecct. Luckily he was able to get away, and he came to New York promptly to see me.

Daryl was a great, brawny, raw-boned fellow with a child's simple mindedness; one of those men who deceive you completely in appearance and manner. He might easily have been mistaken for an Adriondack guide on a visit to the city. But he was well-known to the police authorities and most of the criminal lawyers.

He listened to me as I went over all the details of the affair, and I don't think he spoke once till I told him what Mrs. Clarkson had said; then he smiled, put his long hands in his pockets, and stretching out his interminable legs remarked: "A good idea."

"I have told you all that there is to it. What is your opinion?"

"My opinion is that Mrs. Clarkson suspects some one else and hasn't told you. Give me a card to Mrs. Prineveau, and three or four day's time."

Just before he left, he said: "You'd better give me a card to Mr. Greve while you are about it. I want to see that bullet, and I shall have to get an order from him."

After two days' time he came back. It was about ten o'clock in the morning and he sauntered into my study in his careless manner, unlimbered himself in a big chair, and then as usual waited for me to open the conversation.

"Well, Amos," I said, throwing down my pen and wheeling round, "you've come back a little sooner than I expected. Have you got anything to say to me?"

"Not much."

He said this with his aggravating vacuity, and stopped. One hand was thrust into his pocket, the other supported his head in an easy, indolent, sprawling position.

"I THINK I KNOW WHO COMMITTED THAT MURDER."

"I suppose you have made up your mind; it is a waste of time trying to save that man. Well, I about made up mind to that myself, some time ago."

"Do you mind telling me how you go into this case?" he asked.

"As that is a private matter and you are not disposed to take any share in the case, I don't see why I should make you a confidant."

"Did Mrs. Prineveau ask you to defend Clarkson?"

"Ah! Mr. Greve told you?"

"No he didn't."

"Then, Mrs. Prineveau?"

"Mrs. Prineveau would not talk to me. I scared her."

"Scared her? you must have lost your tact."

"No, I haven't."

"Look here, Daryl," I said, a little nettled. "You are one of the cleverest men in a particular line I ever met. This whole thing is in a nutshell. Either that man Clarkson shot Mr. Prineveau or he didn't. If he didn't shoot him he must have been somewhere at the time. He says he was drunk and if so some one must have seen him at some resort far away from the scene of the crime. It's a plain piece of work to find out the man's resorts and get hold of the persons who saw him there on that day. That's all there is to it, and I don't mind telling you that I haven't a bit of faith in the task, but there's a chance."

Daryl did not say anything for a moment. He worked his big fist in his pocket mechanically, and looked down at his heavy boots as if he were at a complete loss. Presently he said, drawlingly: "Yes, that would be a waste of time."

"Then you have made up your mind that Clarkson is guilty."

"No—o. I've made up my mind he is innocent."

"Have you seen him?

"Ye—s. Saw his wife, too."

"And he convinced you that he was innocent?"

"N—o. His wife convinced me."

I laughed. "You're more susceptible than I supposed," I said. "She would have convinced me, too, if I hadn't kept my wits about me"

Daryl threw his head back and pulled at his iron-gray whiskers a moment. Then he said in a schoolboy way: "I think I know who committed that murder, old fellow."

"Do you? Who?"

"Mrs. Prineveau!"

If he told me that he thought I had committed it, I don't think I could have been more astonished. I gave an incredulous start. "I wish you'd give me the facts upon which you have built that quick and—pardon me for saying it—that preposterous conclusion."

"I haven't got a single fact yet," he replied. "I'll look for the facts if you like, later on."

"What in heaven's name then have you got to warrant such a conclusion?"

"Kinder got the truth. It's different from facts. Can't foot it up, but you feel it all the same. I allers prefer it to facts—to begin with, for the facts kinder fit into it easy like."

I got up and took a turn or two. My mind did not easily adjust itself to this possibility. Daryl reached out his long arm and played with the paper weight on my table contentedly.

"Amos," I said, "I don't know what to make of this, and I think that you ought to tell me exactly how this notion got into your mind."

He toyed with the paper wight, and did not look at me. I could see that he was somewhat at a loss how to explain himself.

"Well," he finally said, "I ain't good at tracking my own notions, as you call 'em, and I don't mind saying in a general way that the truth slips into some people's system without their knowin' how. As a rule it's a woman's system, and ten to one it's a woman like Mrs. Clarkson. Why, if her husband had murder on his clothes she'd smell it over night. She knows every turn of his big lubberly heart. She knows he hasn't killed anybody, and I'd take her word for it. A woman knows a lot of things that a man don't."

"Yes," I said, "she knows how to play on a man's susceptibilities."

"Mrs. Prineveau don't want to play on my susceptibilities, does she? You saw her, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did."

"And she struck you as a conscientious, self-respecting, kindly old party, didn't she?" "She certainly impressed me as a woman who had nothing to conceal and was anxious that justice should be tempered with mercy." "Very cool, and colected, and dignified."

"Most assuredly."

"Well, when she met me, she gave a start. 'Who brought you into the case?' she said. 'Not you, madam, of course,' says I, and she gave a little twitch. 'I wanted,' says I, 'to take a look at that bullet.' She snatched at the back of the chair, and laid in a big breath. 'You had better go to my lawyer. I don't think he will let you see it.' 'I'm not sure that he has it, madam,' I said, 'I have seen it, and it was never made for a pistol barrel.'

"Say, old fell, that's a great woman, and she'll beat us in the end if we don't use a woman's tactics. She just braced herself and began to act, but it was too late. 'Ah,' says she, 'you have some new theory in the case or some new light. I wish you would go to my lawyer with it and if you wish any material assistance why you can come to me afterward.'

"I call that simply prodigious; she says to herself: 'Here's a dangerous man. I'll get Mr. Greve to handle him and I'll handle Mr. Greve, and I'll throw out a hint of money at the same time.'"

Then Amos Daryl struck the paperweight that he held in his hand emphatically on the table, and, turning round, said: "My friend, that woman had no sooner clapt her eyes on me than she understood the truth; and the truth was this: that somebody had arrived that she couldn't hoodwink. I tell you, a woman's thinking apparatus is lightning sometimes."

I sat down in front of Daryl. "You amaze me," I said. "Suppose you turn to the facts now. The bullet was not made for a pistol barrel."

"No. The pistol is a little French plaything. There are not twenty-five of them in the country, for we make those things better here. But it was made at a French factory where the cartridges are all moulded. The bullet from Mr. Prineveau's body was not moulded. It was cut from a piece of lead and shaped with an instrument. You can see the marks of a fine file on it if you use a glass."

"But," I observed, "the bullet entered Mr. Prineveau's side through his clothing, the hole was found in his vest. It must have been fired from that side, and Mrs. Prineveau was on the other side."

"See here," said Daryl, getting up suddenly. "I don't mind being a little rash just for once, and I'll bet you the trip ticket to Florida, where you can see my little orange grove, after this case is decided, that Mr. Prineveau didn't wear the vest with the hole in it when he was killed in the carriage. Have you been up to Sixty-sixth street and Fourth avenue to look the ground over?"

"No."

"Well, I have. It was five o'clock when Mr. Prineveau was killed, and there was a steady stiff wind blowing from the northeast with plenty of snow, but it was light enough to see westward across the open lots to the Fifth avenue. If there had been anybody within a thousand feet the coachman or Mrs. Prineveau could have seen him. To suppose that a little French pistol could have carried further than that straight to Mr. Prineveau's heart is one of those yarns that would make a marine sick. My dear fellow, I've talked more to-day than I have in six months. But Mrs. Clarkson was dead right when she said the thing to do is to prove that some one else committed the crime."

"Can we do it?"

"We can find that person, but to prove it—well, to tell you the truth, I don't believe we will, for that person is as clever as four lawyers and eight ordinary detectives, and has had the start of us for a year or more."

"Where are you going now?"

"I'm going over to take some things to that woman in Varick street. I don't believe she is comfortable, and I'm dead sure she hasn't any friends. I'll see you in the morning with some facts, if I run across 'em."

CHAPTER IV.

This interview, when I came to think it over, took the conceit out of me, and the retaining fee of five hundred dollars had an ugly look. Daryl, it was true, might be mistaken, but there was something in me that respected his opinions. Why did Mrs. Prineveau have such confidence in me and such distrust in Daryl? Why was I sent to her to be sized up, as it were. Evidently the kind of woman Daryl had insisted she was. She had counted on just the stupidity that I had shown. This reflection made my professional vanity a little vindictive. "So, so," I said to myself, "I am retained to defend Clarkson. Very well. He shall be defended to the best of my ability."

THE RETAINING FE[illegible] HAD AN UGLY LOOK.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Merry Moments.

Miss Elderbody—"I hate men who are always making love." Miss Sorcebox—"To others?"

Mrs. Watts—"You have a most remarkably hard face, to tell you the truth." Dismal Dawson—"Yes'm, that is because it is so dry."

The Third Day Out—Ethel—"This sir is so bracing! I am fairly intoxicated with it." Marie—"Well, why not? Most people are intoxicated when they are half-seas over."

"I always try to keep up with the times," remarked Charley Nolego, as the clock struck 11. "Yes," replied the fatigued young woman, "you are the latest thing I know of."

Hamlet—"I had a funny experience on the road recently." Yorick—"What was that?" Hamlet—"Why, the management gave us our salary regularly every week for two weeks."

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
It also laughs when you groan.
Borrow, and friends stand by you;
Pay back, and you pay a loan.

B·B·B CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET

Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

Everybody Knows.

Everybody in King's Co., N.B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dryden, of Mitchell, Sussex, N. B. He says:—"My wife had a very bad cough that for ten days was most distressing, finally I tried Norway Pine Syrup, and one bottle cured her. I have never found its equal."

Moired velvet for fancy collars.

Many large floor rugs in dull blue shades.

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Our self-love springs, ordinarily, from a lack of understanding of the subject.

COUGHS, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

We should try through life to make friends. Enemies will make themselves.

For Throat Troubles.

Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

The truest companion is he who most enjoys solitude.

TO DESTROY WORMS and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm syrup.

In many parts of the West Indies shark oil is used in lamps.

A lifetime of torture is often endured by the rheumatic. Their pangs may, however, be promptly relieved and the disease eradicated with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is, moreover, a swift and thorough remedy for, neuralgia, lame back, sores, bruises, frost bite, corns, excoriated nipples, inflamed breasts, liver complaint, and all affections of the breathing organs.

In parts of Peru taxes are paid in cocoa leaves and Peruvian bark.

A Prompt Cure.

DEAR SIRS,—One bottle of B.B.B. cured me of Constipation, and I think there is no better medicine made.

MISS D. PARENT, Farnham, Que.

A hearth tax was formerly assessed in many of the German States.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

The coasts of the world are protected by 6,208 lighthouses.

QUALITY Is the Test of CHEAPNESS!

For smoked meats, rich, mild and mellow, no finer in the Dominion is to be had anywhere than those cured by your

CITY PORK PACKER.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Mild Hams.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Matchless Breakfast Bacon.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Rolled Bacon.

When buying from your grocer, ask for McGuiness' meats, and be sure you get no other.

McGuiness.

Railway Time Tables

Grand Trunk Railway.

Trains arrive at and depart from Belleville Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.

GOING WEST.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.

Going East.	(Arrive.)
Mail	4:30 p.m.
Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

INSURANCE.

Western Assurance Company,
Fire and Marine, Head Office, Toronto.

North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.,
Fire and Life, Head Office (Can.) Montreal

Atlas Insurance Company,
Fire, Head Office (Canada) Montreal.

M. M. THOMPSON
Water Works Office Bridge St.

LOOK!

FEDORA HATS

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MINAKER,
The Hatter and Furnisher,
2 doors North of Foot Bridge.

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THE designs of our spring wall papers are beautiful and the colorings exquisite. The effects they produce upon the wall have been studied with intelligent sympathy and the "long-felt-wants" of a few years ago have been provided for with cultivated taste. A judicious employment of any of our papers leaves little to be done in a room. A few ornaments, according to the taste or wealth of the occupant, are all that is necessary to contribute to its beauty and comfort. Our papers thoroughly represent the standard of the prevailing taste in Interior Decorations.

C. B. Scantlebury.
Interior Decorations.

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COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT.

Proprietor of THE CITY MILLS!

Cracked Feed, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw, and all kinds of Feed Grains at lowest Market Prices.

Coal, Hardwood, Blocks and Edgings. Prompt attention to all orders.

We Have in Stock

A full line of Ladies' Phætons, low down, finished in all wool or leather trimmings, gold or silver mountings, at prices unheard of before in Belleville.

Top Buggies at cost from $25.00 up. Platform Spring Democrats, Steel Tubular Axle Waggons. A beautiful Mikado at cost.

Repairing in all its branches very cheap. Give us a call.

John Finnegan & Son,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

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ONE GIVES RELIEF.

GREAT SALE
—OF—
Brick!

1,500,000
Pressed Brick!

1,500,000
PRESSED BRICK

New Process!
New Machinery!
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BRIDGE STREET.

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Results

are indisputable evidence. We can show what the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE CO. has done for its Policy Holders, and can convince you, if you are open to conviction, that the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE CO. is able to give you

GOOD . . .
RESULTS

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

The Daily Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, MARCH 26 1895. NO. 274

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MEDICAL.

DR. G. S. RYERSON.

60 COLLEGE STREET, Toronto. 248d&wly

A. QUACKENBUSH, M. D., H.M.D. M.C., P.S.O.

HOMŒOPATHIC Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office over Flint Jones' store, Front street. Residence, George Street, south of Bridge.

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DENTIST—Office, Caldwell Block, Front Street. Residence, Bridge Street. 223d&wtf

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OFFICE and Residence—corner of Bridge and George Streets—three streets east of Post Office.

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LAWYER, 124 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., 28 years' experience; secrecy; special facilities in several States; Goodrich on Divorce; with laws of all States in press. 76d1y.

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☞Private Money to Loan. 271dwly.

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(Successor to Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Q.C.) BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Office, McAnnany building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. Private and Company money to loan at 6 per cent., on easy terms upon good land security. Charges moderate.

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DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.

Special attention paid to Hydraulics and Land Drainage. Patents obtained and Drawings made. Office—McAnnany Block, under Ontario Business College, Front St P. O. address—Box 203, Belleville.

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DENTIST—Office over Brignall & Thompson's. Night calls at residence on Forin Street. d,w.

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VETERINARY Surgeon, Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Member Ontario Veterinary Society. Office and residence, Foxboro, Ont. Calls by mail or telegram promptly attended to. 304d,wly

HONITON LACE BRAID.

—(o)—

We have received a complete new stock of these desirable goods. As these braids are very scarce just now, all ladies requiring any will do well to purchase early.

New Laces and Ribbons in all styles and widths in abundance.

New Linens in single and double fold suitable for all fancy work.

New Denims in Brown, Nile green and Red for Cushions, &c.

New Art Sateens at 25c per yard.

New Veilings in all shades at 10c, worth double, at

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

- FINE TAILORING -

We have moved into the Store lately occupied by
MR. MIL S.

OUR NEW . . .
SPRING GOODS
Arriving daily. Inspection solicited.

A. N. REID.
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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

James E. Nicholson.

CANCER ON THE LIP
CURED BY
AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose. I suffered in agony seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a decided improvement. Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared."—JAMES E. NICHOLSON, Florenceville, N. B.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla
Admitted at the World's Fair.
AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

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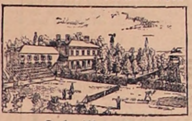

Oakville, Ont.

For Treatment and Cure of Alcoholism, MorphineHabit, Tobacco Habit and Nervous Disease.

The system employed at this institution is the famous Double Chloride of Gold System. Through its agency over 200,000 slaves to the use of these poisons have been emancipated in the last fourteen years. Lakehurst Sanitarium is the oldest Institution of the kind in Canada, and has a well earned reputation to maintain in this line of medicine. In its whole history there is not an instance of failure to remove the appetite for these poisons. In its whole history there is not an instance of any after ill effects from the treatment. Hundreds of homes in all parts of the Dominion bear eloquent happy witness to the efficacy of a course of treatment with us. For terms and full information, write

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28 Bank of Commerce Chambers,
Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary or commission, to sel Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

SAMPLES OF SITUATIONS! SECURED

BY O. B. C. GRADUATES.

From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 20th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE 27th YEAR.

W. B. ROBINSON, J. W JOHNSON, F.C.A. } Principals. { For 18 Years

Daily Intelligencer.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

Will Be Discussed by Her Delegates to Ottawa.

THE DEPUTATION LEAVES TO-DAY.

A Peculiar Partnership Case in the Supreme Court—Selling Whisky to Bruce County Indians—Company Formed to Utilize the Offal From the Canneries.

Ottawa, March 26.—His Excellency received a cablegram from Sir Terence O'Brien, Governor of Newfoundland, intimating that Messrs. Bond, Morris, Ellison and Harwood, members of the Executive Council of the colony, will leave for Ottawa to-morrow.

Evidently Promoter Huddart's company is going to escape any trouble arising out of the Hawaiian rebellion. According to advices which have reached the Department of Trade and Commerce Judge Advocate Kenny of Honolulu has arrived at Vancouver, to negotiate with Messrs. Johnston, Miller and Cranston, who are suing the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company for $50,000 each for their forcible deportation from Honolulu. Before the ship's captain would allow the three men on board he secured a guarantee from the Hawaiian Government that they would be responsible for the consequences, and the Government is now anxious to settle with the three men.

Mr. McLeod Stewart of this city is interested in the organization of a company for the purpose of utilizing the waste fish and offal from the canneries on the Fraser River in British Columbia, and a company has just been organized by Mr. Pears, a friend of Mr. Stewart, in London for the purpose of raising the necessary capital. Competent authorities state that 400 tons of guano and 145 tons of fish oil can be derived from 1000 tons of residual matter and waste fish. Supposing the company were to start out with the object of utilizing this quantity of waste in one year, and to procure the product stated, it would realize in value £3775. The cost of manufacture would amount to £2100, leaving a net profit of £1675. The company is asking the Dominion for a grant of land on Lulu Island, at the mouth of the Fraser, for the purpose of erecting their factory thereupon.

Constable Chamberlain of the Dominion Police has been in Bruce County for some time inquiring into reports of illegal whisky traffic among the Indians and he has been successful in securing a number of convictions.

Mr. A L. Crocker, president of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, and chairman of the Deep Waterways' Convention, is in the city gathering information with regard to the Canadian canal system. He had an interview with Sir Mackenzie Bowell and other Ministers to-day. Mr. Crocker says that since the Toronto convention he has spent considerable time in looking into the transportation question. It is the great problem which the Northwest has to solve, and he believes the solution lies in the improvement of the waterways on the great lakes and the St. Lawrence.

Argument before the Supreme Court in Bathell v. Scotten was concluded to-day. Judgment was reserved.

The next case taken up was Wigle v. Williams, in which the respondent seeks to make the appellant liable as a member of the firm of S. Wigle & Son on notes given by his son in the firm name for the amount due respondent on deposits with the firm. The partnership had been dissolved in 1882, but prior to that the son, who managed the business, used to receive money on deposit, agreeing to pay 8 per cent. for it, and the respondent was one of the depositors. Appellant's counsel argued that, as the business carried on by the firm was only that of a country store, the son could not bind his partner by entering into what was really a banking business and never contemplated by the terms of partnership. He also relied on the Statute of Limitations. Argument was proceeding when court adjourned at 4 o'clock. McCarthy, Q.C., and Fleming for appellant; Hanna for respondent.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Confederation Delegation Appointed—Whiteway Still Very Ill.

St. John's, Nfld., March 26.—The delegation to confer with the Canadian Government at Ottawa were appointed this morning. They are: Hon. Robert Bond, George H. Emerson, Q.C., Edward P. Morris and William H. Horwood. Emerson, the oldest, is only 42. They leave for Ottawa to-morrow night.

Trade is reviving. Sir William Whiteway is yet very ill, but consulted his Cabinet and nominated the delegates. He much regrets his inability to go with them to Ottawa.

Costly Blaze at Dunville

Dunville, Ont., March 25.—Fire destroyed a storehouse owned by Mr. W. W. Montague and used by John Brown and W. W. Krick as a seed warehouse with all contents. A frame building adjoining owned and occupied by Mrs. Rice was burned together with a piano and furniture. A brick dwelling owned by W. W. Krick was also damaged. The losses are: W. W. Krick, on seeds $850, insured for $400; on dwelling, $300, insured; on furniture, $300, no insurance; John Brown, on flour and grain, $1200; insured for $1000; Mrs. Rice, loss $1400, insurance $850; W. W. Montague, on building $600, insurance $400.

Orillia Hotel Burned.

Orillia, March 26.—The Bay Horse Hotel was gutted by fire and the stables burned this morning. Only the hard work of the firemen prevented the blaze spreading to surrounding frame structures.

Blaze on the Bruce Peninsula.

Lion's Head, Ont., March 26.—The Tourists' Hotel of this place, owned and occupied by Captain Finley McPherson, was totally consumed by fire last night. The origin of the fire is unknown; partially covered by insurance.

An Oshawa Dwelling Burned.

Oshawa, Ont., March 26.—At 12.30 this morning fire consumed the frame dwelling owned and occupied by R. D. Kennedy, in Brock-street. The contents were almost a total loss, and were insured in the British North America for $400. There was also an insurance of $500 on the house in the same company.

CRACKED A C.P.R. SAFE

Midnight Mechanics Work for Nothing at Brampton Station

Brampton, March 26.—The C.P.R. Station safe was drilled and blown open by the use of powder between 1 and 2 a.m. Sunday. No money is kept in the safe and the burglars did not find a single cent. The explosion was heard by several householders in the neighborhood, but mistaken by them for thunder. This is the third time this safe has been cracked in a dozen years. An evil-looking tramp, who was seen hanging about a blacksmith shop, from which tools were stolen for the job, is the man Detective Ross is looking for.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE SCORED.

Archbishop Lewis of Kingston Explains His Objections.

Kingston, March 26.—To-day being the 33rd anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Lewis as bishop he was presented with an address signed by the clergy of the diocese of Ontario. In the address, reference being made to the Wycliffe College difficulty His Grace, in his reply said:

It may be well to make plain to you my attitude towards Wycliffe College. Up to the present time I have never made any public statement on the subject nor exhibited the least hostility to the college, though I never viewed its establishment with favor. Ever since I could reason on such subjects I disliked the multiplication of small theological seminaries. I believe that they beget narrowness, which ends in bigotry. This is inevitable when young men of a certain theological stripe are hived together in order to be moulded to order by professors as narrow as themselves. The policy of the first bishops of Canada, like Bishops Mountain and Strachan, was to concentrate the strength of the Church on the establishment of one or two great universities where theological students should be educated in the same building with students in arts, as in the great universities in England and Ireland. Thus I have been identified with Trinity College from the day of its foundation. I know its full history. I have fought its battles, and by virtue of seniority of consecration am now the Chairman of its Corporation. Is it not, then, too much to ask of even archiepiscopal good nature that I should view with equal esteem and favor a college intended to spring into popularity out of the ruins of Trinity College?

But this is not the only ground for my dislike to Wycliffe College. I seriously object to some of the text books used there, notably, and as a specimen, Hatch's Bampton Lectures, a book characterized by my dear friend the late Bishop of Lincoln, in my hearing, as a gross perversion of the objects sought to be attained by the founder of these lectures, the Rev. John Bampton, I also object to it as an authorized "Book of Reference" for candidates for holy orders.

Further, I disagree with a great deal of the theological teaching given in Wycliffe College. I give as an illustration the following passage taken from the calendar of the college: Among the "distinctive principles" of this college is an "historical episcopate traceable to apostolic direction as conducive to the well-being, but not necessary to the being of the Church." This I believe to be a fiction without a particle of support from the New Testament, primitive authority, or the Book of Common Prayer.

BELL A MURDERER.

Finding of the Jury in the Inquest on Mrs. Swallow.

Toronto, March 26.—A jury was empanelled at the Morgue yesterday afternoon to inquire into the circumstances of Sunday morning's double tragedy. The warrant was issued for an inquest into the death of Mrs. Swallow. The blood-stained razor found in the hand of Bell was passed among the jurymen. Nothing additional beyond the story told in yesterday's World was adduced. The evidence of several of the tenement lodgers, of William Gorrie and of the police officers and detectives who were summoned to the scene was taken. A post-mortem examination made by Dr. Oriando Orr showed the internal organs to be in a healthy condition. The fatal wound extended from the middle of the left side of the neck to one inch beyond the medial line. The cut was downwards and forwards, severing the external and internal jugular vein, death resulting from hemorrhage. The verdict was that Sarah Swallow came to her death at the hands of John Bell.

RELYING ON THE PORTE.

British Confidence in Turkey Re Release of Armenian Prisoners

London, March 26.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Francis S. Stevenson called the attention of the Government to the fact that there were three thousand Armenians confined in Turkish prisons.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, said there was no reason to suppose that the number was anywhere near so large. The Government had no precise information as to how many prisoners had been released under the Sultan's decree relating to ecclesiastical prisoners, but they relied upon the good faith of the Porte to carry out the terms of the decree.

Rosebery Better for a Sleep

London, March 26.—Lord Rosebery is much better, as the result of being able to get a normal amount of sleep.

UNIVERSAL COPYRIGHT.

Mr. Conway Contends That Canada Seeks to Retard This Ultimatum.

London, March 25.—Mr. Conway, chairman of the Committee of the Society of Authors, will have in The Times to-morrow a reply to Mr. Lancefield's recent defence of Canadian copyrights. After reproducing some of his former arguments he says: It will pay to undergo material expense to secure the United States market, but a much smaller expense to secure the Canadian market would not pay. Canada's retrograde action threatens to postpone indefinitely the only sound argument, namely, a universal copyright following publication everywhere.

Courtney Abjures the Speakership

London, March 25.—Leonard Courtney has withdrawn positively his candidacy for the Speakership owing to the Unionist resolution not to oppose the Conservative nominee, Sir Matthew Ridley, Lord Tweedmouth's brother-in-law.

Will Receive an Armenian Deputation

London, March 26.—Lord Kimberly, Secretary of the Foreign Office, will receive on March 29 a deputation of peers, Commoners and clergymen interested in the Armenian exiles and prisoners.

A BONUS TO DAIRIES.

Manitoba to Follow the Lead of the Dominion Government

Winnipeg, March 25.—The Government has in contemplation the introduction of a bill to bonus the private creameries or cheese factories operating or to be operated in the province dollar to dollar to the amount of the capital invested up to $500. This bonus will be in the form of a loan, repayable at a low rate of interest, and the measure, when it becomes law, will no doubt have the effect desired of stimulating the energies of the farmers in the direction of properly equipping themselves with the most modern aids to successful dairying.

SKIPPED OUT FROM A HOSPITAL.

A Hamilton Man Levants to Avoid Monetary Complications.

Hamilton, March 26.—William C. Hiles, insurance and general agent, who was at Joseph's Hospital, disappeared from that institution Sunday. Hiles was convalescent. He was in business troubles, and it is probable his affairs would have been ventilated in the courts upon recovery from illness. Hiles was agent for several large estates, and the handling of certain moneys requires explanation. Hiles' household goods have been sold by the bailiff. Hiles' liabilities are heavy.

THE TOTAL WILL APPAL

A Return of the Debts of Ontario Municipalities.

PATRON BILL TO ABOLISH PASSES

Amendments to the Municipal Act and House of Refuge Bill—Revision of the Public Health Act—Petitions Against the Medical Bill.

Toronto, March 26.—At the session of the Local Legislature yesterday, which was very short and unimportant, Mr. Kerns moved for an order of the House for a return showing the names, residences and occupations of all parties who gave evidence before the Fees Commission.

Sir Oliver Mowat, in reply, stated that this information was in many cases included in the report; but in some instances no note had been made of the residences and occupations of witnesses, and he did not know how these particulars could be obtained except by correspondence, which, he thought, was hardly worth while. He presumed the motion had been made under the idea that the information was in the possession of the Government. Mr. Kerns contended that it was most important they should know the residence and occupation of the witnesses in order that they might know how much weight to attach to their evidence. He understood that they principally resided in the cities.

Hon. Mr. Gibson said that in nearly every case the evidence indicated the locality and occupation.

Mr. Howland thought it a matter of observation that no deputy-registrars had been called, to which Sir Oliver replied that no deputy-registrar had presented himself for examination, and no one had suggested that they should give evidence.

At the request of the Attorney-General Mr. Kerns withdrew his motion.

Replying to Col. Matheson, the Provincial Secretary said that in 1894 the average cost per 100 pounds, live weight, including expenses of purchase and delivery of the cattle bought by the Government agent, for the public institutions, was $3.57, and the average cost per head of cattle was $36.89.

On the motion of Mr. Gibson (Huron) the House ordered a return showing the municipal indebtedness of the province up to Dec. 31, 1893; how much on account of roads and bridges, railway bonuses, aid to manufactures by way of bonus, municipal waterworks, waterworks belonging to companies, gas and electricity, High and Public schools and other purposes.

Mr. Gibson thought it was most desirable to learn the reason why municipalities were running so much into debt. Taxation was, he said, increasing at such a rate it was time to call a halt, and he condemned the system of granting bonuses and exemptions to manufacturers. He blamed Toronto for showing a bad example in this latter respect.

At the suggestion of Mr. Howland, it was decided to include in the return the debenture debt for local improvements of municipalities.

Mr. Hardy brought in a bill respecting railway lands, providing that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may withdraw from the operation of the act respecting aid to railways the lands set apart by that act to form a fund for payment of the aid granted and made upon the lands for settlement.

Mr. Harcourt introduced a bill to amend the Municipal Act, extending the powers now conferred upon cities or towns with regard to constructing drainage works as local improvements, upon the recommendation of a Local Board of Health, to incorporated villages.

Mr. Cleland brought in a bill to amend the act respecting Houses of Refuge, to enable municipalities to establish such institutions upon farms of 10 acres, instead of 45 acres, in order to enable them to share in the grant made in the act passed in 1890.

Mr. Gibson (Huron) introduced a bill to amend the Public Parks Act, by conferring powers with regard to the construction of parks upon the trustees of police villages.

Mr. Evanturel introduced a bill giving incorporated villages, having a territorial extent of 2000 acres, the same powers as are possessed by townships with regard to passing bylaws relating to statute labor.

Mr. Howland introduced the bill of the Toronto City Council providing that the municipal election shall be held on Jan. 1, instead of the first Monday in January in each year; empowering police officers to enter public buildings and remove obstructions in the aisles; authorizing the council of a municipality to license, regulate and govern riders of bicycles; permitting the establishment of an official benefit fund for civic employes and other minor purposes.

Mr. Haycock introduced the bill prohibiting members of the House to accept a free pass from any transportation company.

These bills were read a second time: To amend the Municipal Act—Mr. Haycock and Mr. Wood; to enable the corporation of the town of Port Hope to issue debentures for High school purposes—Mr. Fallis; to authorize the corporation of the city of Brantford to sell a part of Mount Hope Cemetery—Mr. Hardy; to enable Herbert Stanley Reynolds to practice dentistry—Mr. Caven; to incorporate the village of Bridgeburg—Mr. German; respecting the town of Gananoque—Mr. Awrey.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt has given notice of a bill to amend the Public Health Act, modifying the method of appointment to local boards of health with a view to greater permanency in the membership of the boards. The bill also amends the clause governing the appointment of county health officers to secure the undivided services of such men as are appointed, at a reasonable remuneration, and aims at preventing the feeding of refuse, offal, etc., for fattening animals for the market.

The Attorney-General will bring in a bill to make further provision against transfers in fraud of creditors.

Three petitions have been received against the Patrons medical bill. These are from the Toronto Medical Society, Toronto Clinical Society and the staff of the Victoria Hospital.

Sudden Death in Hamilton

Hamilton, March 26.—William Birkett, formerly manager of the Dundas Cotton Co., died suddenly at his residence Sunday.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto, March26.—Flour — Business quiet and prices unchanged. Straight rollers quoted at $2.75 to $2.90, Toronto freights.

Bran—The market is steady, with offerings at $17, Toronto freights. Shorts $18.

Wheat—The market is firm on light receipts. White is firm, selling at 63 1-2 to 64c on the Northern, and at 63c west. Goose is quoted at 60 to 61c, and spring at 65c to 66c on Midland. Manitoba wheat is nominal, there being no offerings.

Barley—Trade dull, with demand chiefly confined to feed at 43c to 45c.

Oats—Offerings are liberal and feeling easy. White sold west to-day at 34c.

Peas—There are limited offerings, with prices firm at 58c to 59c outside.

Rye—Business quiet, with prices firm at 47c to 48c.

Buckwheat—Trade is quiet, with sales outside at 41c.

Corn—Canadian is quoted outside at 50c to 50c.

House Full of Steam! A big fire, heavy lifting, hard work is the usual way of doing the wash . . . .

There is an easier and cleaner way.

A TEA KETTLE will give all the hot water required when Surprise Soap is used according to the directions on the wrapper. It does away with boiling or scalding the clothes and all that miss and confusion. The clothes are sweeter, whiter and cleaner, washed in this way.

Thousands use Surprise Soap on wash day, why don't you?

169a. THE ST. CROIX SOAP MF'G. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

SETTLEMENT OF SEALERS' CLAIMS.

Sir C. H. Tupper to Visit Washington and Consult Sir Julian Pauncefote Re Arbitration.

Washington, March 26.—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the other gentlemen who will accompany him to Washington will probably not arrive until the middle of next month. The purpose of their visit, as has been announced, is that they may be consulted by the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, in the preparation of a treaty looking to the formation of a commission to consider the claims of the Canadian sealers against the United States under the findings of the Paris Tribunal. The Canadians will take no part in the drawing of the treaty, but in view of the direct interest which Canada has in the matter it was thought well by Her Majesty's Government that they should be consulted as to the phraseology and spirit of the treaty, which result could be more expeditiously gained by Sir Charles H. Tupper being in Washington than if the conclusions reached were subject to a correspondence between himself and Sir Julian. The Canadians will remain about one week, at the end of which time it is thought the treaty will have been agreed upon by Secretary Gresham and the British Ambassador.

Meanwhile the British Government is still hopeful that when Congress meets the appropriation of $425,000 will be speedily passed with a view to compensating the Canadian sealers for the losses sustained by them. If not, then the treaty will be sent to the Senate for ratification. The British Government argues that these claims are not for prospective profits and ought not to be so considered. The vessels, they contend, represented a certain earning capacity and when they were seized or driven out of the only business for which they were adapted the result was a distinct loss to their owners. It is known that the claim originally aggregated $700,000, but that, agreeably, to an understanding between Secretary Gresham and Sir Julian, a compromise of $425,000 was reached.

Some doubt is expressed here as to the correctness of the report that Lord Rosebery has promised the Canadians that the British Government will advance this amount to its Canadian subjects and look to the United States for a reimbursement. No such information has reached here.

True Bill Against Marquis of Queensberry.

London, March 26.—In the Old Bailey to-day the Recorder, Sir Charles Hall, in charging the grand jury, referred to the libel proceedings instituted by Oscar Wilde against the Marquis of Queensberry. He said that if the Marquis wrote the words which it is claimed he did, upon the card produced, whether he was justified or not in so doing, it constituted a libel. Moreover, the Recorder added, the defendant intended to plead justification as his defence. The grand jury eventually returned a true bill against the Marquis.

Washington, March 26.—According to statements made at the State Department no official information has been received concerning the case of ex-Consul Waller, convicted and sentenced for complicity in the plot to overthrow the French in Madagascar. This lack of advices is considered as very strange, and cannot be accounted for. The nearest cable office is on the Island of Mauritius, and is held by the British, so that there is practically no ground for suspecting that the French Government is purposely preventing any of our consular officers from communicating with the State Department. While the case is by no means so likely to lead to serious results as the other matters concerning foreign affairs which confront the State Department, yet the United States Government will not let it pass without making a determined stand for the principle that no United States citizen shall be tried by a military court in a foreign country unless captured while actually engaged in insurrection with arms in hands.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. 17d&wly

Collars of fancy edged black ribbon supporting a spray wreath of roses, with ends of ribbons to the waist.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Boy's new sailor suits, consisting of a short jacket and long trousers to be worn with a jersey front or vest.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, P.O., writes:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

Girl's light cotton frocks trimmed with lace beading through which narrow black ribbon is run.

An Open Letter.

During the winter of 1892-93, I was covered with Pimples on my right leg between the knee and ankle, and sought medical advice, but getting no relief I tried a bottle of B.B.B., applying some of it to my leg as well as using it internally, and the disease disappeared within three weeks, and I am thankful to say has never reappeared.

N. MITCHELL, Carman, Man.

Nightgowns having crush collars of open embroidery through which ribbon is drawn and tied.

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R.Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

Girl's white nainsook frocks trimmed with double bertha ruffles of pink or blue embroidery

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla
Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sores, and all Eruptions.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla
Cures Liver, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, and Cleanses the Blood of all Impurities.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla
Cures Old Chronic Cases where all other remedies fail.
Be sure and ask your Druggist for

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

DON'T FOOL

With a cough, cold or sore throat. Use a remedy that relieves from the start, soothes and heals the inflamed tissues of the larynx or bronchial tubes.

PYNY-PECTORAL

is a certain remedy based on a clear knowledge of the diseases it was created to cure.

LARGE BOTTLE 25 CENTS.

Your— WINDOWS

No matter how good your Furniture and Carpet may be, your room will not look right unless the windows are properly trimmed.

OUR : : :
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN POLES,
CHENILLE CURTAINS,
& LACE CURTAINS!

Are just what is wanted to complete the furnishing of a room. Window shades at 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 in all the newest colors and styles.

NATHAN JONES.

Dont Play . .
With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative ; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, TUESDAY, MAR. 26.

TESTIMONY OF MR. MACKENZIE.

Comparisons of the speeches of the leaders of the Opposition made twenty years ago with their present line of action reveals, says the Ottawa Citizen, the wide change that has taken place in their views during the interval. The opinions they gave utterance to at that time are in sharp contrast to those they hold to-day. There is another comparison, however, which is equally striking and equally as suggestive. Sir Richard and his friends have recently displayed a sneaking affection for unrestricted reciprocity, that old and exploded fad which bore him and his party to defeat in 1891. As everybody knows, the project was subjected to a masterly analysis by Mr. Blake, whose opinion of its danger to the independence of Canada on this continent and to her national future was such that he deemed it of sufficient importance to warrant his severance from the party of which he had long been the most eminent leader. Mr. Blake's destructive attack has been quoted time and again, but less attention has been given to an expression of the Hon. Alexander Mackanzie upon the subject of commercial union. It is true that there is a theoretical distinction between commercial union and unrestricted reciprocity, but as Mr. Blake pointed out, the latter leads logically and with certainty to the former.

In a letter to Lord Dufferin on Oct. 9th, 1878, Mr. Mackenzie said: "Attempts more or less direct have been frequently made in the United States to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of Canada in a policy which would soon extinguish British influence on this continent. Any action which will to any extent assimilate the commercial system of Canada to that of the United States, will to that extent weaken the ties which bind her to the Empire, and which it was the aim of my administration to strengthen. We already find that the advocates of a customs union, or Zollverein, in the United States (which system really means a political alliance with that country) are greatly encouraged by the result of the elections."

The passage quoted strengthens and confirms the estimate formed by Mr. Blake of the policy which his friends adopted on the suggestion of Wiman, Hitt, and others. The best answer to those who urge such a change in our trade relations is furnished by their own leaders.

The demand for Dr. Price's Baking Powder on the Pacific Coast has more than doubled since it received the highest award and gold medal at the Midwinter Fair.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

The effect upon the country of Mr. Laurier's declaration in favor of "Free Trade as it is in England" has been so discouraging that all the organs of his party—from the Globe down to the Belleville Ontario—have joined in a howl of repudiation.

The Globe is trying to lead its party on the Manitoba School question. As a leader the Globe has not been a success. Some years ago it tried to force Free Trade upon its party, but the Woodstock Sentinel-Review and several others of its Reform confereres gave the chief organ such a drubbing that it was forced to drop it very quickly.

With a leader whose utterances they are obliged to repudiate and an organ which is trying to usurp the functions pertaining to the leader, the Grit party are in a bad shape—but not worse than they deserve to be in.

Handsome Features.

Sometimes unsightly blotches, pimples or a sallow opaque skin, destroys the attractiveness of handsome features. In all such cases Scott's Emulsion will build up the system and imparts freshness and beauty.

October 25, 1893.

My health was completely restored by CAMPBELL'S SKREI COD LIVER OIL. 3 bottles taken in 22 days increased my weight by 18 lbs.

HENRY ZIVERN,
Prop. Renovo Co. Montreal.

GRITS' BROKEN PROMISES.

MESSRS. GREENWAY AND MARTIN ARE RESPONSIBLE.

They Pledged their Word Not to Interfere With the Catholic Schools—Affidavits Made by Reputable Witnesses on the Subject—Mr. Joseph Martin's Public Statements — Conservatives and Liberals Testify as to the Truth —Premier Greenway Visits Archbishop Tache.

OTTAWA, March 24.—Some interesting documents have just been issued from the Government press. They throw a curious light upon the early history of the school question with which Mr. Greenway and the Liberal leaders in Manitoba are now troubling Canada. For whatever injustice has been done by Manitoba two persons are mainly responsible; they are Mr. Thomas Greenway, who was the head of the Government which initiated the Act of 1890, and Mr. Joseph Martin, M. P., the author and finisher of the same. Now that these two gentlemen have the highest legal authority in the realm in support of the declaration that to some extent, at all events, a wrong has, at their instigation, been done, everyone is asking whether they will allow the province to right it or exert themselves to prevent a remedy. Already it is declared on their behalf that, by the recent order-in-Council, the rights of Manitoba have been invaded by the Dominion, and the province is urged to resist the indignity. Wherein have any rights been invaded? The question, it is true, has been relegated to those to whom it primarily belongs. But this does not coerce Manitoba. It merely conveys to it the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. If anyone thinks the Government could have refused to do so, let them read this declaration, which accompanies the report of the Privy Council: "And her Majesty, at court at Osborne house, in the Isle of Wight, on the 2nd day of February, 1895, after taking the said report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Council, to approve of the said report of the Lords of committee, and to order that the recommendations and directions therein contained be punctually observed, obeyed, and carried into effect, in each and every particular, whereof the Governor-General for the Dominion of Canada for the time being, and all other persons whom it may concern, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly." The Government of Canada has taken notice and governed itself accordingly, in order that, as directed, "the recommendations and directions therein contained be punctually observed and carried into effect" by Manitoba. It is of importance in this connection to know the measure of respect which those who denounce this as an invasion of rights, have for the rights of others and the pledges they have solemnly made. This is a point touching which the sworn evidence is now for the first time put before the country in its present complete shape.

MR. MARTIN'S PLEDGE.

The promises given by Mr. Joseph Martin, M. P., are dealt with in several affidavits. The story goes back as far as 1886, when a bye-election, which was to decide the fate of the Norquay Government, took place. At that time it was charged that the Liberal candidate was anti-Catholic. Mr. Joseph Martin was called in to deny the rumor. Mr. James Fisher, who at the time was the President of the Liberal party in Manitoba, testified as to what took place. He swears as follows: "At the request of Mr. Joseph Martin, I attended a meeting with him at the Roman Catholic school house on the evening before election day. Our special object in attending there was to meet this particular charge as to the attitude of the Liberals towards those particular privileges of the French and Roman Catholic population. Mr. Martin then delivered a strong address to the meeting, in which he characterized these allegations as to the attitude of the Liberals as being utterly without foundation; he declared in the most positive terms that the Liberals had no thought of interfering with these institutions, and made a positive declaration that if they attained office they would not do so."

The next evidence is that of Mr. A. F. Martin, who was the Liberal organizer in the election, He said: "I found during the campaign that I was being constantly met with the assertion that the Liberal party was opposed to the further continuance of the Catholic Schools and the use of the French language, and I thought it was necessary that in a public way assurance should be given of undoubted character to the electors." He called two meetings, and adds: "I asked Mr. Joseph Martin, who was one of the prominent members of the Liberal party, to be present at both meetings, and to give assurances which I thought were necessary, as above mentioned. He made upon each occasion a strong address to the meeting, in which he characterized the allegations as to the attitude of the Liberals upon the questions aforesaid as being utterly without foundation. He declared in the most positive terms that the Liberals had no thought of interfering with those institutions; and made a positive declaration that if they attained office they would not do so, and said that if Liberals did such a thing he would leave the Liberal party forever."

The man who carried the Liberal banner in the election was Mr. F. H. Francis. He has written a letter confirming the statement regarding Mr. Martin's pledges, and adding that but for those pledges he could not have been elected. In addition to this there is an affidavit by Mr. Joseph Burke, the defeated Conservative candidate, to the effect that Mr. Martin made the promises he is asserted to have made. These are sustained by the affidavits of six electors to the same effect.

So that, as far as Mr. Joseph Martin is concerned, the charge that he bound himself solemnly and openly not to lay hands on the Separate schools of Manitoba is abundantly established. Now, as to the first Liberal of the province, Premier Greenway.

MR. GREENWAY'S PROMISE.

Two affidavits that have been printed bear upon the promise made by Mr. Thomas Greenway. One is by the Rev. Father Allard, Vicar-General of the Diocese of St. Boniface. Its most important parts are as follows:—

"I was during all the year of our Lord 1888 the Vicar-General of the said archdiocese of St. Boniface, having my residence in the Episcopal residence at St. Boniface.

"I distinctly remember that during the early part of the said year of our Lord 1888 the Hon. Thomas Greenway, with whom I was not then personally acquainted, called at the said Episcopal residence in St. Boniface in company with Mr. W. F. Alloway, whom I personally knew, and the said Mr. Alloway then introduced the said Hon. Thos. Greenway to me, and the said Mr. Greenway then stated to me that he had called to see his Grace the Archbishop personally, touching a confidential matter. His Grace was then sick and confined to his bed, and I so informed the said Mr. Greenway, and stated to him that as the Vicar-General of his Grace I could receive any confidential communications and communicate the same to his Grace, and I then assured him that he could rely upon my discretion in any confidential communication that he wished to make, and that his Grace the Archbishop would also respect his confidence. The Hon. Mr. Greenway then stated to me that he had been called to form a new Government in the province, and that he was desirous to strengthen it by taking into his Cabinet one of the French members of the Legislature who would be agreeable to the Archbishop, whereupon I remarked that I did not think that his Grace would favor any French member joining the new Administration unconditionally, and without any previous understanding as to certain questions of great importance to his Grace. Mr. Greenway replied that he had already talked the matter over with his friends, and that he, Mr. Greenway, was quite willing to guarantee under his Government the maintenance of the then existing condition of matters with regard to Separate Catholic Schools, to the official use of the French language, and to the French electoral divisions. I received the assurances of the said Hon. Thomas Greenway as above stated to me, and I promised him that I would convey the same to his Grace the Archbishop, and I further told him that I believed his assurances so made would give great satisfaction to his Grace."

The affidavit goes on to state that Father Allard communicated the statements of Mr. Greenway to Archbishop Tache, with whose approval they met. The following morning he met Mr. Greenway again in the office of Mr. W. F. Alloway, when the Premier received the assurances of his Grace and repeated his pledge not to interfere with the Separate Schools. The result of this negotiation was the entrance of Mr. Prendergast into the Cabinet with the approval of his Grace.

This affidavit is sustained by another, made by William Forbes Alloway, banker, of Winnipeg, who was present at both the interviews. The questions talked over were, says Mr. Alloway, the school question, the official use of the French language and the French electoral divisions: "Upon all these questions Mr. Greenway assured the Vicar-General, in my presence, that his Government was prepared to uphold the position of the Roman Catholic section of the population, and that they would neither interfere with the Separate Schools nor the use of the French language as an official language, or lessen the number of French electoral divisions." At the second interview Mr. Alloway was also present the greater part of the time and he says concerning it:—"There is no doubt whatever that the promises and pledges of the previous day were substantially repeated, and that there was a perfect understanding between Mr. Greenway and the Vicar-General, as representing the Archbishop, that Mr. Greenway's Government would respect and maintain the position of the Roman Catholic party upon all these questions."

This is the evidence concerning Mr. Greenway's pledge. It has been denied by him, and the public has to judge whether more weight is to be attached to the simple statement of one man, or the solemnly declared affidavits of two. If such a pledge was made, and Mr. Greenway violated it, how can he decline, in the light of recent decisions and the admissions of Mr. McCarthy, to do something to right the wrong?

The most eminent scientists, including United States Government chemists, have united in indorsement of Price's Cream Baking Powder.

THE MISSING LINK.

Detectives in Possession of an Important Clue—Said to Know Where Williams' Horse was Kept the Night of the Murder.

(Toronto Star.)

The appearance of Walker at the Museo last week revived a certain amount of interest, and created some talk about the Williams' murder.

There are some people who profess to believe MacWherrell an innocent man, unjustly convicted, and serving a life sentence for a crime he never committed. The doubters base their theory on the fact that the Crown at the trial failed to prove where the horse and rig had been stabled on the night of the murder.

A great many scoffed at the evidence of P. C. Cross, who swore that he saw two men driving a rig going east on College street, which corresponded to the description of the missing "coltie," and the sleigh.

The detective department is in possesion of facts which they claim proves the rig was left at Sheppard's livery stable, College street, by two men the night of the crime.

The question is, who was the other man?

Mr. Weeks' Last Night Meeting.

Rev. W. W. Weeks held another of his very interesting services in the Y.M.C.A. rooms last evening. His address was based on the text 1 Kings,, II. 2: "Be thou strong therefore, and show thyself a man." Those words, he said, were used by David to Solomon's son, who was called to fill his father's place in the kingdom, and such advice can be applied to us to-day. The true qualities of manhood are only to be found in Christ, who took upon himself the title of the Son of Man. Solomon was called to a kingdom—and so the men of the present day are called to a kingdom, of which their opportunities are the subjects. He was called to build a temple, and the christian is the temple of the Holy Ghost. A man is either indwelt by the Spirit of God or the spirit of evil. The marks of true manhood are intelligence, self-sacrifice, faith and courage. Every man shows intelligence by being a christian. Self-sacrifice is the idea of giving up all to follow Christ. Everyone has faith of some kind. A man either believes in the devil's lies or God's truth. The courage of our convictions is what is wanted by men of to-day. A man is not afraid to be a sinner among sinners before God, and why should he be afraid to be a christian among christians before the devil? The address of last evening was conceded by all who heard it to be the best he has yet given. At the after meeting Mr. Weeks made a statement of his belief, on which point he has either been misunderstood or misrepresented. His explanation was quite satisfactory to all classes present.

Cheese Men Meet.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Western section of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, composed of T. B. Carlaw, Warkworth; E. J. Madden, Newburgh and Jas. Whitton, Wellman's Corners, held here to-day, George Bensley was appointed Inspector for Napanee and Kingston District and W. W. Grant for the Belleville and Peterborough District.

It was ordered that each Inspector send in to the Chairman of the different districts a report of work done every two weeks. E. J. Madden is Chairman of the Napanee and Kingston district and T. B. Carlaw, Chairman of the district west of Napanee.

It was also ordered that when the Inspectors find any adulterations of milk it shall be their duty to go and see the cows milked and report to the Presidents of the factories.

IVANHOE.

MAR. 25.—Two Misses Welsh, of Picton; two Misses Reynolds, Frankford, and Miss Keene, Queensboro, paid Ivanhoe a visit last week.—Mr. Manley Benson has recovered from his recent illness and paid a visit to friends near Madoc on Sunday.—Mr. Richard Kerr visited friends in Sodom on Sunday.—Mr. William H. Downey paid Beulah a flying visit on Saturday evening.—Mr. Richard Kerr intends spending the summer with Mr. Jno. Barrell.—The firm of Tanner & Downey has dissolved, and the business will be carried on by Mr. Tanner in the future.—Dame rumor says a number of weddings will take place in the neighborhood in the near future.—An addition to Beulah choir, Mr. E. Connell, Mr. Albert McMullen and Chas. Holden.—Mr. Robert Bruce made a trip to Sharbot Lake on Saturday to visit friends.—Mr. Preston Jordan is travelling a freak of nature, in shape of a dog-headed calf.

Science Triumphant at Last.

Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the outcome of the latest scientific researches. There was always a prejudice against taking Cod Liver Oil on account of its disagreeable to the palate, and that is one reason why it has become so popular with the medical fraternity, the hospitals of the country and the households wherever consumption or lung troubles prevail. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c. and $1, at all Drug Stores.

Like Lightning.

The rapid action of the "great pain cure," Polson's Nerviline, in relieving the most intense pain, is a matter of wonder to all who have used it. There is nothing surprising in its results, for it is made of the strongest, purest and most efficient remedies known in medicine. Nerviline cures toothache instantly; cramps in five minutes; neuralgia after two applications; rheumatism is at once relieved by its use; and the same may be said of all kinds of pain. Sample bottles costing only 10 cents at any drug store. The large bottles only 25 cents. Polson's Nerviline sold by druggists and country dealers.

—Twelve Japanese warships made a concerted attack, on Saturday, upon the forts north of Makong, Pescadores. The firing began at 12 o'clock and lasted until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The warships then withdrew, but renewed the attack on Sunday. The result is not yet known.

THE ORDER RECEIVED.

Manitoba May Make a Compromise Offer.

TO SECULARIZE ITS SCHOOL SYSTEM

Premier Greenway Hints at a Commission and Dissolution—The Order Will Be Discussed in the Legislature on Thursday—Mr. Patterson's Appointment.

Winnipeg, March 26.—The Remedial Order passed by the Dominion Privy Council on the Manitoba school question was received by Lieut.-Governor Schultz yesterday. It will be transmitted to the Legislature during to-day's session, and will be then laid on the table, after being first read by the Speaker of the House. As 48 hours' notice must be given of intended action, it is at present likely that the discussion on the question will open on Thursday evening. It is said there is some likelihood of the matter being handed over to a commission, to report at the next session.

Premier Greenway, being interviewed as to what course would be followed, intimated, but did not say so positively, that action might be delayed, and the Provincial Government go to the country on the question. It is very generally believed that the Premier and his Cabinet contemplate dissolution.

The Remedial Order continues to be the sole topic of conversation in Winnipeg. The papers continue to fill their columns with interviews with prominent public men on the important question. Some of these are fiery and declare there shall be no surrender, but others urge moderation, and appeal for compromise in order to avoid serious trouble. The appeals of such men as Hugh John Macdonald and E. L. Drewry for calm and dispassionate consideration are having good effect. Yesterday there was a hint from a supporter of the Government that the answer to be returned to Ottawa will contain an option of purely secular schools. An effort was made to ascertain if members of the Government authorized the statement, but all positively declined to speak till the matter was discussed in the House.

The appointment of Hon. Mr. Patterson as Governor of Manitoba is a great surprise to the people here, who were confident that Mr. Scarth or some other local man would get the position. The Free Press is the only Winnipeg paper, however, that editorially comments on the appointment. It urges the Government to reconsider the matter. The latest rumor in this connection is that Mr. Scarth will be appointed postoffice inspector or collector of customs at Winnipeg, the present collector, Col. Scott, to be superannuated.

South Grey Conservatives Delay Action.

Durham, Ont., March 26.—The Conservative convention for South Grey, held here yesterday was owing to the almost impassable state of the roads, very poorly attended, and in consequence they decided not to bring out a candidate until some future date.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY FIRE

Deliberate Attempt to Burn Alive a Wealthy Kansan.

Wichita, Kas., March 26.—An attempt was made yesterday morning to burn alive Fritz Schenitzler, one of the wealthiest men in this city. Mr. Schenitzler's family is away visiting, and he was alone in the house and slept upstairs. Every hallway leading from his room was saturated with coal oil and set on fire. The keyhole of the fire alarm box for that precinct was plugged, so that no alarm could be turned in. Fortunately a railroad man saw the fire, broke open the alarm box and brought out the fire department, Schenitzler, who weighs more than 400 pounds, was not able to escape, but two of the firemen ran through the blaze and carried him out. All three men were badly burned.

Steamship Engineer Fatally Scalded

Southampton, March 26.—Engineer Furquhar of the steamship Berlin, who was terribly scalded on board the ship previous to her sailing for New York on Saturday, died to-day from his injuries.

MAY BE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The Diamond Swindler Is Wanted for a More Serious Offence Than That Alleged Against Him.

Toronto, March 26.—Tobias Hutton, the alleged diamond thief of continental fame, appeared in Police Court yesterday morning to answer to the charge of fraud and false pretences which had been registered against him. Out of nearly a dozen aliases read over to him by Magistrate Denison from circulars which had been sent during last week, he chose the name of Hutton as the one he liked best. He declined to elect or plead until he had consulted his counsel, Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, who entered court as the prisoner's name was called.

An adjournment was asked and granted till Thursday. Mr. Johnston requested an order of the court for $157 found in the prisoner's possession at the time of his arrest. Sergeant Reburn objected to the order on the ground of it being the proceeds of stolen goods. It was represented that Hutton's wife and child were in the city devoid of means, and Col. Denison gave an order for one-half the money to be handed over to the prisoner's counsel, to be devoted to his defence and the provision of necesarie for his wife and child.

Inspector Stark was deluged yesterday with queries from American cities, asking for the prisoner. All doubt as to the prisoner being the party who swindled the Southern jewelers has been removed by the arrival of two photographs from Atlanta, Ga.

Macon, Atlanta, Savannah and Augusta, Ga.; Nashville, Tenn.; Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo., are some of the cities where his game was operated, and whose police yesterday wired Inspector Stark their willingness to deal with him. The Southern Express Company, the Wells, Fargo Express Company and the Pinkerton Detective Agency would also like possession of him. From the latter organization a brief outline of the man's previous career came. According to their despatches, his real name is Abraham Rothchild. His home is in Philadelphia, and before he entered upon his present course of life he was drummer for a leading firm of the Quaker City. The despatches also state that in the year 1880 Rothchild robbed and murdered his mistress, Bessie Moore, with whom he was then living at Marshall, Texas.

When in the police dock yesterday Rothchild said he thought the present charge was only a blind, and signified his intention of fighting to the last any extradition proceedings which might be taken.

MAN AND WIFE JAILED.

Fined and Imprisoned for Brutally Ill-Treating a Child.

Hepworth, Ont., March 26.—The trial of L. W. Henderson and wife, charged with stringing up a 13-year-old girl and brutally beating her, was concluded yesterday. They were each sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs and serve three months in jail.

PAWNED 30 TYPEWRITERS.

How a Buffalo Swindler Got Away With $900.

Buffalo, March 26.—Herbert Northrup, a young man who has figured prominently in a number of shady transactions for the past two years, has fled from the city to evade arrest for swindling the Smith Typewriter Co. out of $900. Last Saturday Northrup contracted for 30 typewriting machines, to be paid for in instalments. They were delivered to his office and he at once proceeded to pawn them, realizing $30 on each machine, and then left town with the proceeds

GIVEN UP TO DIE.

DOCTORS THOUGHT THERE WAS NO HOPE.

A Brantford Ont., Lady Says: "I Owe My Life to Paine's Celery Compound.

The Great Spring Medicine Always Saves and Cures.

Concise and brief is the letter that comes from Mrs. Currier, of Bradford, Ont. It comes from one who was near the gates of death, and whose gratitude and thankfulness are strong and sincere for rescue and deliverance.

Sickness for over a year, attended with pleurisy and inflammation, placed Mrs. Currier's life in jeopardy; indeed, the doctors pronounced her case hopeless, and said she would die.

Friends urged the use of Paine's Celery Compound. Mrs. Currier used the medicine, and to-day enjoys the blessings of sound health.

This remarkable cure proves conclusively that Paine's Celery Compound is as much superior to the ordinary physicians' remedies as the diamond is to cheap glass.

At no season of the year does Paine's Celery Compound show its healing virtues to better advantage than in the Spring time. It banishes disease, purifies the blood, enriches and strengthens the system, and adds to one's life. Mrs. Currier says:—

"I take great pleasure in sending you a testimonial for Paine's Celery Compound; I certainly owe my life to it. I may state that I was sick over a year with pleurisy and inflammation, and given up to die by three doctors and all my friends, when I was recommended to try Paine's Celery Compound. After using seven bottles of the wonderful medicine, I am all right again."

MOTHERS

Should Know all About What They Use For Bady.

Every mother should know something about the composition of the food that her baby is fed on from day to day. Many prepared foods now sold are vile preparations, and soon bring on serious digestive derangements.

Lactated Food is not a secret preparation. It is prepared in the most careful manner from the nourishing elements of wheat and barley, properly combined with pure sugar of milk. It is nourishing, strengthening and life-giving, and by its use thousands of children have grown from weak and puny babes to healthy, happy and hearty boys and girls.

Thousands of physicians and happy mothers say that Lactated Food "Saves Babies' Lives."

SPECIAL MENTION.

—The Bell Telephone Company is sueing the Montreal Street Railway Co. for $27,030 for damages caused to their system.

IF SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

—Forty-eight counterfeit quarter-dollars were found under a loose board in a vacant lot on the south side of the Hamilton Police Station.

PAIN FROM INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

—A landslide near Titel, in Southern Hungary, destroyed a hotel, and caused a large loss of life.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

—Ada, the three-year-old child of Mr. Tait Graham, of London, was drowned in Kettle Creek, St. Thomas, and her companion, a girl named Murphy, is missing, and was probably also drowned.

"SUDDEN COLDS."—At the commencement of a cold, take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little milk and sugar and the cure is more sudden than the cold. Only 25c. New Big Bottle.

—Three prisoners under sentence in gaol at Woodstock, awaiting transfer to the Central Prison, made a desperate attempt to escape. They threw Mr. Cameron, the gaoler, down, and got as far as the yard, when they were caught and overpowered.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid, which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature in youth and health, as modern chemistry can produce.

USE SUNLIGHT SOAP

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS 6c THE TWIN BAR

FOR DANDRUFF
GENTLEMEN FIND
PALMO-TAR SOAP
EXCELLENT
IT CLEANSES THE SCALP, RELIEVES THE DRYNESS AND SO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING OUT.
BIG CAKES HANDSOMELY PUT UP 25¢

GOOD NEWS

You'll think it a little early to talk about FRUIT JARS but its too good to keep. Present indications are that you'll get quart jars for about 75c or less a doz. this year. Moreover, we've been looking and there's going to be lots of fruit; so cheer up, there's a good time coming. With cheap sugar and jars and lots of fruit what more on this earth could your heart desire?

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

Cuts, Scratches, Sprains, and all pains, external or internal, are instantly relieved by PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer.

This old remedy is known, used and sold everywhere. Get it and keep it by you.

To Make Pure Blood

There is no medicine before the people equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the standard spring medicine and blood purifier and it possesses peculiar merit which others try in vain to reach. It really makes the weak strong. Do not neglect to purify your blood this spring. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER. Apply Box 565 274dtf

"E." COMPANY 15TH BATT.

THE YOUNG MEN OF NO. 5 CO'Y 15th Batt., A.L.I., Capt. Walmsley and Lieuts. Vermilyea and Gibson, and all others wishing to join this Company, are requested to assemble at the Drill Shed on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst, at 8 o'clock. Rally. 273d3t

LOST.

A LADY'S WHITE LACE HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will greatly oblige by leaving same at this office. 273d3t

REMOVAL.

GREEN and Harwood have removed their butcher shop from 242 on Front street to No. 2 and 4 stalls in the old meat market.
Mar.20d3m GREEN & HARWOOD.

TO LET.

DWELLING in Bellevue Terrace. Apply to MRS. W. H. GRAHAM, house No. 1.

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to
MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Stree
Fall plowing all done.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor fo collection. Office at my old place of business.
249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Golden Specific. It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. IT NEVER FAILS. Mothers and Wives, you can save the victims.

BOOK OF PARTICULARS FREE

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO. TORONTO, Ont.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract......One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast..........Half a Cake
Sugar..........................Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water.............Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

AUCTION SALE
— OF —
HOUSEHOLD · FURNITURE.

MRS HUME BROWNE will sell all her household effects by public auction on Wednesday, March 27th, at 1:30 p.m., at her residence, Moira st., opposite Brown's Carriage Factory. Among the effects is a Prize Garland range, nearly new.
J. G. DAVIDSON,
272d3t] Auctioneer.

SEEDS!
— FOR —
EARLY - SOWING.

Pansey in bulk; Lawn Grass, 35c. per lb.; Grass for Boulevards, 15c per lb.; Celery, Tomato, Cabbage, etc.

C. E. BISHOP,
SEEDSMAN, BRIDGE STREET.

ANTISEPTIC . . .
: : TOOTH POWDER ! :

Imparts a pearly whiteness to the teeth; arrests decay; is very refreshing, and thoroughly cleansing.

PRICE, - - - 25c. per Bottle !
. . . AT . . .
J. S. McKEOWN'S
DRUG STORE.
Opposite Foot Bridge.

DINGMAN'S ELECTRIC SOAP!

Has such a valuable reputation all over this country that it requires no comments from us.

What we want to say about Dingman's Electric Soap is, we have bought 25 boxes of it, which is 1,800 bars, which we will sell at 5cts. per bar.

Now any merchant buying, from the proprietors of Dingman's Electric Soap, the above stated quantity is presented with
ONE LADY'S GOLD WATCH,
(guaranteed for 15 years)
Which he is at liberty to do what he likes with. We intend presenting this Gold Watch to the person who buys the largest number of bars of this lot of soap.

Every wrapper is stamped with our name and all we ask is that you will hand in your wrappers as you get them, so that we will know by the time the soap is all gone who is entitled to the watch.

= Louis Benmore, =
Telephone 90. Leading Grocer.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,
Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, Chandeliers, Lamps, &c., Polished and Lacquered. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. All work first-class.
254d1m E. J. BURTON.

BARGAINS!

Do you want 12 bars of good Yellow Soap for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want 2 large bars of good Family Soap and 2 good large Cotton Towels for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want a first-class pair of Scissors, worth from 30c. to 45c.? Come and take your choice for 25c. at
THE FAIR.

Do you want a good Carving Knife and Fork for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR,
FRANK WEEKS MANAGER.

When YOUR HEART... Is Set on a . . . Box of Candy

How do you feel if . . . .
the box is cheap? . . . .

Fine Candy put up in fine boxes at
ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.
ICE CREAM.

IF YOU USE A
BLENDED - TEA
Ask Your Grocer For
'MORAHNEE'

It has no equal.

In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.

J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
Agents for the British Tea and Trading Association, London, Eng

THE WARWICKS
Are here. See them at
FOSTER'S !
OPEN TO-NIGHT.

A FREE GIFT

We are giving to our customers handsome pictures beautifully framed, absolutely free. A coupon given with each purchase. We would ask for your inspection and note what can be procured with no extra outlay.

J. A. ELLIOTT,
GROCER, Front Street.
Telephone 237.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE, BELLEVILLE.

Household Linen!

We are now showing full lines in
Red and White Table Linen,
Red and Green Table Linen,
Loom Dice Tabling,
Cream Damask Tabling,
White Damask Tabling,
Table Napkins—Special Value,
Bordered D'oylies—a large assortment,
Tray Cloths,
Side Board Drapes,
Huck Towels, Crepe Towels, Damask Towels, } Tied Fringes,
Turkish Towels,
Bath Mitts,
Roller Towelling,
Glass Towelling,
Butchers' Linen,
Sheetings,
Pillow Cottons,
Tickings, Etc., Etc.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 19, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, TUESDAY, MAR. 26.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

HOW IS YOUR EYESIGHT?

REMEMBER that L. W. YEOMANS & CO., are opticians of long experience, and best results are assured. Eyes tested free of charge.

CITY AND DISTRICT.

The patrons of Dr. Price's Baking Powder have tested its merits comprehend its value.

A partial eclipse of the sun, which was not visible in Canada, took place this morning.

Dr. J. S. Sprague, James Tulloch and Robert T. Gray have been appointed License Commissioners for North Hastings.

Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder imparts to the teeth that pearly whiteness, and preserves the enamel. Price 25c. 262d,t,t,s

That tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes pure blood.

Capt. Bloomfield will start fitting out the str. Hero this week. As soon as the ice leaves the harbor the steamer will start on the bay route.

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

Programmes are being printed here for the special musical service on Thursday evening in Bridge st. church. A fine rendition of standard sacred music may be expected.

The P. P. A. are circulating a petition to the Government asking that no remedial legislation be enacted with regard to the Manitoba schools. Similar petitions are being circulated in other places.

There is no reason why one should have a cough any length of time. All that is needed to allay soreness of the throat or to free the bronchial tubes from irritating mucus is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a wonderful cough-cure, and should be in every medicine-chest.

Archbishop Lewis of the Diocese of Ontario, was yesterday presented with an address from the clergy of the diocese congratulatory of his consecration in Kingston thirty-three years ago. Very Rev. Dean Smith read the address and the Archbishop made a suitable reply.

Mr. F. S. Rathbun, Secretary of the Thousand Island Railway Company, gives notice of an application to Parliament next session to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of the railway and for permission to extend the road to Kingston, Rockport and Brockville.

In these days of keen competition no merchant is likely to mark too much profit on his goods. But the man who buys low is the man that can sell low, that's why Haines & Lockett's prices are lower than others. They are able to deal direct with the factory for large lots for their four big stores. You buy from them and you get the benefit.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

A Jubilee Meeting will be held in Bleecker st church on Thursday evening, March 28th, in memory of cancelling the large debt which has been on it for several years. Speakers—Revs. McCamus, Roberts, Baker and several laymen. Music by the choir. Prof. Canfield and daughter, Messrs. Eaton and Barrows. Tickets 25 cts. Tea served from 6:30 to 8 o'clock. Mar.23 s,t,w

"Eudora," is the name of the new black dress fabric put upon the market by the Priestley's, whose famous dress goods are a household word all over the world. It is like their much esteemed Henrietta cloths; indeed, it has all their merits, and a few things which they lack. It is made in black only, it is a perfect dust shedder; has extra weight and width; and, fitting easily and draping gracefully it gives a distinction to the wearer which all of Priestley's goods confer. This is their excellence, which sets them apart from all other goods. Wrapped on "The Varnished Board," and Priestley's name stamped on every five yards.

Gents' Boots, Size 7.

We have about 400 pairs yet of Travellers' samples in size 7. We offer them at exactly one-half regular price. Any person wearing this size makes a mistake if they do not purchase a pair.—VERMILYEA & SON.

Accept the Offer.

On Saturday evening, says the Kingston Whig, Mayor Wright received a telegram from the blast furnace men to the effect that they would accept the offer agreed to by the civic committee, and send further particulars to the city by letter.

SPORTING TALK.

Remember the meeting of the Ramblers Wheel Club in the Institute hall to-morrow evening.

A meeting of the Belleville Cricket Club will be held on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. at the Queen's hotel for the purpose of re-organizing the club.

G. Sutton, champion billiard player of Canada, will play 300 points against John Donohoe's 200 points at the Collender hotel, Kingston, this evening. On Friday last Sutton defeated Donohoe in Montreal and it was decided to have a return match in Kingston.

Those interested in the formation of a new Bicycle Club will meet at 8 o'clock this evening in the Foresters' hall for organization. The committee who have been soliciting members have secured the promises of about eighty wheelmen and they have every prospect of a large club.

The committee appointed to secure grounds for the Athletic Association met last evening and decided to look over the old cricket grounds on the bay shore to-morrow. Mr. Carre, C. E., will accompany the committee and there is a likelihood that the grounds may be located there.

The following are probable candidates for members of the next W.C.A. Racing Board:—J. H. Roos, Waterloo; G. A. Kingston, Toronto B.C.; G. C. Brown, Athenaeum C. C.; A. Hurst, Wanderers B.C.; A. E. Walton, R.C.B.C.; Dr. Balfour, London. It looks as if G. H. Orr would have no opposition for the chairmanship.

The high character of Dr. Price's Baking Powder is the fruit of forty years' growth.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John H. Gordon went to Toronto to-day.

Mrs. Carr, Foster Avenue, is prostrated by congestion of the lungs.

Mr. W. N. Ponton, who has been ill, was reported much better to-day.

Mr. Theodore Spafford, sr., is confined to bed by an attack of pneumonia.

Fred Bourne left at noon to-day for Cobourg to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mr. E. G. Porter left to-day for Picton. He will be absent from the city the rest of this week.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell was a guest at the Sons of England dinner given in Ottawa last evening.

Mr. Laurier is so ill that his physician has forbidden him to address any public meetings, so he will rest and recuperate until the opening of Parliament.

Mrs. (Rev.) Harrison, Consecon, is in the city in attendance on her sister, Miss Robinson, Yeomans st. We are pleased to learn that Miss Robinson is out of danger and is convalescent.

R. Lockhart and wife, Walkerton; P. De Gouchy and Edwin K. Watson, Montreal; John Pearson, Alex. Webb, C. A. Holden, R. H. Jarvis, A. A. Mark and J. D. Jones, Toronto; Wm. Bradwin, Brantford; E. J. Madden, Newburgh; E. B. Cale, Stratford; P. Stearne, Kingston; Geo. F. Maybee, Napanee, are guests at the Anglo. C. J. Boldrick, Stirling; Walter V. Gaden, John M. Callaghan and Geo. J. Lee, Montreal; W. H. Macnee, Kingston; W. A. Daly, Napanee; G. A. Henderson, D. Morice and S. S. Russell, Toronto; James T. McGeary, Whitby; D. E. K. Stewart, Madoc; F. S. Newhall, Boston, are guests at the Quinte to-day.

The Case Further Enlarged.

Mrs. Elizabeth Green, of Tyendinaga, was brought before the County Judge's Criminal Court, Judge Lazier presiding, this afternoon to answer to the charge of having set fire to the residence of her husband, Isaac Green. Two of the most important witnesses were unable to be present, but the testimony of those present was taken and the case enlarged till Friday. P. J. M. Anderson, County Crown Attorney, conducted the prosecution and C. E. Lyons defended the prisoner.

Early Taken.

Walter, the eldest son of Mr. Isaac J. Frost, died this morning, after a long illness, at the early age of 18 years. Deceased, who was some years ago a route boy for the INTELLIGENCER, was one of the most reliable boys who ever carried the paper, and was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Deceased was a pupil of Bridge st. Sunday School. The stricken parents will have the sympathy of many friends in their sad affliction.

The effect of cooking with Dr. Price's Baking Powder spreads a ray of sunshine around the family circle.

Catholic Foresters.

Mr. John Quinn, of Tweed, a prominent member of St. Carthe Court Catholic order of Foresters, was in the city last evening and he was met at the Ontario House by about fifty gentlemen of the city and the organization of a Court here discussed. Nearly every gentleman present signified his intention of joining and a charter will be sent as soon as possible from the Supreme Court.

Boys' Clothing.

Is it any advantage, in putting clothing on your boy, to have the garments fit properly? We think you will answer, yes. The Oak Hall control the sale of Sanford's clothing for Belleville, and once your boy wears this make, you will not care for the appearance of any other. We guarantee to give you an assortment equal to any house in Toronto or Montreal, and can show twenty suits to one of any other firm in Belleville.

St. Andrew's Church.

Work on the foundation of the new St. Andrew's church was begun yesterday.

Mr. Pearson, one of the architects, is here inspecting the foundations.

The Globe Furniture Company, of Walkerville, have been awarded the contract for the seats, which will be of a handsome design.

Our Palace Hotel.

The Toronto World says: "Travellers who have been in Belleville during the past three weeks speak in the highest terms of the new Hotel Quinte. Mr. I. Silver, who came in last night, says he spent three days there and found it one of the most complete and best kept hotels in the province."

Gone to Toronto.

Dr. J. A. Marshall left this morning to attend the Board of Directors of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, which will meet in Toronto to-day. He was recently elected to the position on the Board for a term of two years. During his absence his son Mr. O. A. Marshall, will take his place in the office.

The Weather.

The weather to-day has been quite seasonable in its changefulness, brief glimpses of the sun alternating with dull grey clouds and flurries of sleet. The record of the temperature is as follows: Lowest during the night, 26; at 8 a.m., 30; at noon, 40.

PROBABILITIES.

West to northwest winds; fair and cooler.

Bread Waggon Upset.

Yesterday, whilst Mr. W. A. Woodley was delivering bread on Moira street the horse started off and had not proceeded far when the waggon was upset in a ditch. There was considerable water in the ditch at the time and in consequence a number of loaves of bread were thoroughly soaked.

Boys' Brigade.

The visit to this country of Mr. Smith the Secretary of the Boys' Brigade, has led to its organization in many places in Ontario. There is some talk of a brigade being formed here, each of the Sunday Schools furnishing a company.

Bicycle Note.

Messrs. Hacker and Lester, who are with the Gus Hill Company, are the recognized champion acrobatic bicyclists of the world. This is guaranteed to be the best company in America and should draw a packed house. They only play five cities in Canada.

A VERY LENGTHY SESSION.

TWO IMPORTANT DEPUTATIONS WAIT UPON THE COUNCIL.

The West Hastings Agricultural Society Ask Assistance—The Hospital Improvements—The Tenders for Lighting Coal Oil Lamps—Front st. Sewer Again Laid Over—Front st. Will be Cleaned—Precautionary Steps in Regard to the Spring Freshet.

At a regular meeting of the City Council last evening the following members were present: Mayor Walmsley, Ald. Landenberger, Luscombe, Mackie, Hay, Hart, W. H. Gordon, Yeomans, Petty, Grills, Doyle, Wills, Green, Falkiner, Marshall, Jas. Gordon, Bogart, Robinson, LaRoche, Walker and Clarke.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication from the Woman's Christian Association re assistance towards building an addition to the Hospital was read and laid on the table.

The Auditors' report was read and referred to the Executive Committee with the exception of one clause, which was referred to the Market Committee.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell's letter thanking the Mayor and Council for the demonstration tendered him on the 12th inst., as already published in these columns, was read.

Ald. Yeomans said it must be pleasing and satisfactory to every member of the Council to receive this acknowledgment from Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

The Mayor introduced a deputation consisting of Messrs. J. M. Hurley, John Johnston and T. H. B. Purdy, from the West Hastings Agricultural Society to ask for assistance. He understood that the Society proposed, beside their fall show, to start a monthly horse and cattle show. As this city was the hub of four of the most fertile counties in the Province, it was very important that we have a show and he recommended them to the members of the Council.

Ald. Yeomans, in moving that the deputation be heard, made some remarks explanatory of what the deputation wanted.

THE W. H. A. S. DEPUTATION.

Mr. J. M. Hurley was the first speaker of the deputation. He said two years they had no show, but they drew the Government grant of $800 and paid the Horticultural Society and the Sidney Agricultural Society their shares and had $500 left. Last year they drew $800 again and they started out with a prize list of $1,300. The show, owing to bad weather, was not well attended, but they had paid all the prize list and all expenses. This year the Society would like to give a four days' show and put up a list of at least $2,000. They already have subscribed about $500 and with the $800 Government grant they had $1,300. It was now for the city to say whether or not they would have a show this year. There will be a show of dairy products and appliance held in Eastern Ontario and either Kingston or Belleville would get it. He thought the Council should send a deputation to urge this city's claim at the Agriculture and Arts Association at Toronto on April 18th. He thought if they worked together they could have a good show.

Mr. John Johnston was the next speaker. Last year the West Hastings show paid a little over $1500 in prizes. The citizens had helped well in the show, but they did not care to start again this year till they had an assured sum. They could not hold a show unless they got a grant, and he hoped the Council would help them. The first day last fall they took in $72, the second day $800, and the third day $125.

Ald. Robinson thought the Society should ask the County Council for assistance.

Ald. Falkiner said the deputation wanted immediate assistance and could not wait till June.

Ald. Yeomans said he was sure all had been pleased to hear the deputation and he assured the gentlemen that the question would receive the careful consideration of the Council at an early date. He thought if the County Council would give a grant of about $500 he felt sure the city would supplement it by an equal sum. The interests of the farming community were being pressed at the present day, to the detriment of the cities, and now the Patrons of Industry were endeavoring to pass a bill to do away with fees on our markets, which would materially affect our finances.

THE HOSPITAL DEPUTATION.

The following deputation, representing the Hospital and Advisory Board, were introduced: Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Tannahill, Miss Eppes, Mrs. Yeomans, Mrs. Thos. Stewart, Mrs. R. J. Bell, Mrs. St. Charles, Mrs. M. W. Maclean, Mrs. Denmark.

Advisory Board—Messrs. John Bell, A. G. Northrup, Robt. Richardson, J. J. B. Flint, J. L. Biggar and W. Hamilton.

The Mayor said the ladies of this association had been doing a noble work and at a saving of about $1500 on what it used to cost the Council. He recommended the deputation to the very best consideration of the Council.

Mr. J. J. B. Flint read the following petition:

To His Worship, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Belleville.

GENTLEMEN,—In the year 1884 your honorable body, the County Council and a number of benevolent citizens assisted by their contributions in erection of the buildings, which are now used as a Home for the Friendless and a General Hospital. The buildings were furnished as the requirements demanded and have been constantly in use for the purposes of the city and the surrounding country. The furnishings with which we began, though in many respects unsuitable for hospital purposes, were the best we could afford. Through the continued efforts of the W.C.A., which have been seconded by many kind friends, these have been replaced by the best and most modern equipments, and the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities now pronounces our hospital one of the most perfectly equipped and best conducted in the province.

Not alone have the occupants had the thoughtful attention of our Board of Managers and of our Lady Superintendent and nurses, but also of the Hospital staff, which is composed of physicians in our city and who have been constant and untiring in their attendance.

The demands upon our building have been steadily increasing, until our Medical Board now demand that increased accommodation be given.

It can easily be understood that in our efforts to improve the furnishings and sustain the work in its greatest efficiency, it has required all the funds which we could command. Some bequests, however, have come to us especially intended for building purposes. These amount to $1,412.80.

In addition to this a special effort is at present being made by the Association through what is called the Talent Fund, to add to the amount in hand from these bequests.

We have found it necessary to provide an ambulance at an estimated cost of from $400 to $500 for the proper conveyance of patients to the hospital.

This work is in progress at the present time, but is distinct from that of the proposed addition and improvements of the buildings, and towards which we do not intend to appropriate the money which is now on hand for building purposes on that for which we are now making an appeal.

To your honorable body, the County Council, and the friends who originally helped in this good work, as well as the citizens generally, we now have to make application to assist in the extension and improvements which are considered necessary by our Medical Board and which will cost about $7,000.

We feel we have special claims for consideration from your honorable body.

When the poor of the city were looked after by a committee appointed by your Council, it cost for twelve years, preceding the time when The Women's Christian Association undertook this department of their work, as shown by your audited accounts, $25,322.01. For the twelve years since that time the cost to the city has been $18,500. If interest be calculated at the rate the city has paid upon their debentures this will show a saving of $10,197.17 that has been effected by the work of the W. C. A.

In addition to the care and comfort which is given to the city poor and which under our management has been better than previously, this part of our community now have medical treatment, nursing and medicines which they could not have had previously to the erection of the Hospital and Home for the Friendless. This care and attention has been constantly given by the Association at a cost of considerably more than they receive from the city for the same. The money which we now ask you to grant us, as well as that we raise from other sources, will all be expended in permanent improvements and will go into the hands of the mechanics and laborers of the city.

We appeal to you for a grant of $1,000, to be given as the work proceeds during the present year, and in duty bound, we, your petitioners, will always pray.

On behalf of The Women's Christian Association,

I have the honor to be
M. H. CLARKE,
President.

Mr. John Bell, Q.C., said the Hospital and Home belonged to the city. When the city was first surveyed, the hospital lot on Hotel St. had been set aside for a hospital, but owing to its unsuitability the Government allowed the old lot to be sold, and the proceeds, some $5,000, applied to the purchase of the present site. The full design of the present building had not been carried out, as there was one wing yet to be built. The building and equipment had cost over $20,000. Aside from the benefit the Hospital and Home have been as places for the sick and a retreat for the friendless, a training school for nurses had been established, which had proved its efficiency. He thought if the Council could give $1,000 towards these necessary improvements, it would be the best investment they could make.

Ald. Falkiner suggested that Mr. Bell ask the County Council for a grant.

Mr. Bell replied that the institution belonged to the city and the Home was expressly for the city poor.

Mr. Robt. Richardson spoke briefly, presenting his side of the plea for assistance. He was sure if the aldermen could see the hospital and equipment they would feel more of an interest in the work, and more like contributing towards these improvements. He hoped the Council would not divide the sum asked for.

Ald. Yeomans said the immediate necessity of this addition should be made clear to the Council.

Mrs. M. W. Maclean said she was sorry to hear that the city was so poor, but if the the ladies had not helped them they would have been $10,000 poorer off to-day. The patients from outside the city who are treated in the hospital are paid for by the municipality from which they come. She said before the Home was founded a young man, a stranger, had died while being moved about our Christian city, but she was pleased to say such a thing would never occur again.

Mr. A. G. Northrup spoke briefly and hoped the Council would not hesitate in making the grant asked for.

Dr. Gibson said it gave him much pleasure to support the appeal of the ladies. He thought if he had the members of the Council at the hospital for two hours he could better demonstrate to them the necessity for these improvements. Owing to the lack of space it was difficult to classify the diseases. For instance, it was not well to have a consumptive patient in the same room with other patients. A convalescent room was also needed, both for men and women. The private wards are frequently all filled, and patients have been refused admittance in several instances. There should also be a bath room for private patients and one for the nurses. There should also be a room for special operative work. They already had a good surgery, as good as any in the province, but some operations cannot be performed here. As already mentioned an elevator was greatly needed. A new system of heating was also required to keep a uniform temperature. He thought that the sum asked was not out of the way.

Mr. J. J. B. Flint also spoke. He had ample opportunity in his position to see the work being done by these ladies. He was sure there would have been a great deal more pauperism had it not been for the watchfulness of these ladies. This was a matter that interested them all and he hoped they would see their way clear to make this small grant.

In answer to a question from Ald. Yeomans, Mr. Bell said all doctors in the city had the same right as to taking patients to the hospital, whether they are on the medical board or not.

Ald. Yeomans assured the ladies and gentlemen that their case was an exceptionally strong one and had been very ably presented. The ladies having saved the city $10,000 and having also given the city an asset of $20,000, to which it had only contributed $2,000, made their arguments all the stronger. He promised the attention of the Council and also that he would present a notice of motion at the present meeting in the direction asked.

The deputation retired.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND CONSIDERATION.

The reports of the various committees, as already published, were read and the Council went into Committee of the Whole on Reports, Ald. Luscombe in the chair.

The accounts mentioned by the Executive were passed without discussion.

The Committee also recommended that an employers' risk be placed on the men employed on the stone crusher.

Ald. Yeomans explained that men at work on the crusher were liable to accident and the city could carry these risks much cheaper than assuming the liability of accidents. The clause carried.

The Committee ordered that a little box be placed in the City Clerk's office for instructions to the City Surveyor.

In regard to the clause recommending that the tender of James Zebedee for lighting the coal oil lamps of the city there was some discussion.

Ald. Wills wanted the tenders relet, as the previous tenders had not included the keeping in repairs of the lamps.

Ald. Robinson said Mr. Zebedee's tender was the lowest, but he had a note from this gentleman, offering to keep the lamps in repair for 45 cents each and he submitted it in addition to the contract.

Ald. Falkiner at once objected to this step as being unfair to the other tenderers and said the contract would be of no worth if this addition was made, and the City Solicitor concurred in this opinion. He spoke for some length on the action of Ald. Robinson and charged him with giving away what had been divulged at the committee meeting. He held that his action in this manner was dishonorable.

Ald. Robinson said he had been out one night and out of eleven lamps he found six not lighted. He wanted a change in the lighting of the city.

Ald. Clarke, Hart, Grills and Landenberger spoke on the question.

Ald. Falkiner moved in amendment that the report be referred back and that new tenders be asked, the conditions to include the repairing of the lamps and that the tenders be not opened till they came to the committee.

Ald Doyle claimed that the keeping of the lamps in repair should be embodied in the contract for lighting and because he thought it was a very important part of the work he wished it referred back for the purpose of having the matter duly settled.

Ald. LaRoche said in his experience the cost of keeping the lamps in repair had been about $2 each per year. He was in favor of the amendment.

Just at this point the clock struck eleven and Ald. Falkiner rose and said the Council stood adjourned, according to the rules, but the Mayor ruled otherwise, notwithstanding the protest of Ald. Falkiner. After the time had been extended, Ald. Falkiner warned the Council that all business transacted by them after that hour was ultra vire.

After some further discussion Ald. Doyle moved in amendment to the amendment that the report be referred back to have the matter of maintenance of lamps duly settled.

The report of the committee was carried.

The Industrial Committee's report was laid over, as was also the report of the Special Sewerage committee.

The Market Committee recommended that the Council send a deputation to Toronto to oppose the bill to do away with market dues.

Ald. Petty didn't see the use of sending a deputation up there to talk politics.

The Mayor, City Solicitor, and Chairman of the Market Committee, were appointed a deputation for the above purpose, if necessary.

The committee of the whole rose and reported. Report received, but on motiion that it be adopted Ald. Wills moved in amendment that the report be referred back for the purpose of considering the report of the Water and Gas committee re the tenders for lighting the coal oil lights.

The amendment was defeated, and the yeas and nays resulted as follows:

YEAS:—Bogart, Doyle, Falkiner, James Gordon, Green, LaRoche, Mackie, Walker, Wills.—9.

NAYS:—Clarke, W. H. Gordon, Grills, Hart, Hay, Landenberger, Luscombe, Marshell, Petty, Robinson, Yeomans.—11.

Ald. Clarke moved in amendment to the adoption of the report that the report be not now adopted but referred back for the purpose of considering the report of the Special Sewerage Committee.

The time was again extended for one hour.

Ald. Doyle contended that the work should be proceeded with at once because if it was to be done at all, it was absolutely necessary to have it done before the street railway was laid. As to the necessity for the work itself, he said that there was no work in the city more needed. There were promises made and money appropriated for it year after and voted away for something else afterwards. The people expect that it will be done now.

Ald Clarke's amendment was lost and the yeas and nays resulted as follows:

YEAS:—Clarke, Doyle, La Roche, Luscombe, Petty, Walker, Wills.—7.

NAYS:—Bogart, Falkiner, James Gordon, W. H. Gordon, Green, Grills, Hart, Hay, Landenberger, Mackie, Marshall, Robinson, Yeomans.—13.

The report carried.

INQUIRIES.

Ald. Clarke asked if the Street Surveyor knew of a broken railing on one of the overhead bridges.

The Street Surveyor had not heard of it.

Ald. Hay asked if the city received any revenue from the armory in the old market building.

The City Solicitor said there was no revenue from this source.

Ald. Gordon asked if it would not be a good idea to sweep Front st.

The Street Surveyor said it would, but he had no authority to do the work.

Ald. Mackie asked that the proper authorities be notified as to keeping box cars off the crossings on Pinnacle St.

The Solicitor promised to attend to this matter.

MOTIONS.

Moved by Ald. Yeomans, seconded by Ald. Wills, that a special committee consisting of the Mayor, Ald. Doyle, James Gordon, Green, and the mover and seconder be appointed to look after the interest of the city at the time of the breaking up of the ice and they be empowered to expend not more than $50.—Carried.

Ald. Gordon moved that the street sweeper be put to work on Front St.—Carried.

Ald. Yeomans gave notice that he would at the next meeting introduce a motion to give a grant towards the enlargement of the hospital.

The Council adjourned.

The exacting test applied to Dr. Price's Baking Powder at the World's and California Midwinter Fairs resulted in it receiving the highest honors at both.

Would Quit, But They Can't.

Thousands of men would quit tobacco to-day if they could. They've tried, but it's no go. PRICE'S TOBAC-CURE makes them quit; it kills the craving for tobacco. Tobac-Cure strengthens the Nervous System and makes weak men strong. Tobac-Cure is a GUARANTEED cure. $1 a box at L. W. Yeomans & Co.'s.

Vandals.

Some hilarious young men amused(?) themselves early this morning by partially tearing down the fence in front of Mr. George Wallbridge's residence on Bridge st.

DEATHS.

BILBROUGH—On March 12th, at Croydon England, ANNIE BILBROUGH, aged 83, beloved mother of Mrs. Robert Wallace, of this city.

Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé
Montreal, P. Q.

A Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial Hood's Proves Its Merit.

The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Shaw Street, Montreal, Canada:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

"Gentlemen:—I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 152 pounds, but since

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased to 163. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvellous medicine and am very much pleased with it." J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

LADIES' JACKETS and CAPES!

WE are showing the newest modes in Ladies' Jackets, Capes and Wraps, for Spring and Summer Wear.

Also a few very choice styles in

LADIES' . . . .

. . . TWO-PIECE COSTUMES!

Consisting of Jacket and Skirt or Cape and Skirt.

Geo. Ritchie & Co

THE ICE IS DOWN.

It Came with a Rush This Afternoon—Little or no Damage.

The ice in the river, which began to break up on Sunday, and which shoved slightly yesterday, came down with a rush at 2.30 this afternoon. It was not expected that the ice would move so soon, as it was known to be very heavy and there has been but little warm weather to rot it.

Yesterday afternoon the ice below Corby's distillery gave way and came down to Canifton, where it stopped. The pressure to-day broke the whole mass loose and, as above stated, it came down and is now piled up in the mouth of the river and up to the footbridge.

When the first jam came the water raised considerably and overflowed several of the cellars and back yards on the west side of Front st., but receded as quickly as it rose. Fairman's stable at the footbridge was flooded and it was with difficulty that some of the horses were got out. The river did not overflow at the mouth as on some former occasions, but the water seems to have a sufficient outlet, showing the wisdom of the dredging done in the harbor in the past few years and the harbor improvements generally.

The INTELLIGENCER's forecast on Saturday last that there would be no flood has been verified, as the ice in the river above the distillery can do no damage when it does come. A large number of spectators hastened to the bridges and other points of vantage to watch the ice as it rushed and tumbled on its way to the bay. The sight was a grand one. The ice was very thick, and with it came debris such as booms, timber and other material that it gathered on its way. Our citizens, and especially the merchants, will breathe easier now that the danger for another year is past.

The World's Fair award to Dr. Price's Baking Powder proclaims its superiority over every other.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Young Women's Guild of St. Andrew's Church are Clever Entertainers.

The announcement that the now famous Peake Sisters would give one of their very amusing and edifying entertainments in Belleville Business College, last evening, was no doubt a cause of the large attendance which greeted the Young Women's Guild of St. Andrew's Church, under whose auspices the entertainment was given. The programme opened with Jean Ingelow's "Song of Seven," in which the following took part:

Seven times one, Childhood, Helen Donald; seven times two, Romance, Nora Lazier; seven times three, Expectation, Miss Hattie Hudson; seven times four, Maternity, Miss Ethel Robertson; seven times five, Widowhood, Miss Maggie Gordon; seven times six, Giving in Marriage, Misses Maggie Gordon and Ethel Robertson; seven times seven, Longing for Home, Miss Maclean.]

This was followed by a very laughable farce entitled "An Artist's Studio," in which the following took part:

Mr. Wm. Black, Artist; Miss Ethel Robertson, Maid; Miss Ethel Robertson, Statue; Miss Maclean, An Eastern Beauty; Helen Donald, A Little Girl; Miss Eva Kent, Italian Girl.

The entertainment was brought to a close by the inimitable Peake Sisters, under the management of Mrs. Leach. The following took part: Misses Falconer, Robertson, Gibson, Ethel Robertson, Maclean, Norah Lazier, Elsie Robertson, Graham, Frankie Graham, Kelso, Lillian Kelso, Bell, Norah Bell, Maggie Wilson, Blanche Lazier.

The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the fund of the Guild.

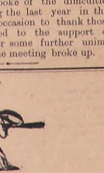
The clever housewife finds that nothing helps to improve her table so much as Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for rheumatism and neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75cts. Sold by all druggists

Anniversary Social.

The Bethel or Stony Lonesome Mission held anniversary services on Sunday and last evening a social and the annual meeting of the Sunday School was held. Refreshments were served by the ladies, and after the large gathering had done ample justice to the delicacies, Mr. Whitmore, of Albert College, called the meeting to order and made a short address. He presented Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. A. C. Maybee and Mrs. G. S. Johnson each with a beautiful plant from Mrs. Stapley. Mr. G. S. Johnson then took the chair. The same workers hold their respective offices as: Teachers—Bible class, Mrs. Marsh; Girls' class, Miss Nicholson; Boys' class, Miss Craig; Secretary, Miss Nicholson; Treasurer, Mrs. A. C. Maybee; Librarian, Miss Wilson. Mrs. Johnson in a few well-chosen remarks, spoke of the difficulties encountered during the last year in this work and he took occasion to thank those who had contributed to the support of the mission. After some further unimportant business the meeting broke up.



BY CONSULTING OUR OPTICIAN you escape any risk of injury to your sight and ascertain the proper course to pursue with regard to wearing glasses. Testing free.

ANGUS McFEE & CO.,
272 Front Street.

SINCLAIR & OSTROM.

WE HAVE bought several parcels of Dry Goods held in bond, AT A DISCOUNT.

We have placed them in stock at SALES PRICE DURING THE CLEARING SALE, WHICH STILL CONTINUES.

The follhwing list are the Goods contained in the packages:

DRESS GOODS! . . .
In French and German Manufacture.

SPOT MUSLINS! . . .
In White and Colors.

Cotton Crinkle & Crepe
In all the newest designs.

Parasols, Lace Curtains, Laces, Etc.

Our Millinery Show Rooms are open for the season, under the able management of MISS JOHNSON.

Dress-making done on the premises. This department is in charge of MISS CONWAY late with J. P. Thompson & Co.

Sinclair & Ostrom!

Successors to W. Flint Jones, next door to Haines & Lockett's.

To Counteract . . . .

The ravages of March winds, use

Almond Milk
—COMPLEXION—
Toilet Soap,

Containing Milk of Almonds and Cocoa Butter delightfully perfumed.

15 cents per cake.

At the PHARMACY,

D. M. WATERS.

Up To Date

Our Store up to date.
Our Stock up to date.
Our King Shirt up to date.
New Store, new Goods, new Prices.
Everything new, bright and cheerful.
New Collars and Cuffs, now Neckwear.
New Gloves, new Shirts, new Braces.
Everything new and up to date.
Come and see our alterations and try our new Patent King Shirt.

A. E. FISH & CO.

The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gents Furnishers, of Belleville.

Changed Daily. TUESDAY, March 26.

A Good Thing

And we are pushing it along. We mean our 30c tea—of which we are selling a great quantity—we know therefore, it pleases our customers, and they find it all we claim it to be—simply a good flavored and a nice tasting tea at a fair price—$1.00 buys 4 lbs. of it.

Strouds.

BICYCLES

. . . SOME GOOD VALUES IN

SECOND-HAND WHEELS.

- At Cash Prices. -

Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
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We are getting bargains like . . . this daily. . .

C. F. SMITH & CO'Y.

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. . Are in attendance at . .

- BELLEVILLE -
BUSINESS COLLEGE.

From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and from all parts of Ontario.

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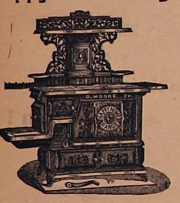
Principal and Proprietor.

Happy Home Range



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W M. McGIE.

Plumbing and Hot Water Heating.
Next to Nathan Jones.
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McLAUGHLIN'S . . QUEEN FLOUR

Which is Warranted.

THE BEST IN CANADA

For sale by

Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville
Louis Benmore.

Send them an order.

Bitter . . . . ORANGES

FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE

GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

- STAMMERING -

Stuttering and all other impediments
PERMANENTLY CURED
to a distinct articulation.

Our System is Strictly Educational

No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.

The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.
Formerly The Linton Institute.
Jan. 9 95, d&wly.

Great Fire Sale!

—OF—

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, CHINAWARE!

A portion of my stock which was stored in the second flat, including Teas, Spices, Soaps, Canned Goods, Woodenware, Etc., and received more or less damage by smoke and water at the recent fire, will be cleared out at FIRE PRICES! Call and inspect. All are bargains.

C. G. ROW,
Front Street. - - - Belleville.
(Next to Jas. Wall co's.)
Bargains in Fresh Fish.

The Intelligencer.

Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? It is not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. Is it worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for its frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

Skirts in godet style of heavy black cashmere-finished gros grain.

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken They cure Constipation and Sick Headache

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Large fancy crepe stone buttons in plain and moire effects.

How to Cure Dyspepsia.

DYSPEPSIA arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from it, 99 times in 100.

Collars of ribbon where rosettes and flowers alternate.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Brodchitis etc.

Nainsook underwear trimmed with eyelet embroidery.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Chiffon and flower collars in light contrasting colors.

Plain Facts.

As a prompt, pleasant and perfect cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, influenza and all throat and lung troubles, Norway Pine Syrup is the best remedy known.

Natural wool nightgowns for the late "spell."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT **Settlers . . . Trains**

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—AND THE—

. North-West .

SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF

"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"

S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent, Belleville.

CHEAP
CHEAPER
CHEAPEST

Ordered Clothing!

Spring Stock complete,
Suits at Bottom Prices,
Special drive in Pantings,
Goods bought here cut free.

GEO. R. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
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INSURANCE.

Western Assurance Company,
Fire and Marine, Head Office, Toronto.

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Atlas Insurance Company,
Fire, Head Office (Canada) Montreal.

M. M. THOMPSON
Water Works Office Bridge St.

FINE NORT ERN SPY APPLES,
FINE TALMAN SWEETS,
FLORIDA ORANGES,
VALENCIA ORANGES, 20c. per doz.

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R. BATEMAN'S.
Telephone No. 2.

'Intelligencer Printing & Publishing Co'y,
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EIGHT MINUTES OF THREE.

A DETECTIVE STORY

Now First Published. All Rights Reserved

When Daryl came to see me the next evening I told him frankly that Mrs. Prineveau had given me a five hundred dollar retaining fee. He said he felt sure of it, and advised me to send it to Mrs. Clarkson if it hurt me.

"And who is to pay you?" I asked.

"I don't think either you or I will get any pay out of this," he replied. "But we are into it and we might as well carry it through."

"I am afraid," I said, "that we have undertaken a hopeless task. Let's divide it up."

"You find out Mrs. Prineveau's antecedents and I will find out if Mr. Prineveau wore that vest with the hole in it when he was killed. If he didn't who made the hole in it and for what purpose?"

"Rather narrow ground," I said, somewhat hopelessly.

"O, I've been on narrower and more slippery, and pulled out."

"But tell me what kind of a theory can you invent that will enable Mrs. Prineveau to kill her husband with a bullet on her left side, while she is sitting on his right?"

Daryl fell into his vacuous attitude, stretched out his legs, thrust his hands into his pockets, and choked off a yawn.

"Did you read all the testimony at the coroner's examination?" he asked.

"Yes, all of it."

"Did you notice anything peculiar in the elements of time that entered into it?"

"No, I didn't."

He pulled out of his pocket a portion of the verbatim report. "Let me read you a portion of it. This is the girl Rose Kenny's testimony:

"Q. What time was it when your master and mistress left the house to ride?"

"A. Eight minutes of three.

"Q. What makes you so particular as to the time?

"A. I heard Mrs. Prineveau call to Mr. Prineveau and that was the time just as they went out.

"Q. Wasn't there a clock in the room?

"A. No, sir. The clock is in the dining-room.

"There the question of time stops. Now listen to Mrs. Prineveau's testimony.

"Q. What time was it when the shot was fired?

"A. Five minutes past five—suddenly correcting herself—or about that.

"Does it occur to you that this particularity of time is unusual?"

"Yes; somewhat. But what is its significance?"

"This—that something may have been arranged to occur at a particular time, and Mrs. Prineveau had charged her mind with it. Here is the coachman's testimony:

"Q. Can you fix the exact time of the death of Mr. Prineveau?

"A. It was five o'clock.

"Q. Do you carry a watch?

"A. No.

"Q. Did Mrs. Prineveau have a watch with her?

"A. No, sir.

"Q. How then did you fix the time?

"A. Mrs. Prineveau looked at Mr. Prineveau's watch when we were turning into Fourth avenue and said it is five o'clock and that I must hurry.

"Now here the matter is dropped by the examination just as it is getting warm. Let's recapitulate," and Amos Daryl picked up my paper weight for illustration: "First, Mr. Prineveau carries a watch," and Amos Daryl put the weight down; "second, Mrs. Prineveau knew to a minute when they left the house." Mr. Daryl picked up the mucilage jar and placed it by the side of the paper weight; "third," and he picked up a match receiver, "she was anxious to know the exact time just before they reached the fatal spot." He put the match box down alongside the paper weight and reached for an ash receiver; "fourth, she ascertained the time by looking at Mr. Prineveau's watch." Down went the ash receiver; "fifth," and he picked up the ink bottle, "if she ascertained the exact time by looking at Mr. Prineveau's watch, and that watch was carried in the usual place on his breast, then her fingers were at his heart just before the murder occurred," and down went the ink bottle. The usually scattered utensils of my desk were now in a little group covered by the massive paw of my friend Daryl.

"It is an interesting and startling theory," I said," "and I see now to what it leads."

"I doubt that," replied Daryl. "Let me tell you to what it leads—insuperable difficulties, for the woman has all the clews in her own hands, and will baffle us at every step of the search, and have public sympathy in doing it."

"Then if we cannot get hold of the facts to substantiate your theory we are on a wild-goose chase."

"Not altogether."

"Why, we haven't a leg to go on without the facts."

"O, yes; one leg."

"What is it?"

"The truth."

I shrugged my shoulders.

"The truth will develop its own facts, and that is where Mrs. Prineveau, like all merely cunning people, is a little superficial. Suppose we set out to ascertain if Mr. Prineveau did not have two waistcoats of the same material, one of which it was alleged was punctured by a bullet and the other was not, and we wish to learn if Mrs. Prineveau did not have the opportunity when the body arrived home, to change the waistcoats, we shall be baffled by her, for she has arranged for just such a contingency."

"And away go our facts."

"Yes, but in comes our truth. Why does Mrs. Prineveau object to our searching for that waistcoat?"

Daryl gave his legs a stretch, rammed his big fists into his pockets, and then continued: "Look here, old fellow, I am right; that calm, self-possessed woman is living with a slow burning hell inside, for fear somebody will bring an intuition into this case and look past the facts that she has arranged to the truth that she can't alter.

"I've got a working hypothesis that fits every circumstance. What we've got to do is to keep this woman from suspecting it till she gets on the witness stand, and then pump it at her and watch the results. The moment she suspects that we have got the whole secret—she will go to pieces."

Three weeks of the month of April passed by and very little was done. Daryl went to Washington and to all appearances had made up his mind to let things rest on his far-fetched hypothesis. Gradually I fell into the belief that it was a hopeless case of defense. I had learned nothing to strengthen Daryl's theory. The prosecution openly avowed that they had a clear case. My friend John Greve patronizingly told me to do the best I could, and reminded me that there was no charign in making a good fight in a forlorn hope. I called upon Mrs. Prineveau once and she received me with the utmost candor, without a sign of perturbation and offered to give me any assistance in her power. I felt when I came away that Daryl had made a great mistake. As the day of the trial approached the newspapers referred to Clarkson as the murderer whose guilt was unmistakable, and Clarkson himself in one or two interviews had talked wildly and desperately and hurt his own case irremediably.

I FELT DARYL HAD MADE A GREAT MISTAKE

I think it was on the 26th of April when I got an absurd and very brief letter from Daryl in Washington. This was all it said: "If you get discouraged go and see Mrs. Clarkson. Will be on with a fact or two on Monday."

The letter did not stimulate me, but the visit to Mrs. Clarkson did. I found her in improved but modest quarters up town and much more hopeful than I expected. She seized me by the hands and said: "I pray for you night and morning—that Heaven will preserve you till this is over. I tremble to think something might happen to you. O, sir, we never can pay you; but when you see that poor dear with his children in his arms once more I am sure you will feel that you have not been wholly unpaid."

I tried to let down the pegs of this strain as softly as I could and tell that it would not do to be oversanguine of the result, but she said, with calm assurance, that she had no fear of the result now, and shortly afterwards her two winsome children announced to me with pitiable importance that papa was coming home again.

So when Daryl arrived on Monday I told him that I felt as if I were the only guilty party in the case. We had allowed an estimable woman to build up the most unwarranted hopes only to cruelly destroy them in the end.

Daryl paid no attention whatever to this. "I have got an important fact," he said. "The Prineveaus were abroad in 1877, and staid two weeks in Geneva, I never should have known this but for Mrs. Clarkson, who hunted up a letter from Mr. Prineveau to Mr. Clarkson that had contained a remittance, and this sentence: 'We have been detained here a week over our time by Mrs. P., who has been making purchases.' "

"What do you see in that?"

"Geneva is celebrated for its watchmakers. I sent a cablegram from the Washington bureau to the department of justice there asking them to find out if Mrs. Prineveau purchased a watch while there. Here is the answer, translated. Don't read the official verbiage—look at that sentence. What is it? 'Yes, Mme. Prineveau purchased a large silver watch of Bringdat Frere, who was closing out business. Number and description of watch unattainable.' "

After reading this we both laid back and looked at each other in silence a moment.

"It is your sane opinion, Daryl, that Prineveau was killed by a watch."

"Just as sure of it as Clarkson's wife is that you will free her husband from this charge."

"But we haven't got a scintilla of proof."

"No, we'll make Mrs. Prineveau furnish it on the witness stand."

Do you know what I said to Daryl? It's a rather a humilating confession, but I was considerably younger then than I am now.

"Daryl, said I, "you are the senior counsel for the defense. I might as well put myself in your hands and go it blindly."

He pulled out his brawny and hairy hands as if to let me see that they were big and strong enough to take care of me. But he only said:

"Good. I shouldn't wonder if I pulled you out of it with a good deal of honor. I'm counting on one little thing that you don't think of."

"What is it?"

"That Mrs. Prineveau retained you for the defense."

"Is that sarcasm?"

"No. Inspiration. Don't you know why she retained you?"

"Because she thought I'd make the worst possible defense."

"That was a secondary motive. The primary one was compunction. She's a woman and she couldn't help feeling sorry for Clarkson, who was such a helpless victim of her conspiracy. So she eased up her conscience by providing him with a lawyer. She felt safe in doing it. She tried to steer you into the insanity plea. Now all that shows that there is a weak spot in her. We'll go to court and lie in wait for her and jump on it suddenly, and then you'll see something dramatic."

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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SAMPLES OF SITUATIONS! SECURED

BY O. B. C. GRADUATES.

From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

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JURORS BILL PASSED.

Ten Men Can Now Bring in a Verdict.

THE PROPOSAL TO TAX BICYCLES

A Number of Bills Ready For Signature—Lively Scene Between Col. Matheson and Patron Leader Haycock—Regulations For Electric Railways

Toronto March 27.—After August 1 next ten jurors may in all civil cases give a verdict. Hon. Mr. Hardy's bill was yesterday reported by the committee of the whole; it now has to be formally read a third time and be signed by the Lieutenant-Governor, when it will become law. Mr. Whitney again expressed himself in favor of the abolition of juries in civil cases, and Col. Matheson suggested that the bill should be laid over for a year, as there were many other questions, such as that of costs, which would come into the discussion. Mr. Hardy said that public opinion was against the abolition of the jury system in civil cases, and while he believed that in the distant future juries might be abolished he thought that the time had not yet arrived. The bill was finally reported.

Hon. Mr. Bronson introduced an important Government measure, entitled: "The Electric Railway Act of 1895." The bill will stand in the same relation to electric roads that the Railway Act does to steam roads, and the provisions of the bill are based mainly upon that act. Here are some of the main provisions:

Directors cannot, directly or indirectly, be interested in any contract for construction.

Plant and material must be paid for in cash, not in stock paid-up, nor in bonds, at such prices as the directors see fit.

Stock must be sold at par for cash at the first or original issue. Subsequent issues must be sold by tender to the highest bidders, with suitable provision for keeping out parties hostile to the undertaking.

All contracts for construction, for leasing rolling stock, or electric power, must be at reasonable prices and subject to the vote of two-thirds in value of the shareholders.

Dividends are limited to eight per cent. on the money actually invested in capital stock.

Powers of expropriation are limited to such cases as may be approved by resolution of the municipal council, certified to by County Judge.

On all electric roads extending more than one mile beyond the limits of any city, town or incorporated village, Sunday service is forbidden.

Municipal councils, at the instance of interested parties, may bring action to compel the observance of the provisions of the act.

These bills were read a third time and only await the signature of the Lieut.-Governor: Respecting dower in mortgaged and other property—The Attorney-General; respecting convictions under municipal bylaws—The Attorney-General; to confirm bylaw No. 755 of the city of Hamilton—Mr. Middleton; to confirm bylaw No. 263 of the village of Preston—Mr. Moore; to incorporate the Advent Christian Church of Ontario in Canada—Mr. Bennett.

The House went into committee on and reported the Attorney-General's bill respecting the legal meaning of expressions relative to time.

These Government bills were read a second time: To amend and consolidate the acts respecting free libraries and mechanics' institutes—Mr. Ross; to make better provision for the widows of intestates in certain cases—The Attorney-General; relating to the Department of Agriculture—Mr. Dryden; to amend the Pharmacy Act—Mr. Ross.

Mr. Stratton introduced his bill empowering municipalities to license bicycles and devote the money to constructing wheelpaths. Many of the members showed their disapprobation, but the bill passed the first reading. The measure is strongly opposed by bicycle clubs all over the province, and it is their intention to send deputations to protest against its third reading.

The following additional provisions have been added to the bill: No license to exceed an average of one cent per day; licenses issued in one municipality to a bona fide resident shall be good in any other municipality for the year in which it was issued.

Mr. Biggar introduced a bill to amend the High Schools Act of 1891. The bill compels County Councils to contribute to the cost of maintenance of pupils from their counties who attend high schools situated in cities, towns or villages in adjoining counties.

The House had scarcely gone into Committee of Supply when a little "scene" arose between the Opposition and Mr. Haycock. The leader of the Patrons requested the chairman to insist that members speak out, as those who sat in his part of the chamber found it difficult to hear what was going on. "Possibly," said Mr. Hardy, "hon. members opposite don't wish their remarks to be heard in your direction." The Patrons laughed loudly at this, whereupon the ire of Col Matheson was roused. "When the hon. member for Frontenac commences to correct us I think it is time we should turn," said he. "The Patrons came here to do all sorts of wonderful things, cutting down everything to the last inch, and yet during the whole discussion of the estimates they have remained perfectly silent. While we have been doing the work, the hon. member has been prating all over the country as to what they are going to do." Continuing, Col. Matheson contended that he represented the farmers just as much as Mr. Haycock and his followers, and related how he had defeated his Patron opponent at the election.

Mr. Haycock: If I have not taken up the time of the House with criticisms, neither have I taken up the time of this House with blowing about the great victory which I won in Frontenac. (Laughter.) I do not think the time of the House should be taken up by any such bombast as we have listened to during the last few minutes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Conmee: Presumably Mr. Haycock has not criticized the estimates, because he has no fault to find with them.

Col. Matheson thought the Provincial Treasurer should tell them how he was going to make both ends meet. Last year the actual receipts fell short of the actual expenditure by $390,000, and the result was that the cash in hand fell from $1,000,000 to $600,000. This year there was an estimated expenditure of $3,632,715 and estimated receipts of $3,149,372, a deficiency of $483,343. How was that going to be met?

At the evening session the report of the Committee of Supply was received, and the House went into concurrence on the estimates.

The House went into committee on and reported Mr. Truax' bill to enable the village of Teeswater to lease or sell certain lands.

Mr. Howland has given notice of a bill for the establishment of a municipal union, providing machinery for the holding of annual or quarterly meetings of the heads of the different municipalities, together with their solicitors, engineers or treasurers, and to create a consolidated municipal fund for mutual investment of sinking funds in debentures of other municipalities.

Mr. German's bill to tax electric wires will be considered by the Municipal Committee on Thursday, April 4.

The Municipal Committee held its first meeting yesterday, with Hon. Mr. Hardy in the chair. Its initial business was to throw out Mr. Richardson's bill providing for the payment of reeves and permitting municipal treasurers to act as tax collectors.

The Public Accounts Committee continued the taking of evidence as to the best system of purchasing supplies for the public institutions. Foreman White of the Central Prison and Bursar Way of Hamilton Asylum were under examination. They both expressed the opinion that buying in the open market was preferable to tenders.

FREIGHT FERRIES ACROSS THE LAKE.

A Company Formed to Operate Ferries Between Oak Orchard, N.Y., and Port Hope, Ont

Buffalo, March 27.—As a result of a favorable report by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, engineers to-day began staking out the line for a new railroad between Batavia and Oak Orchard Harbor, on Lake Ontario. Coincident with the beginning of work on this railroad, the American and Canadian Navigation Company has been incorporated at Trenton, N.J., for the purpose of operating two freight and passenger ferries between Oak Orchard Harbor and Port Hope and Cobourg, Canada. The Navigation Company will at once begin the construction of two steam ferries, each 255 feet in length, with 45 feet beam, 10 1-2 feet draught. Each will carry 26 loaded cars, and will be equipped with ice-breakers so that they can run all the year round. It is said that the company has made large contracts for carrying coal to Canada. The cars will be put aboard the ferries right from the track of the new railroad.

Ex-Warden Laviolette Dead.

Montreal, March 27.—Godfroi Laviolette, warden of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul from 1881 to 1887, died this morning from paralysis of the brain at the residence of his son, Dr. Camille Laviolette. He was in his 68th year. He retired on his pension in 1887, after the terrible ordeal he went through at the time of the revolt of the convicts on April 24, 1886. After he had been overpowered by the mutineers they sought to use him as a shield against the fire of the guards, but he ordered the latter to do their duty. The revolt was quelled, but the warden had received three bullet wounds; one convict had been killed and several wounded. He was complimented at the time for his heroic action by Lieut.-Governor Masson, Sir Hector Langevin and the late Sir John Thompson.

William S Kimball Dead.

Rochester, N.Y., March 27.—William S. Kimball, President of The Post-Express Printing Company, vice-president of the American Tobacco Company, president of the Union Bank, president of the City Hospital, president of the Industrial School, vice-president of the Security Trust Company, director in Rochester Railway Company, Lyceum Theatre Company and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, died at Virginia Beach this morning.

Death of Detroit's Ex-Fire Chief.

Detroit, March 26.—James Battle, chief of the Fire Department for a third of a century, died at his home Sunday. In his youth he learned tin and copper smelting in Toronto, worked at his trade a short time in Hamilton and after a brief residence in St. Catharines drifted to Detroit in 1848. His death was caused by his leaving a sick bed to assume command at a fire which threatened to do extensive damage. He retired from active service on Feb. 9 last. He has relatives in Canada residing in the neighborhood of Thorold.

TROLLEY SUPERCEDES STEAM.

The New York Central Will Adopt Electric Power

Buffalo, N.Y., March 27.—The Courier says the New York Central Railway has decided to equip its line between here and Niagara Falls with a monster trolley system and motor cars of such power that trains of the latest and best in passenger coaches may be drawn over the line with no decrease from the present rate of speed, though comfort in travel will be enhanced and fares will be reduced. Orders have been issued to begin the work at once, and it is expected that the line will be ready to care for a large part of the heavy summer traffic.

MAY DAY NOT A BANK HOLIDAY.

Bill for Payment of Members to Be Brought in When Practicable.

London, March 26.—In the House of Commons to-day James Keir Hardie asked if the Government would introduce a bill making May-day a general holiday, or whether they would grant a holiday to Government employes that day.

Sir William Harcourt said the Government must answer both questions in the negative.

Sir William intimated that the Government would introduce a bill providing for the payment of members of the House of Commons when such a measure should become practicable.

Trouble Over Fred Douglass' Estate.

Washington, March 27.—Mrs. Rosetta D. Sprague, eldest child of the late Frederick Douglass and wife of Nathan Sprague of this city, filed a petition today in the Probate Court, in which she charges Mrs. Helen Douglass, her stepmother, and Lewis H. Douglass, her brother, with unlawfully retaining possession of her father's property and requests the court to grant her letters testamentary upon the estate. She further asks that temporarily the court appoint a collector to take charge of the property and compel her brother and step-mother to make a full and complete discovery and delivery of the estate. This is thought to be the beginning of a bitter contest between members of the family over the division of the estate.

Ran Amuck With a Razzer.

Saratoga, March 27.—Richard Jackson was killed to-night by Julius Bartlett. Jackson's throat was cut with a razor and William Palmer was also slashed in the throat by Bartlett and will die. Bartlett, who resides at Fort Edward, is under arrest. All are colored.

Shoppers Panic-Stricken by Fire.

Chicago, March 27.—The stock of the Bell Clothing Company, which occupied a building at State and Quincy-streets, in the centre of the retail district, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The blaze started when State-street was crowded with shoppers and the store was filled with people. So rapidly did the flames spread that the frightened occupants of the building scarcely knew what was the matter before they were tumbling over each other in their haste to get downstairs. Some tried the windows and a half-dozen were hanging to the big sign, when the firemen arrived and rescued them with ladders amid the cheers of a tremendous crowd. The insurance on stock is $250,000 and loss estimated at $200,000.

SIR C. H. TUPPER RESIGNS

He Objected to the Summoning of Parliament.

MONTAGUE TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Hon. J. C. Patterson Now Minister Without Portfolio—The Premier Explains Why Mr. Patterson Resigned—Dr. Montague Leaves for the Haldimand Bye-Election.

Ottawa, Ont., March 26.—The Cabinet changes which I announced last week took place to-day, but they are completely overshadowed by the announcement that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has resigned his portfolio. The Minister of Justice has not attended the meetings of the Cabinet for the past two or three days. Yesterday this fact began to be commented upon and to-day culminated in a report that he had tendered his resignation. Your correspondent set to work to verify the rumors current, and there seems not the slightest doubt of their accuracy. Sir Charles, it appears, has no difference of opinion with his colleagues on questions of policy He shaped the decision of the Government on the Manitoba school question and it was his report in favor of a Remedial Order that was adopted by the Cabinet. Where the Minister of Justice differs from his colleagues is with reference to the subsequent action reached, viz.: to meet Parliament before dissolving. A gentleman thoroughly well posted in political affairs told me to-night that he understood Sir Charles took the ground that the action the Government should have taken was to immediately appeal to the country on the great issue now before the people, that this was the correct constitutional course to follow. On the other hand it is urged that one of the prerogatives of the Premier is that he shall decide when dissolution shall take place. In political circles the hope is expressed that Sir Charles may be induced to withdraw his resignation.

Hon. Dr. Montague was sworn in Secretary of State this afternoon succeeding Mr. Dickey, who goes to the Militia Department.

Mr. Dickey is now in Nova Scotia, called there by illness of his mother. He will be sworn in as Minister of Militia immediately on his return.

Hon. J. C. Patterson remains in the Ministry without portfolio until June, when he goes to Manitoba.

The Premier said to your correspondent that it was not true that Mr. Paterson was taken into the present Ministry temporarily when the Ministry was formed. Previous to the departure of Sir John Thompson for England last autumn, Mr. Patterson had expressed a desire to be relieved from the cares of office, owing to ill-health, but the Premier had then refused to accept his resignation, urging that possibly his health might be recuperated before a session. When he (Sir Mackenzie) formed his Cabinet, Mr. Patterson again renewed his request to be allowed to retire, but the Premier had insisted upon his remaining. The change in portfolios to-day was the outcome of Mr. Patterson's renewed request to be relieved from the strain of departmental work, his physician having peremptorily ordered him to resign his office. The statement in certain newspapers that there is any friction between the Premier and Mr. Patterson is utterly untrue.

Dr. Montague left for Haldimand county to-night to make arrangements for his re-election, his seat having become vacant by his acceptance of a portfolio. The writ for the new election will probably be issued to-morrow or Thursday.

Some important changes in the militia force were sanctioned to-day. Major Lawrence Buchan, Toronto, receives the rank of brevet lieut.-colonel; Capt. James Sutherland, M.P., 22nd Battalion, is promoted to the honorary rank of major; Capt. John Williams, London Field Battery, is to have the rank of major on retired list; Surgeons G. S. Ryerson, M.L.A., Toronto, and William Tobin of Halifax are appointed Assistant Surgeons-General of Militia; Major Vidal of London receives the brevet rank of lieut.-colonel; Major W. A. Gordon of Fredericton becomes a brevet lieut.-colonel; Surgeon W. R. Bell of Ottawa Field Battery is promoted to be surgeon-major; Major John Hood, 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, Montreal, is to be brevet lieut.-colonel.

The report of Mr. W. L. Magee of the Marine Department, Commissioner, to inquire into facts bearing upon complaints respecting ocean freight rates on cattle, has been printed in pamphlet form. It will be remembered that the inquiry was the outcome of a bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Mulock. Mr. Magee entered into correspondents with both steamship agents, and the president and secretary of the Dominion Live Stock Association, and endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to arrange a hearing. Steamship agents declined to attend until any grievance which might exist had been formulated and the report shows that Mr. Magee had great difficulty with the cattle men in inducing them to present any charges. Correspondence dragged along for some time, until Mr. Magee was notified that the Live Stock Association had collapsed. Thereupon he drew up his report to the Minister. Live stock men were greatly aggrieved over the report which appeared in the newspapers, that they had neglected to appear before the commissioner, urging that they knew nothing of the enquiry. Thereupon Mr. Magee, writing to ex-Secretary Gilchrist of Montreal on March 8, said, "As you are aware I did not correspond individually with cattle shippers, but I corresponded with yourself and Mr. Robson, president of the association, and if cattle shippers who now instruct you to write to me were in ignorance of the fact that machinery was provided for an investigation, the reasons for their not being notified can better be explained by yourself and the president of the association than by me. In regard to their desire to have the inquiry reopened, I may state that having waited a very long time for the association to appoint a delegation of their members to appear before me and furnish whatever evidence they had to furnish, and, having noticed indications that the association was about to dissolve, and for reasons connected with the printing of my report and laying it before Parliament, I deemed it expedient to leave the matter open no longer, and I am of opinion that when I closed and presented my report to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, I surrendered whatever powers I held as commissioner and am, therefore, unable to re-open the matter. As I stated, the correspondence was between yourself, the president of the association and myself, and I am inclined to think you will agree with me that if the shippers of cattle are given access to the correspondence they will be satisfied as to where the failure rests in the matter."

In specifications for steamship service between Canada, France and Belgium, which the Department of Trade and Commerce is inviting, it is provided that the vessels will have to carry mails between Canada and the European ports named, both terminal and on the way. All vessels must be fitted with cold storage accommodation.

House Full of Steam! A big fire, heavy lifting, hard work is the usual way of doing the wash . . . .

There is an **easier** and cleaner way.

A TEA KETTLE

will give all the hot water required when

Surprise Soap

is used **according to the directions on the wrapper.** It does away with boiling or scalding the clothes and all that miss and confusion. The clothes are sweeter, whiter and cleaner, washed in this way.

Thousands use **Surprise Soap** on wash day, why don't you?

169a.

THE ST. CROIX SOAP-MF'G. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

Mr. Schrieber, the Deputy-minister of Railways and Canals, has returned from a flying trip to the Maritime Provinces. He visited St. Peter's Lock, C.B., where new gates of creosoted timber are being put in. Timber of this character is said to be a great protection from the ravages of torredo, or sea-worm. The gates just removed from the lock were perforated through and through by this insidious little insect. Afterwards Mr. Schrieber went to Halifax, where new terminal facilities for ocean steamers will be provided. The loss by the recent fire exceeds a quarter-million dollars.

Now that the obstacle to preferential trade with Australia has been removed by Imperial legislation, the Premier stated to-day that Commissioner Larke is to be instructed to at once report on the commodities which Canada could interchange with Australia on a preferential basis.

The argument before the Supreme Court in Wigle v. Williams was concluded to-day. Judgment was reserved. Kirkpatrick v. Evans was next taken up, the question for decision being whether by a devise in a will to testator's son for life, remainder to his issue in fee simple, and in default of issue to a daughter for life, etc., son took a life estate, or an estate entail, the Court of Appeal holding that he took a life estate. Counsel for appellant argued that remainder to "issue" would create an estate entail which would not be controlled by the addition, as to the fee simple. The respondent was the daughter named in will, appellants claiming by purchase from the son. Judgment was reserved. Armour, Q.C., and McBrayne for appellants; Nesbitt, Q.C., and Bicknell for respondent.

A recent customs ruling states that horse and hair clippers are dutiable as "tools, n.e.s." at 35 per cent. duty under tariff item 281.

The convention of Baptist Young People's Unions of Ontario and Quebec, which was to meet here a fortnight hence, has been indefinitely postponed owing to inability to secure reduced rates from the railway companies.

The engineering staff of the Canals Department was at work to-day examining tenders for the Peterboro and Lakefield division of the Trent Valley Canal. Eleven tenders in all were received. The result will be known in a day or two.

The exports of hay from Canada to Great Britain last month amounted to 450 tons, as against 1136 in February last year.

The High Commissioner has communicated to Mr. Angers a further report of six United States steamships arriving at British ports between Feb. 27 and March 8, with sheep on board, among which were several animals affected by sheep scab.

IS THE CONSTABLE A THIEF?

Vancouver's Chief Charged With Purloining His Fuel From the City.

Vancouver, B.C., March 26.—Vancouver will in all probability have a Lexow investigation into the police force. Last night Sergeant Haywood was suspended from duty and it is said several serious charges be made against him. Police committee have direct proof that for some years past all fuel used by him has taken from the city's supply and carried to his house by prisoners. He also had his house connected with the electric light system at the Police Station and never paid a cent for light, the same being charged to the city. Those two specific charges are the ones on which he is suspended, but it is understood that others of a graver nature will be brought forward shortly. The conduct of certain other officers will also probably be investigated.

Will Blockade the Pei-Ho.

London, March 27.—A despatch from Tien-Tsin to The Pall Mall Gazette says China has notified the foreign consuls of her intention to blockade the Pei-Ho River when the Japanese warships shall appear at its mouth.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. 17d&wly

Collars of fancy edged black ribbon supporting a spray wreath of roses, with ends of ribbons to the waist.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Boy's new sailor suits, consisting of a short jacket and long trousers to be worn with a jersey front or vest.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, P.O., writes:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

Girl's light cotton frocks trimmed with lace beading through which narrow black ribbon is run.

An Open Letter.

During the winter of 1892-93, I was covered with Pimples on my right leg between the knee and ankle, and sought medical advice, but getting no relief I tried a bottle of B.B.B., applying some of it to my leg as well as using it internally, and the disease disappeared within three weeks, and I am thankful to say has never reappeared.

N. MITCHELL, Carman, Man.

Nightgowns having crush collars of open embroidery through which ribbon is drawn and tied.

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

Girl's white nainsook frocks trimmed with double bertha ruffles of pink or blue embroidery

Your— WINDOWS

No matter how good your Furniture and Carpet may be, your room will not look right unless the windows are properly trimmed.

OUR : : :
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN POLES,
CHENILLE CURTAINS,
& LACE CURTAINS!

Are just what is wanted to complete the furnishing of a room. Window shades at 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 in all the newest colors and styles.

NATHAN JONES.

Up To Date

Our Store up to date.
Our Stock up to date.
Our King Shirt up to date.
New Store, new Goods, new Prices.
Everything new, bright and cheerful.
New Collars and Cuffs, new Neckwear.
New Gloves, new Shirts, new Braces.
Everything new and up to date.
Come and see our alterations and try our new Patent King Shirt.

A. E. FISH & CO.

The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gents Furnishers, of Belleville.

BARGAINS!

Do you want 12 bars of good Yellow Soap for 25c.? Come to **THE FAIR.**

Do you want 2 large bars of good Family Soap and 2 good large Cotton Towels for 25c.? Come to **THE FAIR.**

Do you want a first-class pair of Scissors, worth from 30c. to 45c.? Come and take your choice for 25c. at **THE FAIR.**

Do you want a good Carving Knife and Fork for 25c.? Come to

THE FAIR,
FRANK WEEKS MANAGER.

Dont Play . .
With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for
Coughs,
Colds,
Sore Throat,
Bronchitis,
Weak Lungs,
Consumption,
Loss of Flesh,
Emaciation,
Weak Babies,
Growing Children,
Poor Mothers' Milk,
Scrofula,
Anæmia;
in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective *nourishment. Send for Pamphlet. FREE.*
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 60c. & $1.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 27.

PROTECTION AND WHEAT.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, a strictly impartial and reliable trade paper, puts in the following exhibit of prices against the contention of a Liberal contemporary that the Canadian wheat market is none the better of protection—"If the Manitoba farmers sells his No. 1 hard in Fort William he gets 70c a bushel, against 63c in Duluth; if he sells his red winter in Ontario he gets 63c, against 57½c in Toledo. If he sells Manitoba No. 1 hard in Montreal he gets 77 to 78c a bushel; but if he sells in the English market he only gets about 68c." And adds:—"The Canadian farmer certainly has a most decided advantage over foreign competitors on every bushel of wheat he sells in the home market, owing to the protection afforded him by the duty, and at the same time bread is most abnormally cheap."

A DISGRACE TO ONTARIO.

We cordially concur in the following remarks of the Toronto Star: Whitby has just experienced the evils of the system of confining aged, inoffensive paupers in gaol. An old woman whose only crime was her poverty was kept in gaol for lack of a better place, and the loss of liberty and the solitude dethroned her reason and caused a collapse of her system, resulting in her death.

This poor, innocent old woman's pitiful case once more draws attention to the spasmodic agitation to provide a better system of caring for the aged poor, and some member of the Legislature should bring the matter up in the House. It is evident that a radical measure is necessary to provide a change in a system that has too long been a disgrace to the people of Ontario.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

Now that the elections, if not near at hand, are in sight in the near future, the public speakers and the press are naturally declaring themselves on the fiscal policy of the respective parties.

Whilst there is no question as to the policy of the Conservative party, yet there is, according to the sayings of the Liberal leaders and the press of that party, a diversity of opinion as to what their policy should be upon such an important question to Canada, that it might be well for them to ask, "Where are we at?"

For instance, Mr. Wm. Paterson, M.P., in a speech at Brantford last Friday, said;

"Protection was the policy of the Tory party, while with the Liberal party it was merely an incident. The policy of the Liberal party was not free trade."

The Ontario of Saturday last exceeds this eminent party leader when it said:

"The 'Intell' asks 'Does Free Trade lessen taxation?' and goes on by a per capita comparison between taxation in England and Canada to prove that it doesn't. In the first place, seeing that no one is advocating Free Trade, we fail to find any bearing in the query upon the present political situation; and in the second place, the comparison would be a fairer one if Canada were to relieve England of her share of the defence of the Empire. This rotten chestnut of the Intell's of crying Free Trade when no one is thinking of Free Trade, is becoming a trial upon the patience, for it hasn't even the charm, in its senile decrepitude, of being original."

Yet it is not so very long since that this same journal was a strong advocate of Free Trade, and would be again, we presume, if it thought that the country was ripe for such a policy. In its issue of Oct. 20, 1892, the Ontario had a leading article on the question, which read in part as follows:

LET US HAVE FREE TRADE.

The Hastings Reform Club will hold their annual meeting in their rooms in the Ashley Block on Friday evening next, when the officers will be elected. The Hastings Reform Club is a creditable institution, and it is one of the few political clubs that have survived in Ontario. The Reform party was defeated at the polls at the last general election on the question of free trade because the people did not understand that policy. The question was not ripe, it was said, and it should not be said at the next election, which is not far distant.

Now we have the Ontario saying that no one is advocating free trade, although it has been proclaiming that policy itself; and again, we have it quoted by the New York Sun in its issue of Feb. 10, 1893, as advocating annexation, the Ottawa correspondent of our New York contemporary quoting it as follows:

POLITICAL UNION.

ANOTHER CANADIAN NEWSPAPER CONVERTED TO THE ANNEXATION IDEA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—One of the latest Canadian journals to become an advocate of political union is the Daily Ontario published in Belleville. In its last issue this paper says:

"Continental union is the rather euphonious name under which a powerful organization is being formed in Canada. What does it mean? Just what the words signify—a union of the countries on this continent for political and commercial purposes. Those who are prominent in advocating this almost revolutionary doctrine are not all Liberals in political faith. There are just as many Conservatives enrolled as members of the new order of citizenship, and all are actuated by a single motive—the removal of trade barriers and the introduction of a freer and broader basis of international intercourse. They assert, with much reason, that a true patriot will seek to benefit his country by whatever means he finds most potent and available. They do not want a forced separation from existing regulations, but depend on the conviction of public opinion that such a union will result in the greatest good to the greatest number."

Yet the Ontario is not the only Reform journal which has at no distant date advocated Free Trade, as the Montreal Witness in a recent issue spoke as follows:

Tariff reform will help to restore the prosperity of the farmers, and the prosperity of Canada depends upon the prosperity of the farmers, so that manufacturers, with the exception of those dependent on pap, and workingmen and laborers and all large classes will be better off in Canada under free trade than under protection.

Even the Globe, in its issue of Jan. 31st, 1893, was not averse to the doctrine of Free Trade, as it said in referring to Mr. Laurier's speech on the address in Parliament:

"We believe that the country is with Mr. Laurier and the Liberals. The amendment was voted down, but the movement for freedom of trade can be neither resisted nor evaded by mere tinkering with the tariff. The reform which is wanted is a steady progress toward free trade."

Sir Richard Cartwright, another leader in the party, at the same time in speaking on the address, gave his idea of a fiscal policy applicable to this country, when he said that in his judgment continental free trade was the very thing that would give the country a great and durable prosperity. And finally Mr. Laurier, the titular leader of the party, said in a speech at Toronto, no longer ago than the 6th of February last, that protection is slavery, and said, as per the Globe's report:

"I have told you the policy of the Liberel party. We want a revenue tariff—a tariff not based upon principles of protection, but simply calculated to give the greatest amount of revenue with the minimum of taxation. This is the policy we have in view. Now, as to the method in which this policy will be carried out. Let me tell you this: I am not a revolutionist; I am a reformer; I am a reformer of the English school, and I know very well that it is impossible to change a system, economic, political or otherwise, without making some displacement of interest. But, sir, we have a precedent in British history, as I said the other day in Montreal; the precedent of Sir Robert Peel, who carried Great Britain from protection to Free Trade by a gradual process which avoided all financial complications. This is the precedent, the method, which we intend to adopt. There never was a time in my career when I did not proclaim myself a Liberal of the English school—a disciple of Fox, a disciple of Peel, a disciple of William Ewart Gladstone."

And the Ontario puts the telescope to its closed eye and, winking with the other to the Grit partizans, declares that it cannot see that anyone is advocating free trade.

Too late. The die is cast. No strangling of our system of moderate protection by a gradual process of Thugism—no replacement of our revenue tariff by "Free Trade as it is in England," as Mr. Laurier proposes, will be adopted by the people of Canada in the next election, and the Grits will not be allowed to shirk the issue which they have raised.

Gilbert Parker, and his Connection With Queen's.

(Kingston News.)

Students of Queen's in '85 and thereabouts will have no difficulty in remembering Rev. Horatio Gilbert Parker, lecturer on elocution. Mr. Parker was a Church of England clergyman, delicate looking, pale cheeked, refined, a favorite with the undergraduates, who soon discovered that the young parson had a vein of humor which sparkled gayly now and again. Mr. Parker lived at Miss Dunlop's "Saints' Rest" then, and there are Saints still resting there who were present on the evening before the departure of the talented and delicate young clergyman for the more genial atmosphere to be found under the Southern Cross—destined to be the gateway of his fame. There was a poem by the guest of the evening, and many a merry jest was bandied across the festive board through the tobacco smoke. One of Mr. Parker's stories about himself told of how a brawny young farmer and a blushing damsel routed him from his comfortable study on one occasion desiring to be married. The ceremony ended, the groom advanced, grasped in his ponderous fist the lady-like hand of the priest with a pressure that almost fractured the meta-carpal bones, and slipping him a 50-cent piece, said with great earnestness: "Parson, you done it good!"

Mr. Gilbert Parker, novelist, who has been delighting New Yorkers with his readings, is the erstwhile clergyman and elocutionary teacher. "Current Literature" says of him: "Mr. Parker has made the romantic field of the Hudson's Bay Company and Canada and the far North his own. He is the first man who has shown what the life and romance of the Hudson's Bay Co. really are As a romanticist of the deepest dye, Mr. Parker gets to the heart of the comedies and tragedies of life, but deals with them in the spirit of hope and courage. In all of his works there is the joy of fighting, the spirit of conquest, and yet the deep, intimate sense of humanity and observant sympathy.

"Mr. Parker is new; he is strong; he is daring. He is of the open-air life, not of the 'club room's green and gold.' A sweet, inspiring air blows through all his work. There has been no stronger revolt against the tragedy of the hairpin and the idea that men must write to please the ladies, 'with dandy pathos,' than that of Mr. Parker."

Mr. Gilbert Parker is a tall, handsome man, with an expression full of alertness and ability.

He was born in the famous old city of Quebec in 1862, the son of an officer of the Royal Artillery.

Science Triumphant at Last.

Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the outcome of the latest scientific researches. There was always a prejudice against taking Cod Liver Oil on account of its disagreeable to the palate, and that is one reason why it has become so popular with the medical fraternity, the hospitals of the country and the households wherever consumption or lung troubles prevail. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c. and $1, at all Drug Stores.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Like Lightning.

The rapid action of the "great pain cure," Polson's Nerviline, in relieving the most intense pain, is a matter of wonder to all who have used it. There is nothing surprising in its results, for it is made of the strongest, purest and most efficient remedies known in medicine. Nerviline cures toothache instantly; cramps in five minutes; neuralgia after two applications; rheumatism is at once relieved by its use; and the same may be said of all kinds of pain. Sample bottles costing only 10 cents, at any drug store. The large bottles only 25 cents. Polson's Nerviline sold by druggists and country dealers.

October 25, 1893.

My health was completely restored by CAMPBELL'S SKREI COD LIVER OIL. 3 bottles taken in 22 days increased my weight by 18 lbs.

HENRY ZIVERN,
Prop. Renovo Co. Montreal.

Sunday School Institute.

The first Sunday School Institute held here since the Township of Huntingdon Sunday School Association was organized was at Moira on Friday the 22nd inst., and the interest and enthusiasm evidenced by the very large attendance was certainly sufficient to thoroughly encourage and stimulate the officers of the Association and the Sunday School workers throughout the township and surrounding district. The respective schools of the township were all fairly well represented, besides a goodly number from Roslin, Thomasburg, Hungerford and Thurlow, the spacious church being packed, especially at the evening session.

The choir was ably led by the President, J. B. Morton, of West Huntingdon, the exercises being conducted with promptness and despatch. The Rev. Messrs. C. L. Thompson and J. M. Gray, of Stirling, were present at the morning and afternoon sessions and took part in the discussions, and the ability and earnestness with which they handled the subjects allotted them was highly appreciated by all present.

The Rev. W. H. Adams, Ivanhoe, and Rev. T. P. Steel, pastor of the church, attended the convention throughout, and the Rev. J. A. Black, of Roslin, the afternoon and evening sessions.

The Revs. Black and Adams presented their subjects in a clear and forcible manner that held the undivided attention of the large audience during the evening session.

Thanks are due to Pastor Steel for the earnest and active interest taken in the Association and the Sunday School generally, and especially to those ministers who came notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, and who through their efforts and ability made the institute a success.

The business meeting resulted in the re-election of the following officers: J. B. Morton, West Huntingdon, President; J. G. Foster, Moira, Secretary; Hulsie Rollins, Treasurer, Ivanhoe. The Ministers in charge in the township are ex-officio the Vice-Presidents, and the superintendents of the various Sunday Schools, with the officers compose the Executive Committee.

Resolutions were passed admitting or adding to the Association the Eggleton Sunday School at North Hastings Junction and Salem Sunday School in the township of Rawdon.

The singing, led principally by members of the Moira and West Huntingdon Sunday Schools and ably assisted in the evening by Mr. Richard Porter and in which the whole audience heartily joined, was excellent, and the solemn spiritual earnestness that characterized the addresses pervaded the whole meeting. We trust the many practical hints thrown out will be utilized in the Sunday Schools and that many beneficial results will be realized. The meeting closed by all singing the appropriate hymn, "God be with you till we meet again," and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Steel.

CURIOSITY BOX.

An Undertaker's Observations on Funerals From City Flats.

"There are flats," said an undertaker, "that appear to have been built with a view of getting people in, but not with a view of getting them out. It is a work of difficulty to take a casket down the stairs, and great care is required. If there is an elevator the casket is carried down on that if it is large enough; if there is not room for the casket directly across, it may be placed in the elevator cornerwise; but it is not taken down in the elevator unless there is room for it to rest entirely upon the floor; if otherwise it is carried downstairs. If a funeral is held upstairs it is better not to let the casket be carried down by honorary pallbearers, but to have it carried by professional pallbearers, who know best how to handle a casket under such circumstances."

Power of Freezing Water.

The power of freezing water is one of the greatest in nature, and under its force the hardest rocks are constantly disintegrating. When the water in the crevices freezes it expands and often splits off bowlders from the side of a cliff. It is said that in the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay rocks often burst from freezing "with a noise equal to that of heavy artillery."

Not to Be Taken Seriously.

One of the curious outcomes of Mark Twain's assertion that there are only 33 jokes in existence is the fact that he is constantly receiving letters from men and women who desire to refute his statement by sending him an entirely new and original joke. Taking Mark Twain too seriously is of itself a joke.

Crocodiles Go to Sea.

The alligator never leaves fresh water, while the crocodile frequently travels long distances by sea. It has been seen 1,000 miles from land, and it is possible that these sea-going crocodiles have given rise to sea-serpent stories.

Huntingdon Council.

TOWN HALL, Moira, 18th March, 1895.

Council met on this date, members all present. Former minutes were read and approved. The matter of road allowance in dispute between Ross and Wilson was brought up and Mr. Wilson made a proposal to settle the dispute, which was reduced to writing and signed by Mr. Wilson and the Clerk instructed to see or correspond with Mr. Ross and try to have the matter satisfactorily settled between the parties.

Michael Howard was granted $1.90, the price of a cwt. of flour, as charity.

Jerry Bowers was allowed to do his statute labor on the sidewalk from Moira to Stone Church.

On motion of Mr. Hollinger, seconded by Mr. Morton, school section No. 10 was granted twenty-five dollars additional under Act of 1891, on account of having two teachers part of the year.

On motion of Mr. Downey, seconded by Mr. Morton, ten dollars were granted to Wm. Sargent and wife and ten dollars to Mrs. Frederick for care of Mrs. Blair's child up to 31st of March and five dollars to L. Outwater as charity.

The Clerk was ordered to be paid $6.80 for registrations of births, deaths and marriages for 1894 and twenty-five dollars on salary.

On motion the Reeve and Clerk were appointed a committee to have the Town Hall reshingled and repaired.

The Collector was ordered to collect the balance of the taxes immediately.

Council adjourned.

GILEAD.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cole, of Big Island, spent a few days last week at Mr. Ransom Hagerman's.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Huffman were visiting friends at West Huntingdon and elsewhere last week.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Hagerman spent Sunday at Belleville.—Miss Keitha Sheffield, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is improving under the skilful care of Dr. Faulkner.—Inspector Johnston looked in our school again on Friday, while on his way to Belleville.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robinson visited friends at Moira last week.—Rev. Mr. Gray, of Stirling, preached in our Presbyterian church on the 10th inst.—Mr. Harrison, of Albert College, occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church on the 24th.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Ross were visiting in Murray last week.—Fruit growers are trimming their orchards now-a-days.—Nearly everyone has tapped their sugar bush, but as yet the sap does not run—it only drops, and slowly at that.—The sleighing is about gone and wheels are being resorted to.—Bronk cheese factory is to open on April 15th. Mr. Latta will make the cheese again this year.—Mrs. S. McMullen, of Belleville, was visiting at Mrs. H. Fairman's last week.

The coasts of the world are protected by 6,208 lighthouses.

OLEOMARGARINE.

THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION AS SEEN IN A LARGE FACTORY.

Cleanliness is Insisted Upon—From the Oil to the Steam-Jacketed Kettle—Then to the Big Churning Vats, on to the Cooling and Salting Rooms, and Finally to the Packing and Distributing Departments.

The oleomargarine factory is a most interesting place. On entering the building a visitor is struck almost at once by the scrupulous cleanliness of the floors and tables. They are polished and repolished until they are almost as white as the proverbial New England kitchen floor. All the employes throughout the building are clad in white jackets and aprons, and the girls in the packing rooms wear dainty white caps.

The process of making the oleomargarine begins on the third floor of the building. Here in one corner of the room a stream of oleomargarine oil of a bright amber color is pumped into several large steam-jacketed kettles, where it is kept stirred by means of dashers similar to those in the trying-rooms. The temperature is carefully raised to 185 degrees to melt the oil thoroughly, and then it is conveyed into large tin-lined vats where it is stored and chilled. It is then passed through a bath of brine, where it is washed and deodorized, and when it comes back it looks a good deal like light brown sugar, and has a distinctly buttery taste. It is packed in tin-lined trays about six feet long by three wide, and placed in a cool store-room until it is needed for use. Everything about this store room must be kept free from dirt, for the reason that the oil, like butter, is so sensitive that it readily takes up foul odors. A single drop of kerosene in the room might taint and ruin a whole supply of oil.

Into the store-room "neutral," as it is called, or the purest leaf lard, which has gone through the process of deodorizing in brine, is brought and stored. As these two parts of the oleomargarine, both of which are practically without taste, are needed they are trundled out in trucks, and two workmen with their sleeves rolled up shovel them in equal parts into the flaring tin funnel of a chute which leads to the creamery below.

On reaching the next floor the mass falls into a big vat or churn heated to 180 degrees and is rapidly stirred by two men with wooden paddles until the lumps all disappear. To assist in this operation small sieves are also used. When the mass has been rendered homogeneous a certain amount of genuine butter and buttermilk sometimes to the amount of twenty per cent. of the whole, is put in, together with a little butter-color of the same kind that is used in ordinary creameries, and the stirring goes forward again. The genuine butter used is churned in a revolving churn exactly the same way as in a creamery. The cheaper grades of butterine do not contain as much butter and they are usually churned by machinery instead of by hand.

When the oleomargarine comes from the churn it has very much the appearance of butter. It is dumped on a circular table and a long conical butter-worker operated by machinery, squeezes out the buttermilk and works in the necessary amount of salt. A man in a clean white jacket helps along the process with a wooden paddle. When the butterine has been sufficiently worked and loaded into one of the tin-lined trucks it looks like real butter, tastes like real butter and no one but an expert can tell it from real butter. The creamery has a capacity of 20,000 pounds in twenty four hours and 100 men and 10 women are required to do the work.

After standing one day in a clean, cool, storage room and then being reworked, the oleomargarine is taken downstairs to the packing rooms. Here white-jacketed men and girls stand at tables with mountainous heaps of the moist yellow butterine in front of them. With a deft movement, the man scoops up a handful and plasters it into a mould holding one pound. Then he drops it out before a girl, who wraps it up in a piece of parchment paper, and it is then packed away in boxes. In this department the greatest care is taken to have everything sweet and clean. The floor and all the tables are scrubbed at least once a day.

All boxes and firkins have to be marked and stamped with great care. For Uncle Sam is very particular about butterine, and when a manufacturer wishes to make it he has to pay a license fee of $600 a year, and then if he wishes to sell it at wholesale is compelled to pay $480 more. Retailers are charged $48 yearly, and there is a further tax of 2 cents a pound on all the product manufactured. Each package must bear the factory number and the name "oleomargarine" in plain type, so that no one will be mistaken and take the product for butter. A list of all purchasers, with their addresses, must also be furnished to the authorities. Besides this, many of the States have separate laws on the subject which more or less restrict the sale. But, in spite of all these impediments, an enormous quantity of the product is manufactured and sold every year. Many persons prefer it to butter, especially in the large cities.

Chemically, butterine is almost identical with butter. Here is the analysis of the two:

	Butterine.	Butter.
Water	12.01	12.13
Palmitin	18.31	16.83
Stearin	38.40	35.39
Olein	24.05	22.93
Casein	.74	.48
Salts	5.22	5.22
Glycerides of the lower fatty acids	1.26	7.01

Experiments by noted chemists have shown that one is digested as well as the other.—Chicago Record.

They Were Used to It.

"How," asked the captain of the train robbers, "did you manage to go through so many passengers alone?"

"I had only," rejoined the ordinary brigand, "to carry a whisk-broom in my hand, and they suspected nothing."

A Desideratum.

Canvasser—Let me write your application for one of our tax-insurance policies.

Mr. Stoxanbons—What is it?

Canvasser—A policy we issue insuring millionaires against the payment of income tax. We take all the risk and do all the concealment.

Ten to One They Never Do.

"What have you two thermometer in your room for?"

"The doctor said I must have more exercise."

"What has that to do with it?"

"I am on my feet continually seeing if the thermometers agree."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Lies Concerning Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Hartford, March 27.—The family of Harriet Beecher Stowe, has been in receipt during the last 48 hours of numerous enquiries as to her condition, owing to the publication in New York of a sensational story that she had become violently insane and was to be confined in an asylum. The following card has been issued: Hartford, Conn., March 26.—In accordance with the wishes of the family of Harriet Beecher Stowe, I desire to state as her physician that there is no change in her condition, except that she is in better health than usual. She spends most of her time outdoors, visiting freely her friends and neighbors. Edward Beecher Hooker, M.D.

TO DISCUSS THE ORDER.

The Document Now Before the Manitoba House.

THE MANITOBA ORANGEMEN MEET

Greenway's Supporters Shout "No Surrender," While the Opposition Favor a Compromise of Some Sort—The Debate Expected to Begin on Thursday.

Winnipeg, Man., March 27.—The famous Remedial Order in the School Case, which continues to engross public attention, came up in the Manitoba Legislature yesterday afternoon. It was read by the Speaker of the House, and listened to with close attention by the members. The Order was sent this morning by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Schultz to the Provincial Secretary in the form in which it was received by His Honor, without note, comment or instructions added, and the Order was read as a communication from the Governor. Afterwards the House proceeded with its usual work. It is necessary that 48 hours, according to the rules of the House, must elapse before the Order can be discussed in Parliament. This might bring it up at a night session on Thursday.

There was a report in circulation that the House would shelve discussion of the Order altogether, and that Parliament would prorogue on Thursday, but there would seem to be no foundation for such a suggestion.

The Premier was asked if there was any probability of the Order being passed over in silence, and he replied that it was sure to be discussed in the House. As to proroguing the House, he added that Parliament might talk for a week on the Order if it saw fit to do so, and that the Order, therefore, would have a good deal to do with the length of the session. The business of the House, outside of that, ought to be about completed by Thursday.

Both the Government supporters and the Opposition were in caucus last night until a late hour. It is learned there was a strong feeling among the Government men that there should be no surrender. The Opposition, however, it is believed, will urge that a spirit of moderation be shown, or in other words, that some form of compromise be agreed to.

The Orange Grand Lodge of Manitoba convenes here to-morrow. It is expected the session will be a notable one, made so by the School Question discussion. The Orangemen are strongly opposed to the restoration of Separate schools, but as loyalty is their cardinal principle they strongly oppose revolutionary sentiments.

Mr. Laurier's Health.

Montreal, Que., March 26.—Mr. Laurier's condition is not so good as it was and he had to remain over in Montreal to-night. He is attended by the doctors.

To Oppose Whip Taylor.

Delta, Ont., March 27.—The Liberals of South Leeds, in convention here today, unanimously nominated W. H. Fredenburg as their candidate.

An Opponent for J. A. Gillies, M.P.

Halifax, N.S., March 27.—In convention Richmond, N.S., Liberals to-day chose E. P. Flynn as the party's candidate by a unanimous vote.

HAWAII WILL FIGHT THE SUIT.

The Three Deported Exiles Suing the Steamship Company for Damages.

Vancouver, March 26.—Some days ago a man named Houck, claiming to be a lawyer from Honolulu, arrived here and proceeded to interest himself in the cases of the three deported exiles, Mueller, Cranston and Johnstone. Saturday night Mr. Kinney, judge advocate, who presided at the recent court-martial in Honolulu, arrived here. When interviewed Mr. Kinney was very guarded in his statements, but it was ascertained that he had come here in connection with the suit instituted by the exiles against the Canadian-Australian Steamship Co., the exiles claiming $50,000 damages each. The Hawaiian Government had to give the steamship company a bond to indemnify them against any action that might be brought, and the Government has accordingly decided to fight the suit. Mr. Kinney engaged E. P. Davis, Q.C., of this city, to fight the case, and brought with him numerous documents relative to the expelled men. The Hawaiian Government claim that in the deportation they were acting within international law. Mr. Kinney left on Sunday, and it is understood that he has gone to San Francisco.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH AT OWEN SOUND.

John Flynn Found Dying With Wounds That Indicate Foul Play—An Inquest Being Held

Owen Sound, Out., March 27.—On Sunday afternoon, John Flynn, late night watchman at the Owen Sound Portland Cement Works, was found in an unconscious condition in a shed at the Cruickshank school house. On Friday afternoon he left home and came to Owen Sound, where he purchased numerous small articles, which he intended to peddle through the country to the farmers. He was seen leaving here between 4 and 5 o'clock and was also seen by Mrs. Cruichshank, passing the postoffice.

A young boy who was playing around the schoolhouse on Sunday afternoon discovered the unconscious man, and at once gave the alarm. Flynn was taken home and died 30 minutes afterwards.

After some investigation a wound was found on the right breast, besides one on the right side of his forehead.

Coroner Allan Cameron empanelled a jury last evening, but very little evidence was given and the inquest was adjourned until Friday.

A post-mortem was held by Drs. Campbell of Hepworth and McCullough of Owen Sound. The conclusion arrived at cannot be elicited until next Friday, but there is no doubt that the man's death was caused by foul play.

Deceased was the principal witness against a person named Thompson, now under indictment before the grand jury for firing the Shallow Lake Cement Works. Thompson is now out on bail.

The Chatelle Murder Trial.

Stratford, March 27.—The Assizes opened here this afternoon before Chief Justice Armour. The principal case on the list is that of the Queen v. Amedee Chatelle for the murder of Jessie Keith on Oct. 8, 1894. Over 90 witnesses have been subpoenaed by Government Detective Murray for the Crown. The case will not be taken up until Thursday.

First Murderess Chicago Has Condemned.

Chicago, March 27.—Maggie Tiller, a mulatto woman, who, in a fit of jealousy, shot and killed Charles Miller on Dec. 14, 1894, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death by a jury in Judge Clifford's court to-day. She is the first of her sex in Cook County against whom the penalty of death has been imposed by a jury.

Toronto, March 27.—Flour—Trade remains dull, and prices unchanged. Straight rollers quoted at $2.75 to $2.90, Toronto freights.

Bran—The market is steady, with offerings at $17, Toronto freights. Shorts $18.

Wheat—The feeling is not so strong, but offerings continue light. White is quoted west at 63c, and on Northern and C.P.R. at 63 1-2c to 64 1-2c. One car of spring sold on C.P.R. at 65 1-2c. Manitoba wheat is purely nominal.

Barley—There is a moderate demand for feed barley, with sales outside at 44c to 46c.

Oats—Offerings are liberal and feeling easy. White sold west to-day at 34c and mixed at 33 1-2c.

Peas—There are limited offerings, with prices firm at 58c to 59c outside.

Rye—Business quiet, with prices firm at 47c to 48c.

Buckwheat—Trade is quiet, with sales outside at 40c to 41c.

GOOD NEWS

You'll think it a little early to talk about FRUIT JARS but its too good to keep. Present indications are that you'll get quart jars for about 75c or less a doz. this year. Moreover, we've been looking and there's going to be lots of fruit; so cheer up, there's a good time coming. With cheap sugar and jars and lots of fruit what more on this earth could your heart desire.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

MOUNET-SULLY.

The Celebrated French Actor.

The features of Mounet-Sully are familiar to Canadians, as the great actor, during his American tour, played to delighted audiences in this country. Mounet-Sully mimics the passions to the life, and there is a subtlety, an intellectuality in his delineations which places him in the front rank of great players. Mounet-Sully is a patron of the famous "Vin Mariani," and it is thus that great actor speaks of it:—"When we drink it, we sing, are gay, we love, we dream of the future, of glory, of the infinite. In fact, nothing can be better for strengthening than 'Vin Mariani.'" And this is the universal testimony, that this famous tonic coca wine nourishes and strengthens when all else fails, building up the nervous and debilitated system, driving away the blues and all despondency, and giving a new lease of life to those who were disposed to cultivate a morbid pessimism. If you desire to know something about the celebrated persons who have spoken admiringly of "Vin Mariani," send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, and they will send you an album containing their portraits, free.

BRANDOLATRY—FRENCH TREATY. BLOOD-MAKING WINES.

The public have recognized the fact that the day has passed that they should pay for labels or brands—BRANDOLATRY will soon be a thing of the past. This is proven by the enormous daily increase of our now famous wines,—all guaranteed sound and imported direct from the vineyards of France. We challenge the trade in general to prove that the brands we are offering at $3.00 and $4.00 are not the equal of those they have been and are now selling at double the price. If your dealer does not keep them, write for particulars and price list to the Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

SPECIAL MENTION.

—The Japanese forces succeeded in taking the Pescadore Islands on March 24. The troops were landed and attacked the forts in the rear, where they were undefended, and carried them by assault.

IF SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

—George Howard, a Grand Trunk yardman, fell from the top of a freight car on the Esplanade, Toronto, yesterday, and broke his neck.

PAIN FROM INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

—Advices from Akassa, Morocco, are that two large French expeditions have entered the British Niger territory. This action of the French is a breach of the Anglo-French treaty of 1890.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

—The Paris and Lyons railway in France is building forty locomotives with sharp prows, engineers having become convinced that the greatly reduced air resistance consequent on the new shape will not only increase speed materially, but will also effect a saving in fuel of from 5 to 10 per cent.

"SUDDEN COLDS."—At the commencement of a cold, take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little milk and sugar and the cure is more sudden than the cold. Only 25c. New Big Bottle.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid, which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature in youth and health, as modern chemistry can produce.

—Father Paradis reports that twenty-eight families left Lake Linden, Mich., for Varner, the new Ontario colony, last week, and that he is now making arrangements for the transport of forty or fifty more families this week.

—It is understood that a petition has been sent from certain parts of Canada to the Congregation of Propaganda asking that, owing to the severe climate, the customary Lenten season be done away with and that instead the Catholics in these dioceses be required to observe every Friday in the year as a day of fast and abstinence, and not merely as a fast day.

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.
248ds&w1y

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Salesman, with or without experience. Full or part time. Salary or commission. Season opens April 1st.
dw&s BROWN BROS. CO'Y.,
Continental Nurseries, Toronto.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER. Apply Box 565 274dtf

NOTICE.

THE time for receiving tenders for the dam and Crib has been extended until Saturday, noon, April 20th.
J. L. BIGGAR,
mar27,30. Secretary Belleville Gas Co'y.

"E." COMPANY 15TH BATT.

THE YOUNG MEN OF NO. 5 CO'Y 15th Batt., A.L.I., Capt. Walmsley and Lieuts. Vermilyea and Gibson, and all others wishing to join this Company, are requested to assemble at the Drill Shed on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst, at 8 o'clock. Rally. 273d3t

LOST.

A LADY'S WHITE LACE HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will greatly oblige by leaving same at this office. 273d3t

DINGMAN'S ELECTRIC SOAP!

Has such a valuable reputation all over this country that it requires no comments from us.

What we want to say about Dingman's Electric Soap is, we have bought 25 boxes of it, which is 1,800 bars, which we will sell at 5cts. per bar.

Now any merchant buying, from the proprietors of Dingman's Electric Soap, the above stated quantity is presented with ONE LADY'S GOLD WATCH, (guaranteed for 15 years) Which he is at liberty to do what he likes with. We intend presenting this Gold Watch to the person who buys the largest number of bars of this lot of soap.

Every wrapper is stamped with our name and all we ask is that you will hand in your wrappers as you get them, so that we will know by the time the soap is all gone who is entitled to the watch.

Louis Benmore,
Telephone 90. Leading Grocer.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,
Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, Chandeliers, Lamps, &c., Polished and Lacquered. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. All work first-class.
254d1m E. J. BURTON.

ANTISEPTIC . . . .
. . . TOOTH POWDER!
Imparts a pearly whiteness to the teeth; arrests decay; is very refreshing, and thoroughly cleansing.
PRICE, - - 25c. per Bottle!
. . . AT . . .
J. S. McKEOWN'S
DRUG STORE,
Opposite Foot Bridge.

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to
MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Stree
Fall plowing all done.

REMOVAL.

GREEN and Harwood have removed their butcher shop from 242 on Front street to No. 2 and 4 stalls in the old meat market.
Mar.20d3m GREEN & HARWOOD.

TO LET.

DWELLING in Bellevue Terrace. Apply to MRS. W. H. GRAHAM, house No. 1.

When
YOUR HEART...
Is
Set on a . . .
Box of Candy
How do you feel if . . . . .
the box is cheap? . . . . .
Fine Candy put up in fine boxes at
ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.
ICE CREAM.

IF YOU USE A
BLENDED - TEA
Ask Your Grocer For
'MORAHNEE'
It has no equal.
In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.
J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
Agents for the British Tea and Trading Association, London, Eng

THE
WARWICKS
Are here. See them at
FOSTER'S
OPEN TO-NIGHT.

A FREE GIFT
We are giving to our customers handsome pictures beautifully framed, absolutely free. A coupon given with each purchase. We would ask for your inspection and see what can be procured with no extra outlay.
J. A. ELLIOTT,
Telephone 237. GROCER, Front Street.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Carpets !
Curtains ! !
Draperies ! ! !

NEW CARPETS,
NEW LACE CURTAINS,
NEW CHENILLE CURTAINS,
NEW CHENILLE CURTAINS.
NEW ORIENTAL DRAPERIES,
NEW TABLE COVERS,
NEW RUGS,
NEW ART BLINDS.

OUR NEW SPRING GOODS!
HAVE ARRIVED ! !

We have just received our first shipment of New Carpets, Curtains, &c., and can safely say that for quality and style of pattern they are the finest ever shown in the City.

The Glasgow Warehouse in the past, has been known far and wide as the leading Carpet and House Furnishing Establishment of this section, and we have spared no pains to retain the lead, and show the very latest designs and the best values possible in this department.

We have bought largely from a well-known European firm, whose goods were never introduced in this section before, namely, I. J. Firth & Son, which will enable us to show some entirely new and handsome designs in the very best qualities.

Also Crossley's and other makers' goods in stock.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 27, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 27.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

HOW IS YOUR EYESIGHT?

REMEMBER that L. W. YEOMANS & CO., are opticians of long experience, and best results are assured. Eyes tested free of charge.

CITY AND DISTRICT.

The police had no work for the Magistrate to-day.

Only one tramp reached the city last night by the limited bumper.

Mr. Silver, of Toronto, will be here again to-morrow buying horses.

It is the young woman with a new suit who is sighing for an early spring.

Company E of the 15th battalion, will meet to-night at the drill shed for organization.

The organ grinder and the boy with the marbles have again retired into winter quarters.

The sixth annual Assembly of the Ancient Order of Foresters will be held on Easter Monday, April 15th.

Pleasant, fragrant, and indispensable. Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents. 261d m,w,f

That tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes pure blood.

Mr. Minaker was unanimously elected Superintendent of the Bethel Sunday School, which now numbers 98 scholars. One hundred are expected on Sunday next.

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

There is no reason why one should have a cough any length of time. All that is needed to allay soreness of the throat or to free the bronchial tubes from irritating mucus is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a wonderful cough-cure, and should be in every medicine-chest.

In these days of keen competition no merchant is likely to mark too much profit on his goods. But the man who buys low is the man that can sell low, that's why Haines & Lockett's prices are lower than others. They are able to deal direct with the factory for large lots for their four big stores. You buy from them and you get the benefit.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

A Jubilee Meeting will be held in Bleecker st church on Thursday evening, March 28th, in memory of cancelling the large debt which has been on it for several years. Speakers—Revs. McCamus, Roberts, Baker and several laymen. Music by the choir Prof. Canfield and daughter, Messrs. Eaton and Burrows. Tickets 25 cts. Tea served from 6:30 to 8 o'clock. Mar.23 s,t,w

PERSONAL.

Jno. Harry is in Toronto to-day on business.

Miss Clara White is now considered out of danger.

W. S. Morden is suffering from an attack of quinsey.

Ouida, the famous novelist, is now said to be penniless.

Rev. S. J. Shorey, of Lindsay, was in the city yesterday.

James Whitton, Wellmans' Corners; J. E. Halliwell, Stirling; W. T. Martin, A. A. Villiers, John Wolff, Montreal; S. J. Shorey, Lindsay; B. F. Boulter, Picton; I. Silver, R. Rogers, and J. W. Hamilton, Toronto; J. M. Egan, Brantford; Jas. Alexander, Kingston, are guests at the Quinte to-day.

J. E. Anderson and John McCoy, Hamilton; P. T. Paton, J. P. McEwen, L. Glover, M. W. Maley, E. M. Zavitz, H. C. Tugwell, Toronto; J. C. Ritchie, Brockville; A. B. Walker, Galt; S. Boughton and P. Ohlke, Kingston; Geo. A. Parott, Napanee; Jas. Dunlop, Woodstock; Geo. Garbutt, Peterborough; James Norris, Montreal; John A. Sprague, Demorestville, are at the Anglo.

Partnership Dissolved.

Messrs. W. C. Mikel and A. A. Roberts, who have for the past three or four years been known as Mikel & Roberts, barristers, etc., have dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Roberts will take another office and Mr. Mikel will remain in the old stand.

Bargains in Turned Sole Boots.

We have some great bargains in women's turned boots, best American make. Regular price $5. We offer them for next few days at $2 per pair. They are not old style.—VERMILYEA & SON.

MR. J. W. JOHNSON INJURED.

Run Down by Two Bicyclists at the Corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Sts.

Shortly after noon to-day as Mr. J. W. Johnson, of the Ontario Business College, was going up Bridge st. to dinner, when he was run into and knocked down by two boys on bicycles. It was said by eye-witnesses of the occurrence that the boys were racing on the sidewalk and they were certainly going at a rapid gait when they struck Mr. Johnson. He was thrown violently to the pavement and became entangled in the wheel with one of the riders. As soon as he could be extricated from the bicycle he was helped to Hotel Quinte, where he remained till taken home in a cab.

Mr. Johnson complained of pain in his legs and a dizziness of the head. He will no doubt be confined to the house for several days as a result of the thoughtlessness of these two young men, whose names are Mair and Brown. There is a by-law forbidding the riding of wheels on the sidewalk and the police should see that it is enforced. A careful wheelman can ride on the walk without danger to anyone, but some reckless youths are dangerous to footpassengers.

Mrs. Daniel McMullen Dead.

Mrs. Daniel McMullen died at four o'clock yesterday afternoon at her residence on Everett St., after an illness extending over a number of years. Deceased, who was in her 58th year, was Mr. McMullen's second wife, her maiden name being Miss Sarah Robbins of Cape Vincent. She was married to her husband who survives her about twenty-three years ago, but no children had been born to them. Mrs. John McMullen, of Everett st., is the only sister of deceased in this city. Mrs. McMullen was a highly respected lady and bore her long illness with patience and fortitude. The funeral takes place on Friday afternoon. Service at the house at 2:30 p. m. and funeral leaves for the cemetery at 3 o'clock.

Important to Dairymen.

A Utica, N.Y., despatch says that the agricultural department at Cornell University claims to have made an important discovery which will prove of great economic value to the farmers. It is found that butter fat can be extracted from whey by running it through a separator. The department now has in press a Bulletin explaining the process. It is estimated that general adoption of the process would save the agricultural interests of New York State nearly one million dollars every year; or to put it another way, that the entire expense of making cheese would be paid by the saving of what has heretofore been a waste product.

Ugly Tramps.

Almost every train that comes into Belleville brings two or three tramps. There seems to be more this year than at any time before, and they all seem very tough. On Saturday morning a gang of six boarded an eastbound train leaving Kingston, and when about a mile out, Conductor Wm. Pappa, who resides on Pearl street west, stopped the train to put them off. They immediately jumped on him and would have used him very roughly only for his two brakemen, who came to his assistance.

Boys' Odd Pants.

The Oak Hall have them, and lots of them too. We have in stock to-day over one thousand pairs. For the little boy of 4, 5, and 6 years of age, you can get a pair for 25cts. We won't be "just sold out" when you come after them. We not only have a large stock of these goods, but an unusually well selected stock. It doesn't pay you, mothers, to make boys' pants.

Good Words for the Intelligencer

Frank Wolever, of this city, sent his brother, Hame, now in Albany, a copy of the INTELLIGENCER containing the account of the demonstration and banquet to the Premier, and this is what he said of it: "Received the paper this morning and I must say that the INTELLIGENCER did some good work; that is, the cuts and the story. It beats most of the papers over here."

The Bridge Tenders Opened.

The Bay of Quinte Bridge Company met yesterday afternoon to open the tenders for the tolls. There were four tenders in all, and that of Richard Arnott, last year's lessee, was accepted. The amount of his tender was $4,510, over $200 above the amount paid last year. This speaks well for the earning capacity of the bridge and also for careful management by Mr. Arnott.

To Make Pure Blood

There is no medicine before the people equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the standard spring medicine and blood purifier and it possesses peculiar merit which others try in vain to reach. It really makes the weak strong. Do not neglect to purify your blood this spring. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.

Dr. Hodder, of Toronto.

As one of the oldest and most esteemed of the Toronto physicians, Dr. Hodder, prescribes for a spring medicine and blood purifier, the medicine that is now done up under his name, and called Hodder's Burdock and Sarsaparilla. This is unquestionably one of the most reliable blood purifiers, and is sold by L. W. Yeomans & Co. at 75c per bottle.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Important Notice.

Every one who wishes to see one of the best Vaudeville shows ever seen in Belleville, should go and see "Gus Hill's Novelties," which appear here to-morrow night. Mr. Power personally recommends this show as the best one ever played in the city. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c.

15th Batt. Officers Meet.

The officers of the 15th Batt. met last evening to make out the annual financial statement for the Department of Militia. The annual drill has been fixed to begin on April 15th, and there is every prospect that the ranks of the battalion will be well filled when it turns out.

The Weather.

There has been but little change since yesterday. Last night the thermometer registered 16; at 8 a. m. 26; and at noon 31.

PROBABILITIES.

Southerly to south-westerly winds; fair and milder.

Ladies' Aid Society of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

A Lecture on "The Elect Lady," or Life and Times of the Right Hon. Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, will be delivered in the above Church, on Thursday, March 28th, at 8 o'clock p.m., by the Rev. J. Simpson Trotter. Silver collection at the door. All seats free. sat.wed.

A Coming Event.

The following company, known as the National Entertainers, will give a concert in the city, Miss Florence M. Ward, Mr. C. Franklin Ward, Miss M. G. Stevenson and Mr. Sim Fax. Their entertainment consists of vocal numbers, violin and piano solos.

A MURDEROUS GERMAN.

He Failed in Attempts to Murder His Wife and Kill Himself.

TORONTO, March 27.—Arthur C. Zimmerman, who came to Toronto a couple of months ago, attacked his wife with a hammer this morning, dealing her two savage blows on the head.

The woman fell unconscious to the floor, and Zimmerman, thinking he had killed her, started to commit suicide. He first slashed one of his wrists, but finding this method too slow, he plunged a knife into his left breast. The blade, however, missed his heart and pierced one of his lungs.

Zimmerman is now at the hospital in a critical condition.

His wife is not thought to be dangerously hurt, her skull not having been fractured. The would-be murderer and suicide had been quarreling with his wife for some time and was to have appeared in the police court this morning to answer to the charge of ill-treating her.

LATEST SPORTING NEWS.

Belleville's Bicyclers Will Remain United in one Club—Meetings for To-Night—News Notes of Other Branches of Sport—Gaudaur Willing to Row at Belleville.

SCULLING.

Mr. W. W. Power, of the Queen's Hotel, received a letter this morning from Jake Gaudaur, champion sculler of America, informing him that he would be pleased to row for the championship of the world at Belleville. He does not at present think of going to England to row Harding, the English champion, but thinks he might be induced to come to Canada and have the race pulled off at Belleville. He thinks that a purse of $1,000 would be a fair offer. He also sent Mr. Power a programme of races for the regatta, consisting of single and double sculls and four oared crews, providing the committee saw fit to offer. He also intends taking part in the Austin, Texas, regatta in June, also the Boston regatta, the first week in July, and he assured Mr. Power that if the Belleville people intended having a regatta he would use his influence in inducing the oarsmen at those places to come to Belleville.

BICYCLING.

There was a very large attendance at the meeting in the Foresters' hall last evening to organize a new Bicycle Club. On motion Mr. I. O. Frost was appointed chairman and Mr. Hope McGinnis, Sec.-Treas., pro tem. After some discussion as to the advisability of having a new club it was resolved by a unanimous vote of the meeting to have only one club in the city if possible.

Then the question arose, what club will it be? Some of those present had objected to the old Ramblers or the managment, and they did not want to go in with them.

It was finally decided to accept the invitation of the Ramblers Wheel Club to attend their annual meeting this evening, and it was promised that they would be all accepted as members and have votes in the election of officers. This seemed to meet the views of the boys and they will turn out in large numbers to the meeting in the Institute hall at 8 o'clock this evening. Let every man or boy who has a wheel or who intends to ride be present this evening and we can have a grand club.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kingston has a golf club. Why should not Belleville have an organization for the pursuit of this fine amusement?

Cricketers will bear in mind the meeting to-night at the Queen's Hotel for organization.

In the annual football match between Scotland and England, the former won by 1 goal and 1 try. to 1 goal. England defeated Ireland 9 goals to 0.

Arthur Zimmerman, the champion bicyclist of America, has decided to accept the challenge recently issued by Hubert Houben, the Belgain wonder, to a series of three races for 25,000 francs a side. The details of the match are not complete.

Irwin Carl caught a pike near Kingston the other day weighing 24 lbs.

The Trenton hockey club telephoned to the Belleville team this morning asking them to come up this evening and play the deciding game for the Corby cup. Our team very wisely refused, stating that they had had good ice here and had offered to pay the expenses of the Trenton team to come here, but they refused. The Trenton team, when they found the local team would not play in that town for the cup, wanted an exhibition game, but this was also refused.

Mayor Walmsley received a letter to-day stating that the northern division of the Canadian Canoe Association, consisting of some three hundred canoes, could be induced to come here this summer if the carnival is held.

Griffo outfought Joe Harmon in a rattling set-to before the new Manhattan Athletic Club at New York last night.

Accident to a Building.

Part of the double house on Hotel st., just west of the John st. church, fell this morning, and happily no one was hurt. Mr. Hyman bought the property from the Soper estate some months ago, intending to remodel it. The kitchens being only one story high, the intention was to raise them so as to get rooms over and also excavate so as to get more cellar room. The brick work and excavating were going on at the same time, but before going very far with the excavation it was found that the brick walls of the kitchens had been built on a dry stone wall only 18 inches below the ground level and on a sand bottom. Mr. Hyman was notified to that effect, and a price agreed upon to underpin the walls, as the excavation proceeded. The contractor, in his anxiety to get the brick work ready for the roof before the weather broke, neglected to go on with the underpinning, although repeatedly told to do so. This morning about 9:30 about ten feet of the brick wall fell in; fortunately the men were not on the scaffold at the time, as some of them might have been injured.

Spraying Experments.

Mr. P. R. Palmer is in receipt of the following:

GRIMSBY, March 11, 1895.

To P. R. Palmer, Esq., Belleville:

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, to have conducted certain spraying experiments in a number of Electoral Districts in the Province, and I shall be glad to meet you and as many of the members of your Institute and fruit growers of the locality, as may find it convenient to attend at Belleville, April 10th, at 2 p. m.

I trust this matter will be of sufficient interest and value to members of your Institute and the fruit growers generally to merit their hearty co-operation in carrying out the work.

Yours truly,
A. H. PETTIT.

DESERONTO.

MARCH 26th.—Teams are crossing the bay on the ice between this place and Fredericksburg and Sophiasburg yet.—Snow has disappeared from the streets in town, but the roads in the country are full of snow banks and almost impassable.—Mr. Godfrey Kolp will build a brick block adjoining his block on St. George st.—Messrs. Stanley Vandervoort and Alex. Whyte, of Sidney, were in town last week.—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. French, who have been spending the winter in Montreal, have returned to Deseronto. We regret to hear that Mr. French is seriously ill.—Messrs. Randall, Moran and J. M. Farley, of Sidney, were in town last week.

Stricken With Paralysis.

Miss Mary Burdett, sister of the late S. B. Burdett, was stricken with paralysis at an early hour this morning. Dr. Farley was summoned and did all he could to restore the lady, but she still lies in an unconscious condition. One side is totally paralysed.

SOME DAMAGE FROM ICE.

Some of the Sidewalk and Railing on Mill St. Torn Up.

The ice shove yesterday did about $30 damage to the sidewalk and the guard rail on Mill st. The walk was torn up for a distance of about forty feet just above Brown's foundry, but none of the planking was carried away. Some of the rail was taken down the river, but $30 will repair all the damage.

Street Surveyor Hulme was on the spot this morning with a gang of men repairing the break. He told a reporter that had he been allowed to fill the piers under the walk with stone, as he had started to do last year, there would have been no break to speak of, and his contention is borne out by the fact that the walk upon the piers filled in was not moved.

The upper bridge had a close call, and it was more good luck than anything else that it was not carried away. The ice between the centre piers had not been cut or loosened, and when the jam came against it there was no outlet and it banked up level with the flooring. Parties who saw the jam expected to see the structure swept down stream, but fortunately the ice on either side gave way and relieved the strain.

All along the river from the railroad bridge down, the banks are strewn with immense cakes of ice, showing that the water must have been very high. A party who drove in from Corbyville says there is no ice to speak of from there down.

The head of the jam is below Walker's dam, and is gradually wearing away.

It is the general opinion that the cutting off of Ashery Point and the deepening of the western channel had the effect of carrying the body of ice in the direction of Holton's mill, where it could do no damage. The revetment wall built along the west bank of the river below the lower bridge, also proved an efficient guard and demonstrated the wisdom of these improvements.

The wood gatherers are reaping their harvest at the mouth of the river to-day and some venturesome individuals had narrow escapes this morning from duckings in the cold water.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, March 27, 1895.

The annual break-up of the roads has caused a great falling off in business and receipts have been little more, since our last report, than sufficient to meet local requirement.

Grain is purely nominal, and in the family market there is no change to report.

Seeds are quoted as follows: Clover, $7; Lucerne, $7; Timothy, $3; Alsike, $6; Millet, 90c; Hungarian, 90c.

WHEAT—58c. to 63c.
BARLEY—40c. to 45c.
RYE—45c.
OATS—33 to 35c.
PEAS (Common)—53c. to 55c
RUNNER PEAS—60c.
BUCKWHEAT—35c.
BUTTER—Roll, 17c
EGGS—10c. to 11c. per doz.
LIVE HOGS—$4.25 per 100 lbs.
DRESSED BEEF—3c to 5c
DRESSED HOGS—$5.25 to $5.50.
LAMB—5 to 6c.
HIDES—$3.75 to $4.00.
CALFSKINS—5c. per lb.
VEAL SKINS—50c.
SHEEP SKINS—65 to 70c
DEAKINS—30c.
WOOL—16c.
TALLOW—Rough, 3c.
TALLOW—Rendered, 5c.
LARD—9c. to 12c.
POTATOES—50c. to 55c. per bag.
HAY—$8.00 to $8.50 per ton.
CHICKENS—40c. to 60c. per pair.
DUCKS—50c. to 60c.
TURKEYS—60c. to $1.50.
ONIONS—20c. per peck.

Montreal Markets

MONTREAL, March 25.—Grain—Wheat is the feature at present. The demand is brisk and Ontario millers are doing the buying. Sales Saturday afternoon and to-day amounted to about 15,000 bushels No. 1 hard wheat, and the values were 77c to 78c. Oats are in fair demand, with sales at 42c. Peas and barley are quiet but steady. Wheat, No. 1 hard, 76c to 78c; wheat, No. 2 hard, nominal; corn, duty paid, nominal; peas, per 60 lbs., in store, 69c to 70c; oats, per 34 lbs., store, 39½c to 41½c; rye, No. 2, 52½c to 54c; barley, feed, 49c to 50; barley, malting, 58c to 59c.

FLOUR—The little flurry in Ontario flour for Quebec is pretty well over now, and things are consequently a little quieter; the amount of business in this direction probably amounted to 10,000 or 15,000 barrels during the week. Manitoba flour is in fairly good request with prices firm. Millers says they have refused a number of export orders. Straight rollers, $3 to $3.10; extra, $2.50 to $2.70; superfine, $2.35 to $2.40; fine, $2.25; strong bakers', Manitoba, $3.65 to $3.70; strong bakers', Manitoba, best brands, $3.70 to $3.75; spring patents, Manitoba, $3.90.

MEAL—Millers are still pretty firm in their views, but there is no radical change here. The amount of business doing is rather small. Granulated and rolled, per brl., $4.10 to $4.15; granulated and rolled, per bag, $1.90 to $2.05; standard, per brl., $3 to $4; standard, per bag, $1.90 to $2.

FEED—The market is about steady, with a fair demand passing. Bran, $19 to $20; shorts, $20; mouillie, $21 to $22.

CHEESE—There is a little new fodder cheese offering on the market, but there is very little demand for it. Finest old is quoted at 10c to 10½c, but holders are not anxious sellers at any price.

Butter—Scarcely any business is doing at present. A few tubs of real fine Government butter have sold at 21½c to 22c, but there is little or no demand for other grades. Creamery, finest late made, 21c to 21½c; townships, 15c to 17c; western, 10c to 12c.; rolls, 14c to 15c.

Eggs—Receipts were very light to-day and the market showed a little new strength, which in all likelihood will be lost to-morrow. Fresh sold at 15c to 15½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

MONTREAL, March 23.—There was quite a lot of business done in the country this week. Prices, however, for export stock are firm. Cable advices report steady markets on the other side. American cattle are quoted at 11c to 11½c per lb. and sheep from 12c to 15c. At the Point St. Charles market the only feature worth note was the arrival of seven cars of cattle consigned to Sheridan for export. Butchers' cattle were very quiet. There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, 100 sheep and a dozen spring lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. Trade in cattle was not bad, but prices were rather lower than on Thursday, and considerably lower than on last Monday. The best butchers' cattle sold at from 3½c. to 4c. per lb.; pretty good stock sold at from 3¼c. to 3½c. and rough half-fatted beasts at from 2½c. to 3c. per lb. Bulls were plentiful, and some of them were rather scrubby looking. Prices of bulls ranged from 2c. to 3½c. per lb. The calves were generally a poor lot, and sold at from $2 to $4 for common and from $5 to $8 each for good ones. Sheep sell at from 3½c. to 4½c. per lb., with good yearling lambs up to 5c. per lb. Fat hogs are advancing in price, and sell at from 5c. to 5½c. per lb.

Relief in six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages, male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passage almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by all druggists. Dec.8,0mos,wed&sat.

DEATHS.

FROST.—At Belleville, on Tuesday, March 26th, 1895, WALTER A., eldest son of Isaac J. Frost, aged 18 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, Ann street south, on Thursday afternoon, March 28th, at 3 o'clock, to the Belleville cemetery. Service at the house at 2:30 p.m.

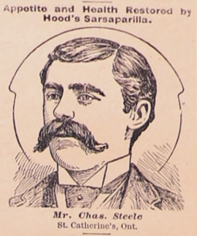
Handsome Features.

Sometimes unsightly blotches, pimples or allow opaque skin, destroys the attractiveness of handsome features. In all such cases Scott's Emulsion will build up the system and imparts freshness and beauty.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

THOSE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES

Kingstonians Think That They Have Secured them—Another Enterprise in Prospect.

The Kingston News says in its issue of yesterday:

There is a fair chance that the Dominion Steel Company will establish itself in this city after all. Mayor Wright has been in communication with the members of the Company for three or four days past, and has received a telegram from them which gives good ground for the belief that the terms proposed by Ald. Gaskin and McKelvey will be accepted. The Mayor is waiting for a letter which he expects will arrive to-day. If it does a meeting of the special committee will be called for this afternoon to deal with the proposals of the iron men.

If the Company should decide to accept the terms offered and settle here, four distinct industries will be erected, namely, a blast-furnace or smelter, the machinery of which is guaranteed to be of the most modern design, a steel plant, a billet and a rolling mill, equipped with the latest improvements in machinery. The contract price of the whole is guaranteed to be not less than $600,000.

The Company, it is understood, has invited the city to send an expert to inspect the plant in operation on the other side of the line before the bargain is made binding.

Mr. A. Chadwick said to-day that the matter would be settled within 48 hours. The Company had wired a general acceptance of the city's proposals and only details were yet to be arranged.

The industries, if established here, would employ from 300 to 500 men.

This does not accord with the statement of Mr. G. E. Hamilton in this city, that Belleville should have the first chance.

In the same issue the News says:

A former resident of this city, now connected with a large manufacturing establishment in the United States, is endeavoring to have the firm establish a Canadian works in Kingston. The company in question is doing a thriving business in the manufacture of a number of patented articles. Several offers have been made already by some Western Ontario municipalities, which are desirous of securing the factories of the firm. A letter from the former Kingstonian referred to states that the firm would erect a plant, costing about $16,000 and would guarantee to employ from 25 to 50 men all the year round, but probably double that number on condition of receiving a cash bonus of $10,000 and exemption from taxes and water rates for 20 years. These inducements has been offered already by a western town, but if Kingston would do the same the writer thinks that the works would be brought here, as the Company is desirous of settling in a city like Kingston or Belleville. "If Kingston will not," he concludes significantly, "probably Belleville will." An offer probably will be sent by the firm to the Council at an early date.

Wipe out the N. P., as the Grits propose, and such offers will cease to trouble Canadian municipalities. The Yankees would manufacture for our market in their own country, and not only keep at home the men whom they would employ and the money which they would be obliged, under our present tariff, to expend in Canada, but would also destroy many of our existing industries.

PLAINFIELD.

On Sunday last the annual missionary sermons were preached in our village. In the morning at the west church the Rev. Mr. Neville, of Canifton, preached a very practical sermon from the 15th verse of the 16th chapter of St. Marks. Mr. Neville has the appearance of a boy, but he is a grand pulpit orator. In the evening the Rev. J. A. McCamus, Chairman of the District, preached in the East church from the 1st verse of the 24th chapter of St. Mathew. We think it it a rare treat to listen to him. After the sermon the Rev. Mr. Neville gave us a short address which was also appreciated.—Mr. John H. Caverly, son of Mr. P. V. Caverly, has got home after spending four years in Uncle Sam's domains.—Mr. Mills Caverly, of Marmora, spent Sunday with his brother Mr. P. V. Caverly, who is seriously ill.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Caverly, of Foxboro, and Mr. Gilbert Horton also spent Sunday at Mr. Caverly's.—Mrs. Shire, of Tamworth, has been spending a few days with her father, Mr. Caverly. — We have to report the following on the sick list: Mrs. Thos. Carroll, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. John W. Hicks, Tweed; son of the Rev. Mr. Williams, and Mr. George Anderson.—George Shepard is moving to Forest Mills to get ready for making cheese.—Mr. W. W. Caverly, Dist. Treas. of the C.O.O.F., has gone to Port Hope to attend the Lodge.—The snow is about gone here, and sugar making will be the order of the day soon.—A taffy pull at J. F. McKenzie's last night.—Herman Hodgins has returned from the shanty, after putting in a successful winter there.

MELROSE

MARCH 27th.—Some of the farmers have tapped their bush, but with poor success, as the season is not right for sugar yet.—Mr. Joseph Patterson has rented the Tripp farm and has moved into the neighborhood. He is now in a position to do well, as the farm contains 150 acres and he has a large stock of cows, sheep and horses.—Mr. John Morden is home from a trip over to Prince Edward County.—Mr. Geo. Lazier is home again.—Two sleigh loads of the young folks went over to Plainfield one night last week to surprise somebody. They arrived at about six in the morning.

ROSSMORE

MARCH 24.—The snow is fast disappearing and bare spots are quite numerous.—Mr. W. W. Post has returned to Hawkesbury, also Mr. C. W. Post to Toronto.—Rev. H. McQuade gave a most pleasant sermon in Rossmore Church on Sunday. Text taken from sixth chapter of Mark and 30 verse.—Mr. O. B. Weese and wife are visiting friends in the vicinity of Rednersville.—Mrs. John Hayes lay in fits for eight hours on Wednesday last, and is now lying at the point of death.

Carpets & House Furnishings!

Our Carpet and House Furnishing Departments are very attractive this season.

We are showing the newest patterns in Carpets in Brussels, Tapestry, Moquette, Axminster, Velvet, Wool, Ingrain, Etc., Etc., Etc.

New Furniture Coverings, New Curtain Materials, New Curtains, Art Sateens, Window Shades, Curtain Poles, Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Etc., Etc.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

Correspondence.

Whilst correspondents will be accorded space for the expression of their ideas on topics of public interest, it must be in all cases understood that the views so expressed are simply those of the correspondents themselves.

Tree Planting.

To the Editor of the INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,—As the season for tree planting will soon be here I would like to offer a few remarks on that subject.

Tree planting in beautiful Belleville has been done very extensively, but in many cases not too well. Along the streets where new avenues are to be planted the work should be superintended by the Street Surveyor, as the old system of allowing everyone to plant opposite his own lot has had the effect in too many cases of far too close planting, which makes not fine trees, but a lot of brushwood, and when thining out is resorted to the trees left are often unsightly. No avenues should be planted closer than forty feet apart; fifty is better. A very good plan is to put in a stake at each end of the street to be planted, then divide the length of the street into forty or fifty feet spaces, putting in a stake where each tree is to be planted. And why always plant maples? There are other trees far more graceful. Of course the maple is a handsome tree, but we have too many of them. If all the beautiful residences on Bridge street were alike, the eye would tire looking at them; and so with the trees. It is time lovely Relleville should get out of the old rut in tree planting. Why not plant elm or limes (basswood) or chestnuts, or the lovely weeping birch. And why not plant some of the catalpa, with its glorious leaves and immense trusses of lilac and pink flowers? In general trees are planted too large. They are unsightly and more apt to die than smaller trees, and trees if got from a nurseryman with poor roots should just be returned. A great many nursery men send out trees of all sorts lifted carelessly, the roots mutilated and more likely to die than to live. It is poor satisfaction to have to plant year after year in the same spot. I will say something about evergreens next week.

CITIZEN.

CANADIAN BUTTER.

Professor Robertson Speaks of its Reception in England.

(Montreal Star, March 25.)

Prof. Robertson passed through Montreal to-day on his return journey from the Maritime Provinces. He attended conventions at central places in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The prospects are good for a large extension of dairying there during the summer. About thirty new factories are being put up and will be in operation after June 1. The snowstorms were very bad during the past fortnight. The Island railways were blocked several days, and Mr. Robertson drove over one hundred miles through what were called impassable roads to meet his engagements. The SS. Stanley was stuck out in the ice between Georgetown and Pictou and the return was made by the ice boats between the capes, where the crossings have been good during the winter.

When asked as to the shipments of butter to the Old Country, the Professor replied: "The shipment of butter under the Government auspices is meeting with excellent success in Great Britain. This week's shipments will number over three packages in nineteen different lots. Reports to hand from merchants in Manchester show that our butter is meeting with an excellent reception there. The fear was expressed by some of the Montreal butter merchants that winter-made creamery butter from Canada would not campare favorably with the fresh made butter from Australia and New Zeland. The facts quite justify the statement made by the Dairy Commissioner, that the Canadian butter when known, would more than hold its own. The following are extracts from the report of the first experimental shipment:

"The high color of Australian is against even the best qualities. The paler the color the better the demand in this market."

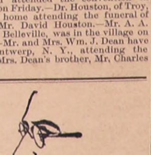
"We are much pleased with the quality."

"These will sell in preference to Australian in this market, being paler in color, and at least equal in flavor. For these we made 86s to 90s, which is more than Australian brought. Most of our customers were surprised at the quality of this parcel, as they expected Canadian to be somewhat inferior."

"If you can ship quality equal to 'Chesterville' (one of the Government Dairy stations) we can handle all you send."

SHANNONVILLE.

MARCH, 26th.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Werden, of Deseronto, were in the village on Wednesday, attending the funeral of Mr. Samuel Coxsee.—Mr. H. C. Earle and his sister Lena were visiting friends in Deseronto on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.—A party of married people drove to Belleville on Friday evening and spent a very enjoyable time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McGrath.—Mr. Marcus Doney and Master Edward, of Solmesville, spent Saturday and Sunday at Mr. Thos. Creeper's.—Mr. Harry Jose, of Halloway, was in the village last Wednesday.—Mr. J. VanLoan, of the Lorne Hotel, left on Thursday for New York.—The Misses Davidson, Pearsall and Marsh attended the convention in Deseronto on Friday.—Dr. Houston, of Troy, N. Y., was home attending the funeral of his father Mr. David Houston.—Mr. A. A. Roberts, of Belleville, was in the village on Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Dean have been at Antwerp, N. Y., attending the funeral of Mrs. Dean's brother, Mr. Charles Howard.



BY CONSULTING OUR OPTICIAN you escape any risk of injury to your sight and ascertain the proper course to pursue with regard to wearing glasses. Testing free.

ANGUS McFEE & CO.,
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SINCLAIR & OSTROM.

—●—●—●—

WE HAVE bought several parcels of Dry Goods held in bond, AT A DISCOUNT.

We have placed them in stock at SALES PRICE DURING THE CLEARING SALE, WHICH STILL CONTINUES.

The follhwing list are the Goods contained in the packages:

DRESS GOODS! . . .
In French and German Manufacture.

SPOT MUSLINS! . . .
In White and Colors.

Cotton Crinkle & Crepe
In all the newest designs.

Parasols, Lace Curtains, Laces, Etc.

Our Millinery Show Rooms are open for the season, under the able management of MISS JOHNSON.

Dress-making done on the premises. This department is in charge of MISS CONWAY late with J. P. Thompson & Co.

—●—●—●—

Sinclair & Ostrom!

Successors to W. Flint Jones, next door to Haines & Lockett's.

To Counteract . . . .
The ravages of March winds, use
Almond Milk
—COMPLEXION—
Toilet Soap,
Containing Milk of Almonds and Cocoa Butter delightfully perfumed.
15 cents per cake.
At the PHARMACY,
D. M. WATERS.

FRESH MAPLE SYRUP!
25c. per quart.

CHOICE HONEY, 3 Packages. 25cts.
CHOICE STRAINED HONEY, 25c. a Lb.
— AT —
R. BATEMAN'S.
Telephone No. 2.
CHOICE FAMILY GROCER.

SEEDS!
— FOR —
EARLY - SOWING.

Pansey in bulk; Lawn Grass, 35c. per lb.; Grass for Boulevards, 15c per lb.; Celery, Tomato, Cabbage, etc.

C. E. BISHOP,
SEEDSMAN, - BRDIGE STREET.

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60 CENTS

Buys you a pound of the best Tea that we believe is imported into this country—it's a good price to pay—but it assures you a delicious cup of Tea. Tea that is all Tea, not insipid tasteless stuff, but tea with a fragrance and flavor about it you, relish and enjoy, because its the very best. May pickings—Japan, English Breakfast Black, Young Hysons, Green, Indian and Ceylons.

Strouds.

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Psycho, $30.
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Louis Benmore.

Send them an order.

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FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

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A portion of my stock which was stored in the second flat, including Teas, Spices, Soaps, Canned Goods, Woodenware, Etc., and received more or less damage by smoke and water at the recent fire, will be cleared out at FIRE PRICES! Call and inspect. All are bargains.

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(Next to Jas. Wallace's.)
Bargains in Fresh Fish.

The Intelligencer.

Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? It is not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. Is it worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for its frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

Skirts in godet style of heavy black cashmere-finished gros grain.

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken They cure Constipation and Sick Headache

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Large fancy crepe stone buttons in plain and moire effects.

How to Cure Dyspepsia.

DYSPEPSIA arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from it, 99 times in 100.

Collars of ribbon where rosettes and flowers alternate.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Brodchitis etc.

Nainsook underwear trimmed with eyelet embroidery.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Chiffon and flower collars in light contrasting colors.

Plain Facts.

As a prompt, pleasant and perfect cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, influenza and all throat and lung troubles, Norway Pine Syrup is the best remedy known.

Natural wool nightgowns for the late "spell."

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are indisputable evidence. We can show what the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE Co. has done for its Policy Holders, and can convince you, if you are open to conviction, that the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE Co. is able to give you

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Fire, Head Office (Canada) Montreal.

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All Bills, Notes, Cheques and other documents binding on the Company, will require the signature of the President, in addition to that of the Treasurer.

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EIGHT MINUTES OF THREE.

A DETECTIVE STORY

Now First Published. All Rights Reserved

CHAPTER V.

The day of the trial arrived in May. Daryl and I had arranged our plan carefully. We were to let the prosecution sail along with only a perfunctory show of objections and the most careless of cross-examinations and wait for Mrs. Prineveau to get on the stand. Daryl kept out of court, and the state had everything its own way. The killing was shown, the post-mortem gone over and the bullet and pistol shown and identified, and the ownership established. I let each witness go by without an attempt to confuse or invalidate his testimony, and only cross-examined the girl, Rosy, in accordance with Daryl's suggestion.

"One moment, Miss Kenny," I said, as she was leaving the stand. "You have testified that Mrs. Prineveau alone assisted Mr. Prineveau to dress for the ride?"

Rosy—"Yes, sir; she always helped him to dress."

"When you came into the room was he completely dressed?"

"No, sir; he had his waistcoat on, but not his coat, and he was going into his own room to get it."

"And Mrs. Prineveau called after him to hurry, as it was eight minutes of three?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, Miss Kenny, try and recall if Mrs. Prineveau did not say anything else before they left the house?"

"O, yes, sir. She called back to me on the stairs and told me to keep her door locked, as there were strange men working on the roof."

"What were they doing there?"

"Fixin' the tin."

"How many of them?"

"Two or three, I guess."

"That will do, Miss Kenny."

So transparently puerile and nude of any mark was all this to John Greve that he came to me at recess and in his large patronizing way said, as he laid his hand on my shoulder:

"Harry, my dear fellow, you'll have to get up some steam and make a show of earning your retainer. By Jove, I recommended you!"

Daryl on the other hand was in the best of humor when we met in my study.

"Capital, capital," said he. "Couldn't be better. The two or three men on the roof is a surprise. The evening papers are playing into our hands beautifully.

"One of them says: 'The counsel for the defense had to be waked up at intervals and asked to say a few words and then went to sleep again.' That's a godsend.

"If Mrs. Prineveau is not lulled into a profound sense of security by this time then I'm an Injin. Keep your eye on her when I come into court and sit down by your side."

The next day, after a good deal of medical testimony about the aorta and bullet wounds, all of which I let go without a word, Mrs. Prineveau was called. It was rather late in the afternoon. She came forward richly but plainly dressed, looked every inch a dignified but sorrowful widow and won everybody's sympathy at once. When she had seated herself in the witness box with calm and prepossessing candor, John Daryl came in through the crowd and sat down at my side. I was watching her closely, and saw plainly enough the muscles of her mouth twitch and her glance turn involuntarily toward John Greve for reassurance. But neither John Greve nor anybody else but myself saw anything.

Her testimony, given in a clear, direct manner and with the low, soft convincing tones of a lady, was merely corroborative of what we already knew. She was carried over the facts and restated them.

When the examination, without a single exception on my part, had been concluded, I began the cross-examination.

"Madame," I said, "it is in evidence that there was no clock in your dressing room, and that when you had put Mr. Prineveau's vest upon him and he had gone into his room, you called after him and asked him to hurry as it was eight minutes of three. Will you kindly tell the jury how you knew at that moment the exact time?"

The full import of this question, very rapidly put, came upon her all at once. According to Daryl's theory she had looked at the silver watch before putting it into Mr. Prineveau's vest pocket, and this was the first intimation she had received that we were in full cry after the watch.

There was a dead silence in the court room, caused by the curiosity of the listeners to find out what this question had to do with the murder.

I saw her hand tighten on the rail in front of her and her eyes dart from Daryl to me with a quick gleam of alarm. It was a critical moment for her, and she and the two men in front of her alone knew it.

Then, to my astonishment and chagrin, she seemed to recover herself, and with the same placid and candid voice as before she said:

"The clock on the church tower of St. Mary's is visible from my window, and I saw the time on that. It was eight minutes of three."

"Adjourn the cross-examination," whispered Daryl, hoarsely, to me.

"Your honor," I said, "it is now fifteen minutes of the hour of adjournment, and the witness is fatigued. I ask you to let the further cross-examination of the witness go over till morning."

I heard the suppressed laugh that went round the counsel table and was echoed by the listeners in the court room. But the adjournment was taken, and the moment I got Daryl alone, I said: "Well, you see your theory didn't work. What are we going to do now?"

To my surprise Daryl betrayed something like excitement. "I told you," he said, "that she was a smart woman. But I'll beat her now or hang myself. Go to your rooms and leave orders so that I can see you any time before daybreak tomorrow. I'll be back there, sure."

"What are you going to do?"

"Find those men that were working on the roof."

And with that he darted off, and had a sickly kind of feeling that if he kept his word he would hang himself.

About three o'clock the next morning he woke me up with an outrageous ringing of the door gong. I slipped on my dressing gown, rubbed a wet towel over my head and face and went down. His long legs were stretched out in the study.

"Now, look here," he began, at once. "Let me give you this as straight and briefly as possible. That woman never saw the church clock that day, for it was impossible. She deliberately lied, and that lie is her doom.

"Between her house and the church tower, which is on Twenty-second street, there is on the other side of Twenty-second street, nearest to her house, a building called Hibernia hall. There are two poles on either end of its cornice, and on the 17th of March, which is St. Patrick's day, there was a big banner stretched between them and nobody in Mrs. Prineveau's house could see the church clock. The men on the roof couldn't tell when the dinner hour came, on account of it. I've got the two men, and they will swear positively, and so will the man who keeps the hall. Go back to bed; get your rest and tackle her to-morrow just where you left off."

When the court opened John Greve, with the privileged sarcasm of an old lawyer, said: "The witness is yours, counselor. You can now investigate that church clock."

This was an unlucky speech.

"Madame," I said to Mrs. Prineveau, "at my learned brother's suggestion we will go back to the church clock. Now why did you say you saw the time on that church clock when it was impossible to see it from your house on that day?"

She was taken unawares and repeated after me: "Impossible?"

"Yes," I said, "impossible. There was a large stationary banner stretched on St. Patrick's day between your house and the church tower."

She showed some signs of distress and half turned towards her counsel. He was on his feet in a moment.

"Your honor," he said, "while I am perfectly willing to allow every latitude to my learned young friend in this interesting diversion, I submit that the time of this court cannot be taken up altogether with matters that are obviously irrelevant. The witness may have seen the time by a watch or computed it by the sun."

This was my chance. The witness did see the time on a watch. I said: "But she will not acknowledge it. I now ask you, madame: Did you not see that it was eight minutes of three by a watch?"

Daryl had come in now and his big cavernous eyes were fixed on her. She hesitated a moment and then said:

"I may have done so; I do not remember."

"Do you mean to say that you fixed the time to a minute and do not remember how you did it?"

"I do not remember."

"Then why did you swear yesterday that you fixed it by the church clock?"

"I have been in the habit of so doing when in my room."

"But now you say you may have done it by a watch."

"I may have."

"What watch?"

"I—I cannot say."

I heard Daryl whisper at this moment, hard and fast now: "Don't let her think."

"Was it a silver watch made by Bringdat Frere, Geneva?"

A look of weariness shot across her face. Her lids came down a little tremulously. She made a movement, very slight, of distress. John Greve jumped to his feet to protest, and some one gave her a glass of water.

"The counsel is simply wearying out the witness," said Greve, "with incomprehensible questions. On behalf of the lady, who is distressed and ill I protest."

"And on behalf of justice," I replied, "I ask the jury to observe that the questions about a watch distress both witness and counsel.

"Madame, was it not your husband's silver watch by which you saw the time when you put it in his waistcoat pocket, to be worn over that spot where the bullet hole was made?"

Here the prosecuting attorneys were all on their feet, of course, shouting exceptions. But I kept my eye on the witness. I knew that there was a profound sensation in the court room. I could feel it against my back like a magnetic wave. But I never took my eyes off the woman.

HIS FATE LIES IN THE ANSWERS OF THIS WITNESS.

"Your honor," I said, without turning my head toward the bench, "this is a question of life or death to an innocent man. His fate lies in the answers of this witness. She has deliberately lied in saying that she saw the time from a church clock; and she did it to conceal something. It will save the state and my learned friends a great deal of futile labor to permit the cross-examination to go on now."

"If the counsel will frame his questions to fall within the evidence there can be no objection," said the judge.

"Madame, your husband carried a watch?"

She bowed her head.

"Did he buy that watch or did you?"

"I may have done so. I have made many purchases for him."

"Can you produce that watch?"

"I suppose so."

"Could you identify it if I produced it?"

She did not immediately answer this question. I could see that a weird change was coming over her. She was making up her mind that Daryl and I knew the whole dire history of her crime, and were merely playing with her. The weary look became more pronounced. Daryl saw this, too, and whispered to me not to forget the waistcoat.

"I ask you, could you identify the watch if we produced it?"

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Could you identify the bullet that fitted into the back of it?"

I stood still while the indignant voices of the prosecution rang out. For I saw what was coming. During the wrangle of objections, she toppled over in a dead faint and struck her head on the bar of the box heavily.

The one thing that I distinctly heard in the confusion that followed was Daryl's husky whisper: "Look out now that she don't kill herself before she makes a confession. The jig's up. I'm going over to tell Mrs. Clarkson."

But he didn't go to Mrs. Clarkson's till the next day. He got shunted off quite unexpectedly. As soon as he learned that Mrs. Prineveau had been taken from the court room to a neighboring hospital, he went straight to the house and, getting in by some means, ransacked the whole establishment with one of the central office men, until he found the watch.

It was the most ingenious piece of mechanism I ever saw. If you set it of eight minutes of three it fired off a fulminating cap and drove the silver-plated bullet in the back with sufficient force to bed itself for half an inch in a soft piece of wood, for we saw it tried in Superintendent Byrnes' office.

(THE END.)

To Clean Cut Glass.

Cut glass, washed in warm soapsuds, rinsed in hot, but not boiling water, and tossed in a pan of dry sawdust till dry, then brushed with a soft brush and rubbed with a piece of chamois, will have every bit of its brilliant beauty dazzlingly brought out.

To Purchase Carlyle's House.

A fund has been started in England with the object of purchasing, repairing and maintaining as a museum Thomas Carlyle's London house, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea.

The members of the Committee of the Fund include the Earl of Rosebery, Prof. Huxley, Lord Houghton, Lord Tennyson, Archdeacon Farrar and many others of rank and distinction.

It is proposed to raise a total sum of $20,000.

The Carlyle house is a handsome specimen of real Queen Anne archirecture. In one room may be seen the fireplace and mantel before which Carlyle spent a famous silent evening with Tennyson. The stone-paved kitchen has the same open grate on which Mrs. Carlyle made her marmalade "pure as liquid amber" in taste and in look almost poetically delicate. Here, too, Leigh Hunt's Scotch porridge was stirred. The house is now for sale, unoccupied, and in a dilapidated condition.

B·B·B CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET

Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

Everybody Knows.

Everybody in King's Co., N.B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dryden, of Mitchell, Sussex, N. B. He says:—"My wife had a very bad cough that for ten days was most distressing, finally I tried Norway Pine Syrup, and one bottle cured her. I have never found its equal."

Moired velvet for fancy collars.

Many large floor rugs in dull blue shades.

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Our self-love springs, ordinarily, from a lack of understanding of the subject.

COUGHS, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

We should try through life to make friends. Enemies will make themselves.

For Throat Troubles.

Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

The truest companion is he who mos enjoys solitude.

TO DESTROY WORMS and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm syrup.

In many parts of the West Indies shark oil is used in lamps.

A lifetime of torture is often endured by the rheumatic. Their pangs may, however, be promptly relieved and the disease eradicated with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is, moreover, a swift and thorough remedy for, neuralgia, lame back, sores, bruises, frost bite, corns, excoriated nipples, inflamed breasts, liver complaint, and all affections of the breathing organs.

In parts of Peru taxes are paid in cocoa leaves and Peruvian bark.

A Prompt Cure.

DEAR SIRS,—One bottle of B.B.B. cured me of Constipation, and I think there is no better medicine made.

MISS D. PARENT, Farnham, Que.

A hearth tax was formerly assessed in many of the German States.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

The coasts of the world are protected by 6,208 lighthouses.

Lant's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary.

GREAT SALE

—OF—

Brick!

1,500,000
Pressed Brick!

1,500,000
PRESSED BRICK

New Process!
New Machinery!
New Kilns!

THE RATHBUN CO'Y.,
BRIDGE STREET.

QUALITY Is the Test of CHEAPNESS!

For smoked meats, rich, mild and mellow, no finer in the Dominion is to be had anywhere than those cured by your

CITY PORK PACKER.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Mild Hams.
McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Matchless Breakfast Bacon.
McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Rolled Bacon.
When buying from your grocer, ask for McGuiness' meats, and be sure you get no other.

McGuiness.

CHEAP
CHEAPER
CHEAPEST
Ordered Clothing!

Spring Stock complete,
Suits at Bottom Prices,
Special drive in Pantings,
Goods bought here cut free.

GEO. R. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Next John McKeown.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business.

249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

Wall Paper

THE designs of our spring wall papers are beautiful and the colorings exquisite. The effects they produce upon the wall have been studied with intelligent sympathy and the "long-felt-wants" of a few years ago have been provided for with cultivated taste. A judicious employment of any of our papers leaves little to be done in a room. A few ornaments, according to the taste or wealth of the occupant, are all that is necessary to contribute to its beauty and comfort. Our papers thoroughly represent the standard of the prevailing taste in Interior Decorations.

C. B. Scantlebury.
Interior Decorations.

"Cravenette"

REGD TRADE MARK Cravenette PROOFED BY THE Cravenette CoLTD

THE POPULAR WATERPROOF CLOTH FOR LADIES' GARMENTS

The ladies, true daughters of Eve as they are, must have style with the comfort; and that is one great reason why they insist upon Cravenette, which, while perfectly waterproof and dust proof, makes up in the most tasteful costumes, wraps and cloaks. And it is something to have a porous waterproof, for most of the so called waterproofs are damp and clammy. Cravenette can be obtained in six shades—Navy, Myrtle, Brown, Grey, Castor and Black. Cravenette is the costume *par excellence* for street or country.

29

R·I·P·A·N·S
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Thos. Stewart, Bridge Street.

COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT.

Proprietor of THE CITY MILLS!

Cracked Feed, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw, and all kinds of Feed Grains at lowest Market Prices.

Coal, Hardwood, Blocks and Edgings. Prompt attention to all orders.

We Have in Stock

A full line of Ladies' Phætons, low down, finished in all wool or leather trimmings, gold or silver mountings, at prices unheard of before in Belleville.

Top Buggies at cost from $25.00 up. Platform Spring Democrats, Steel Tubular Axle Waggons. A beautiful Mikado at cost.

Repairing in all its branches very cheap. Give us a call.

John Finnegan & Son,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

LOOK!

FEDORA HATS
- - $1.00 - -

MINAKER,
The Hatter and Furnisher,
2 doors North of Foot Bridge.

Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

The Daily Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 28 1895. NO. 276

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

James E. Nicholson.

CANCER ON THE LIP

CURED BY

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose. I suffered in agony seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a decided improvement. Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared."—JAMES E. NICHOLSON, Florenceville, N. B.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

LAKEHURST SANITARIUM

Oakville, Ont.

For Treatment and Cure of Alcoholism, Morphine Habit, Tobacco Habit and Nervous Disease.

The system employed at this institution is the famous Double Chloride of Gold System. Through its agency over 200,000 slaves to the use of these poisons have been emancipated in the last fourteen years. Lakehurst Sanitarium is the oldest Institution of the kind in Canada, and has a well earned reputation to maintain in this line of medicine. In its whole history there is not an instance of failure to remove the appetite for these poisons. In its whole history there is not an instance of any after ill effects from the treatment. Hundreds of homes in all parts of the Dominion bear eloquent happy witness to the efficacy of a course of treatment with us. For terms and full information, write

THE SECRETARY,
28 Bank of Commerce Chambers,
Toronto, Ont.

HONITON LACE BRAID.

—(o)—

We have received a complete new stock of these desirable goods. As these braids are very scarce just now, all ladies requiring any will do well to purchase early.

New Laces and Ribbons in all styles and widths in abundance.

New Linens in single and double fold suitable for all fancy work.

New Denims in Brown, Nile green and Red for Cushions, &c.

New Art Sateens at 25c per yard.

New Veilings in all shades at 10c, worth double, at

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

To Counteract . . . .

The ravages of March winds, use

Almond Milk
—COMPLEXION—
Toilet Soap,

Containing Milk of Almonds and Cocoa Butter delightfully perfumed.

15 cents per cake.

At the PHARMACY,
D. M. WATERS.

Daily Intelligencer.

MANITOBA'S ANSWER.

An Outspoken Editorial Inspired by Greenway.

A STAND THERE IS NO MISTAKING.

"We Shall Hold to the Principles of Equal Rights for All, and That Principle Shall Be Dearer to Us Than Confederation Itself"—Refusal to Accede to the Order.

Winnipeg, March 28.—The Tribune, which is the organ of the Greenway Government, contained this editorial last night. It is regarded as official, and may be taken as Greenway's reply to the Remedial Order. It is headed "Manitoba's Answer," and says:

The Remedial Order has been read in the Legislature. We are asked to restore the school system that was in operation previous to 1890. Let Quebec and Ottawa rest assured that the restoration will never be made.

Manitoba has too keen a sense of justice, too much regard for truth and equity, to recognize as a religious aristocracy an element of its population of by no means the most worth. As a civilized people attempting to realize in a measure the ideals of the nineteenth century Manitobans will not silently submit to the preposterous demand that they should turn back the wheels of progress 300 years. They will stubbornly refuse to supplant modern civilization by medievalism. This whole question is not a quarrel between Manitoba and the Dominion, it is not even a quarrel between races and creeds, it is a struggle as to whether the ideals of the nineteenth century, or the ideals of the dark ages, shall prevail.

The Act of 1890 was designed to give to every child in the land the benefit of a common school education. It recognized neither class nor creed, but placed all on the level of common citizenship. It aimed at developing in this noble land a unity of sentiment, a strong feeling of brotherhood, and it sought to sink all prejudices and class distinctions, through making all equal in the sight of the law. Could anything be more wise? Could anything be more just? Yet, what was the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church, standing aside, wrapped up in its black mantle of arrogance? It demanded that it should be considered a religious aristocracy. It refused to have children of its members receive instruction side by side with the children of those who are their superiors in intelligence and wisdom, and on what grounds? It said Catholics were promised different treatment from others by the act that called the province into existence.

Then, when shown that even if this were true, which it is not, no just citizen would claim a fulfilment of the promise, since it would violate one of the foundation principles of state organization, equal rights to all, it gave as a second reason that the Public schools are Protestant. If the refusal of a Roman Catholic to act as a member of the Department of Education, and of the Archbishop to act as a member of the advisory board, could make the schools Protestant, then they are so, otherwise not a shadow of proof has been advanced in support of their claim.

Why doesnotthe Roman Catholic Church out with the truth at once, why not advance the real reason for discontent? Rome is not in accord with the spirit of the age. It is wedded to a dead past. Medievalism cannot or will not coalesce with modern thought. In place of the act of 1890, what a substitute is offered! We are asked to set creed against creed and race against race, to break up the unity that should exist, to mutually support each other in wrong-doing, to make the state the teacher of religious truth, for when Romanists and non-Romanists combine their wealth and then draw from the joint fund, it is clear as day that each is a partner in the work of the other. How can any Romanist, believing that Protestant schools are teaching errors, conscientiously support them, and how can any Protestant, believing that the religious teaching of the Romanish Church is false, agree that a portion of his taxes should be devoted toward the support of such teaching? No, anyone who has the least sense of justice, anyone who is patriotic even in the slightest degree, anyone who believes that all citizens are equal in the sight of the law, and that what is good enough for one is good enough for all, must stand by the act of 1890. And this is our answer to Quebec.

We shall not allow the state to support religion; we shall not allow the church to control the state; we shall not return to the civilization of the dark ages. We shall not recognize Rome as better, or in any way different from others. We shall hold to the principles of equal rights for all, and that principle shall be dearer to us than Confederation itself.

The Free Press has the following to say, editorially: As we have before stated there is no probability of this Legislature complying with the Order, and we may add that the wisdom of sending an Order in the terms of the present is very doubtful; it is an attempt to coerce Manitoba at the dictation of those by whom this people will not be coerced, and tends to increase the difficulty of finding a solution of the question.

There is now little doubt that, whatever course the Government may pursue, the Opposition in the Legislature will vote against any proposal to reject the Remedial Order in its entirety, and will urge some form of compromise. They may suggest the settling of the question by arbitration. Premier Greenway is as dumb as an oyster as to his intentions; so also are the members of his Cabinet, but there is a growing idea that they may offer a purely secular school system as an alternative. This is not likely to help matters, however, for Catholic and Protestant clergy will undoubtedly refuse to sanction what they call Godless schools.

The Order will certainly come up for discussion to-morrow, probably at the evening session. Unless most of the members are anxious to air their views, the answer may be decided on and prorogation take place by the end of the week.

Non-Sectarian Schools in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., March 27.—In the House yesterday Representative Soule introduced a bill which is aimed at the so-called Faribault school plan. It prohibits the introduction, use or display of sectarian instruction, influences or costumes in Public schools. The bill also makes it unlawful for any public school teacher to use any creed or sectarian book in any Public school, and no Public school is to be held in any building owned by churches. Penalties of fine and disqualification are imposed.

A Difference.

Mr. Morally Goode—My dear sir, there's no earthly use of my joining the church.

Pastor—But there's a heavenly use, my dear friend.—Detroit Free Press.

A PATRON SET-BACK.

Two of Their Bills Voted Down Yesterday.

LIVELY DAY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Election of County Officials Bill Defeated By 45 Majority—Only 15 Votes In Favor of the Medical Bill—New Bills Introduced.

Toronto, March 28.—Mr. Haycock's "gallant little band" of Patrons suffered badly at the hands of the Local Legislature yesterday afternoon. The party brought up two of their pet schemes—one for the election of all county officials by popular vote, instead of by appointment by the Provincial Government, as at present; and the other the much-talked-of Medical Bill, which was so odious to the doctors. With neither of these reforms would the House have anything to do, and as a result the Patrons are sadly disappointed.

The first question came up on the following resolution, moved by Mr. McNicol:

"That in the opinion of this House all county officials, paid by the county, except County Judges, should be elected by a direct vote of the municipal electors, the existing system of Government inspection being continued, and office held during efficiency and good behavior, that where incompetency or irregularity occur in any office, the inspector shall lay his complaint before a non-partisan tribunal, to be specified by an act of this House, who shall have power to act."

Mr. Haycock seems to have been elected the spokesman of the party; to him is left all the talking. In accordance with this principle, Mr. McNicol allowed his leader to explain the motion. In doing so Mr. Haycock started out with a complaint against the Government for having declined to bring in a return showing the occupation and residence of the various witnesses before the Fees Commission. He had noticed, he said, that among the witnesses was a registrar and a sheriff, two officials to whose evidence he attached little weight. "We hold," then, continued the member for Frontenac, "that if the people of this country have enough intelligence to elect the men who appoint these county officials, they ought to have intelligence enough to elect the officers." But aside from that Mr. Haycock contended that the officers were not elected by the representatives of the people immediately interested, and gave as an instance the appointment of an official in North Toronto. In such a case, he argued that the vacancy shold be filled up, not by the people's representatives, but by gentlemen whom the people refused to send to the Legislature as their representatives.

"We contend," he went on, "that the appointments are merely rewards for political services. We contend that the Government have been strengthened and kept in power to a large extent by the use of these offices. We contend that some of these officers are too highly paid, that, over and above what is a legitimate rate, an additional sum is allowed, which serves as a reward for political services." He could, he asserted, give instances where sheriffs who were paid $1500 per annum employed a deputy at $400, and did practically no work at all themselves. Allowing another $400 for expenses, these sheriffs performed the duties of the office for $800. It seemed to him that these men had got more business ability than the Government, or else the latter were not using their ability in the best interests of the province. He further charged the Government with holding open, when vacancies occurred, the appointment of officers until after elections in order to influence the said elections.

No one else desired to speak to the motion, so, at the Patrons' request, a division was taken, with the result that the resolution was defeated by a majority of 45, the vote being: Yeas 20, nays 65.

The Patrons and the two P.P.A. members voted solid for the motion. The Liberals opposed it with the exception of Mr. McLean, as did the Conservatives with the exception of Mr. Reid. Mr. Haggerty voted with the Patrons.

The second debate occurred on the second reading of the amendment to the Medical Act, which was moved by Mr. Haycock. The bill has been a thorn in the side of the profession ever since it was introduced, and numerous petitions were presented to the House, praying that it be not allowed to pass.

In explaining his reason for proposing to restrict the powers of the Medical Council, and, instead, placing them in the hands of the courts, Mr. Haycock said: "While we agree that the public ought to be protected, we claim that the duty of protecting the public ought to devolve upon the responsible Government of this country, and not upon an irresponsible body." In place of the Medical Council, the leader pointed out that the bill provided for a Board of Examiners, who would prepare an examination which should be uniform in all the medical colleges of Ontario.

"'We do not,'" he said, "believe in class legislation; nor do we believe that any man has a right to be tried in any star chamber," and later on: "'I am informed that there are medical men in Toronto who sell blank certificates at $12 a dozen to undertakers, and the undertaker fills in the cause of death himself."

Mr. Stratton considered the bill one of the most injurious that had been before the Legislature for some time. He thought they should wait until the medical men asked for such legislation before bringing about such a revolution. He moved, in amendment, that the bill be read "this day, six months."

Mr. Haycock, in reply, said it would be just as well to wait for manufacturers to ask for a reduction in the duty on their cloths, or for the Senate to ask for its own abolition, as to wait for the doctors to move in the direction indicated by the bill.

Sir Oliver Mowat delivered a most vigorous speech in denunciation of the bill. It appeared to him that Mr. Haycock had demonstrated that it was not a bill in the public interest. The medical profession was the most important of all the professions; it was a most learned and an honorable profession. The bill which had been introduced was a revolutionary bill—(hear, hear)— and a very strong case ought to be made in order to induce the House to pass such a measure. To him it contained nothing which would justify them in retaining it or supporting it. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Whitney said Mr. Haycock had declared against class legislation. "Why," he shouted, "'Mr. Haycock sits here to-day as the result of class legislation; there is no class legislation in Ontario, except in favor of the protection of the class to which he belongs." He knew why the bill had been presented. Last spring a set of adventurers were let loose upon the eastern portion of the province and they had endeavored to persuade the farmers that the doctors and the lawyers were drawing the life-blood from them. (Laughter.) The bill had been introduced in conformity with those assertions, and to destroy the usefulness of the medical profession. He had no doubt the Patrons would go on and try and destroy the usefulness of other professions. "'There has been a time in British history," concluded Mr. Whitney, "when such bills as this were burned by the common hangman." (Laughter.)

When Mr. Speaker put the question, there was a loud roar of yeas for the amendment, which consigned the measure to oblivion, and a very weak response from the nays. The Patrons did not seem anxious for a record of the vote, but all the other members were, so a count was taken, with this result: Yeas 71, nays 15; majority 56.

The Liberals voted solid for the amendment, with the exception of Mr. McLean, who voted for the bill, and the Conservatives also registered solid for it. The Patrons all voted for the bill, excepting Mr. Pardo.

Hon. Mr. Dryden brought in a Government bill for the further protection of persons employed in places of business, other than factories. The bill gives the Government power to appoint inspectors for the enforcement of the present act, the salaries of such inspectors to be fixed by the Lieut.-Governor, and paid by the municipal councils, and one of the persons appointed is to be a woman.

The Minister of Agriculture also introduced a bill to amend the Factories Act, providing for additional fire protection, the reporting of accidents to the Minister of Agriculture, protecting machinery while in motion and for the appointment of a female inspector.

The Attorney-General introduced a bill respecting the relations of landlord and tenant. It allows the removal of tenants' fixtures at the end of the term, and amends the short form of Leases Act and several other particulars. It restricts the lien of the landlord for rent after an assignment has been made to arrears of rent of one year previous to and for three months following the assignment. It further enacts that the relation of landlord and tenant shall be deemed to be founded in the express or implied contract of the parties, and not upon tenure or service, and a reversion shall not be necessary to such relation, which shall be deemed to subsist in all cases where there shall be an agreement to hold land from one another in consideration of any rent.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt introduced a bill to make further provision for the public health. It relates to the constitution of local boards of health, the establishment of waterworks systems or sewerage systems to be subject to the Provincial Board of Health, and to prevent the feeding to hogs of blood or meat or of dead animals which have not been previously boiled or steamed when fresh.

Hon. Mr. Hardy brought in a bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Willoughby introduced a bill to amend the Game Protection Act of 1893 by repealing the subsection limiting the number of duck that may be killed in any one season by one person to 400, and by providing that no person shall be liable for shooting game upon the lands of other persons unless he knows or has good reason to believe that such game is preserved.

Replying to Mr. Whitney, the Attorney-General said he was unable to say what was the total cost of the Fees Commission, owing to the fact that he had not yet received the accounts of the commissioners. The amount so far paid to the secretary of the commission towards expenses was $3550.

Replying to Mr. Ryerson Mr. Ross said the Government was not prepared to make any proposition for the amendment of the school laws granting privileges to the teachers of Quebec in Ontario to which the British North America Act would not apply.

Mr. Whitney asked this question, drawn up on the lines of the Government amendment respecting aid to dairy farmers: Is it the intention of the Government to give financial aid to facilitate the carriage in cold storage of the dairy products of the province to the ports of shipment in Great Britain, and to supply cold storage for such products in such of the cities of Great Britain as may be necessary in the interests of the trade?

Mr. Dryden replied: The Government of the Dominion, having announced their intention to provide cold storage accommodation for the shipment of butter to the British market, it does not at the present time appear necessary that the province should duplicate such aid.

Answering Mr. McLean, the Minister of Agriculture said that the speakers at farmers' institutes were elected on the grounds of ability and experience and with no regard to political leaning whatever.

Mr. Harty told Mr. McKay that the Government intended at an early date to have the monument erected to the memory of the late Hon. George Brown removed to a more suitable location, south of the Parliament Buildings.

Mr. Ross told Mr. Whitney that it was not the intention of the Government to establish a Normal School at Woodstock or elsewhere at present.

In the Municipal Committee Mr. Reid's bill to extend the Statute Labor Act in force in townships to villages was lost. Mr. Little's bill to have farm lands assessed in summer met the same fate. Bill No. 88, applying the regulations respecting "gas" to "natural gas," passed. Mr. Stratton's bill to abolish the ward system in towns of more than 4000 was withdrawn.

The bill respecting transient traders will be considered on Friday, Mr. Richardson's bill re market fees on April 3 and Mr. German's bill to tax telegraph and telephone poles and wires on April 4.

Mr. St. John will ask if it is the intention of the Government to take any steps towards ascertaining the quantity, quality, acreage or value of the timber assets of the province?

Hon. J. C. Patterson Nominated in Kent.

Chatham, Ont., March 28.—The Liberal-Conservatives of Kent met in convention yesterday to nominate a candidate. The names of six candidates were presented, viz., Messrs. Hon. J. C. Patterson, H. A. Patteson, W. P. Killackey, T. A. Smith, Dr. W. R. Hall. A ballot resulted in the choice of Hon. J. C. Patterson, whose nomination was then made unanimous. The present member, Archibald Campbell, has been renominated by the Liberals.

Ben Tillet Sues for Libel.

London, March 27.—The trial of the action for libel brought by Ben Tillet, the labor leader, against The Morning (newspaper) began in the Court of Queen's Bench to-day. The ground of the action was an article in The Morning which asserted that Tillet had used his position as secretary of the Dock Laborers' Union to draw an extravagant salary out of the funds raised from half-starved laborers.

A Costly Victory.

Panama, March 27.—The Government has issued a bulletin claiming a victory over the rebels at Boyaca. It was a costly one, however, for out of the 2000 troops under General Reyes, which formed the expedition, 500 dropped off through fatigue or disease during the march, and of the remaining 1500, who gave battle to the rebels, 700 were killed before the victory rested with the Government forces.

Students Who Wear Muzzles.

Library students in Paris now, it is said, wear "muzzles" when perusing the old books in the National Library—"not because there is fear that they will bite the old volumes, but to prevent the inhalation of the book microbes into their lungs." The germ theory is responsible for many curious things, and this is one of them.

TUPPER'S RESIGNATION

Canada's Timber Wealth Fast Diminishing.

FIRST-CLASS PINE NOW ALL GONE.

Statistician Johnson Reports That We Must Soon Stop Exporting Forest Products—The "Third Power Clause" Does Not Apply to British Colonies

Ottawa, March 28.—Assurances have been received from the Imperial authorities that the term "Third Power" in the French Treaty could not be applied to a British colony, in other words, in the event of Canada making preferential trade arrangements with Australia or Cape Colony, France, under her commercial arrangement with Canada, would not be able to claim the same privileges in our markets as would be enjoyed by the sister colonies.

The reported resignation of Sir Charles H. Tupper has been the all-absorbing topic of conversation in the city, and indeed throughout the country, to-day. Telegrams of enquiry from all parts of Canada have been pouring in to Ottawa. The Minister of Justice was not at his office to-day, but the general impression in the city is that there ought to be no difficulty in inducing him to retain his portfolio. It is positively stated that he has no difference of opinion with his colleagues on questions of policy; it is simply one of procedure. Moreover, it is universally conceded that Sir Charles is far too able a man to be allowed to drop out of public life. At this juncture the Liberal-Conservative party needs the services of its best men, and Sir Charles, as one of its ablest leaders, is not likely to do anything that will jeopardise the party's chances of success at the next election.

The report published in a Toronto evening paper that Hon. George E. Foster had resigned is a lie pure and simple.

A splendid report on the forest wealth of Canada, certainly the most complete and voluminous document which has ever been published on this subject, was issued by the Department of Agriculture to-day. The volume is a tribute to the industry of Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, and his staff. It contains chapters showing the influence of forests on climate, agriculture, etc., the industries depending on forests, value of forest products, yearly consumption, wooded area of Canada and comparison of foreign areas of woodland, opinions of experts of several provinces and a mass of figures bearing upon different phases of the lumbering and timber industry.

Mr. Johnson says that in Canada, in various industries depending for their existence upon the supply of wood, tehre is an invested capital not far from $100,000,000, and an annual wage list of over $30,000,000, with an output valued at close upon $110,000,000.

In addition there are railways which are dependent on the wood supply for railway ties and dimension timber, and in whose freights lumber figures as nearly one-fifth of the total freight carried; canals, of whose freights the products of the forest constitute two-fifths of the total freight carried; mines which require wood for shoring purposes, ships which, themselves chiefly made of wood, find in our exports of products of the forest materials for full cargoes, without which freight rates on goods carried must be higher, nearly one quarter of the exports of home production being products o fthe forest; the leather industry, which depends upon nature's supply of tannin secreted in the bark of trees; the lucifer match industries;y those varied industries which depend in part upon wood such as agricultural implements, edged tools, etc., and the practically new industry of pulp-making, which, within 10 years, has sprung up into an industry with nearly $3,000,000 of invested capital, and over $1,000,000 of annual output.

The value of forest products consumed per capita is estimated approximately.

The value of our forest products, calculated from the census returns of 1891, was $80,071,415. Fore the fiscal year, 1890-91, our imports of wood articles amounted to $3,132,516, while for the same period our exports were $27,207,547, leaving for consumption in Canada $55,996,384, or a value of $15.59 per head.

With respect ot the quantity used the census returns show an aggregate of 2,045,073,072 cubic feet as the total cut of the year. About 30 per cent. of this is exported, leaving 1,431,551,150 cubic feet for annual home consumption. This is equal to 296.2 cubic feet per head of population. B. E. Fernow, chief of the Forestry Division of United States Department of Agriculture, estimates that the per capita consumption of the United States is about 350 cubic feet annually.

From a mass of cited data Mr. Johnson draws these conclusions:

1. That the first quality pine has nearly disappeared.
2. That of the second quality pine there is a considerable supply.
3. That of other timber woods there is a large supply.
4. That we are within measurable distance of the time when, with the exception of spruce as to wood and of British Columbia as to provinces, Canada shall cease to be a wood-exporting country.

Major McLennan, M.P., speaking to your correspondent this afternoon, gave an effective reply to the recent representations of the Ottawa Ministerial Association against the selection of Glengarry as the location for the proposed Dominion reformatory. The deputation, it will be remembered, desired Ottawa to be chosen in place of Alexandria. Referring to the statement that Protestants are not numerous in Glengarry County the Major pointed out that, according to the last census, Protestants form fully 45 per cent. of the population of Glengarry, while in Ottawa they represent only 43 per cent. In the three electoral counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, which are one municipally and judicially, Protestants are 64 per cent. of the whole, while in the counties immediately adjoining this city, Carlton, Russell and Ottawa, Protestants are only 36 per cent. The Major states that in Glengarry there are only one bishop and seven Roman Catholic priests as against 23 Protestant clergymen, all of whom are zealous and active in looking after the spiritual welfare of their flocks. Mr. McLennan says that the spiritual needs of inmates of the Reformatory at Alexandria would, as at Kingston, St. Vincent du Paul and other penal institutions, be looked after by resident chaplainse, both Catholic and Protestant. He strongly resents the statements made in the memorial presented by the Ottawa ministers, as a slur upon the Protestant population of Glengarry. In that county Protestants and Catholics work in harmony and neither attempts to interfere with the other. Seemingly it is the desire of big cities to gobble up all institutions of this king, and he does not see why they should not be generous enough to allow a country district to receive one without complaint. He was glad to know that Glengarry had been definitely chosen as the location for the site of this institution.

According to the report received at the Marine Department from the captain of the Government steamer Newfield, it appears that the present population of Sable Island is 37. During the past year 51 ponies have been shipped from this ocean graveyard and 32 barrels of cranberries; these representing the total exports; 120 bushels of potatoes were raised on the island. An effort was made to grow some cereals, but grasshoppers and drouth killed off the bulk of these crops. Foxes are increasing in great numbers on the island. The carrier pigeon service is being gradually perfected, 12 birds being now in course of training.

House Full of Steam! A big fire, heavy lifting, hard work is the usual way of doing the wash . . . .

There is an easier and cleaner way.

A TEA KETTLE will give all the hot water required when **Surprise Soap** is used according to the directions on the wrapper. It does away with boiling or scalding the clothes and all that miss and confusion. The clothes are sweeter, whiter and cleaner, washed in this way.

Thousands use **Surprise Soap** on wash day, why don't you?

169a. THE ST. CROIX SOAP MF'G. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

"NO CONFEDERATION."

8000 Newfoundland Hot Heads Parade to the "Dead March."

St. John's, Nfld., March 28.—A delegation, consisting of R. Bond, Colonial Secretary; E. P. Morris, G. H. Emerson and W. H. Harwood, sailed this morning for Ottawa.

At an early hour a crowd began to gather at the rooms of the Anti-Confederation League, until they numbered 8000 voters. A procession was formed, headed by a band and carrying flags and banners inscribed with "No Confederation with Canada," and "Welcome Annexation," and carrying the pink, white and green flag, the flag of the colony, draped with crape.

After parading the principal streets the procession proceeded to the steamer's wharf, where there was a huge throng. Nearly every man, woman and child in the city was there, ready to hiss the delegates, and as the steamer hauled off from the wharf the band played the "Dead March in Saul."

ANOTHER U S BANK CLOSED

Nashua Savings Bank With Three Millions Deposits Shut Up.

Nashua, N.H., March 27.—Great consternation was caused here yesterday by the closing of the Nashua Savings Bank by order of the Bank Commisioners. The bank is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the city. There were nearly $3,000,000 on deposit, and much of this is the savings of the working people. It is believed the assets are sufficient to pay the depositors in full.

OLD JOHN KIDD IS DEAD.

The 98-Year-Old Husband of a 15-Year-Old Girl Gone to His Long Home.

Orageville, March 28.—John Kidd of Mono Mills died this morning. The old gentleman was in his 99th year, and failed to achieve notoriety until less than a year ago, when he became the husband of a 15-year-old girl. The old man and his bride did not live happily together, in fact the girl-wife deserted her spouse almost before the honeymoon was over. Kidd was an eccentric individual, reputedly wealthy. Mrs. Kidd is at present a resident of Toronto.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto, March 29.—Flour—Prices unchanged. Straight rollers sold at $2.80 to $2.85, Toronto freights.

Bran—The market is steady, with cars quoted at $16, Toronto freights.

Wheat—The market is firm, with sales of white at 63 1-2c to 64c west and 64 1-2c on Northern. Spring is unchanged at 65c to 66c on C.P.R. Manitoba wheat is nominal at 82c to 83c west.

Barley—There is a moderate demand for feed barley, with sales outside at 45c to 46c.

Oats—The market is easy, with sales of white at 33 1-2c to 34c, and of mixed at 33c to 33 1-2c.

Peas—Demand limited, with cars quoted at 57 1-2c to 58c outside.

Rye—Business quiet, with prices firm at 47c to 48c.

Buckwheat—Trade is quiet, with sales outside at 40c to 41c.

Too Indulgent.

"I have such an indulgent husband," said Mrs. Peterby to Mrs. Yerger.

"Yes," responded Mrs. Yerger quietly, "my husband says that sometimes Mr. Peterby indulges too much." And now the ladies no longer talk to each other.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

17d&wly

Collars of fancy edged black ribbon supporting a spray wreath of roses, with ends of ribbons to the waist.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Boy's new sailor suits, consisting of a short jacket and long trousers to be worn with a jersey front or vest.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, P.O., writes:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

Girl's light cotton frocks trimmed with lace beading through which narrow black ribbon is run.

An Open Letter.

During the winter of 1892-93, I was covered with Pimples on my right leg between the knee and ankle, and sought medical advice, but getting no relief I tried a bottle of B.B.B., applying some of it to my leg as well as using it internally, and the disease disappeared within three weeks, and I am thankful to say has never reappeared.

N. MITCHELL, Carman, Man.

Nightgowns having crush collars of open embroidery through which ribbon is drawn and tied.

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

Girl's white nainsook frocks trimmed with double bertha ruffles of pink or blue embroidery

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MEDICAL.

DR. G. S. RYERSON.

60 COLLEGE STREET,
Toronto.
248d&wly

A. QUACKENBUSH, M.D., H.M.,
M.C., P.S.O.

HOMŒOPATHIC Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office over Flint Jones' store, Front street. Residence, George Street, south of Bridge.

JOSEPH CALDWELL,

DENTIST—Office, Caldwell Block, Front Street. Residence, Bridge Street.
223d&wtf

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OFFICE and Residence—corner of Bridge and George Streets—three streets east of Post Office.

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BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Office, City Hall, Front Street, Belleville, Ont. d84tf.

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BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, Conveyancer, etc. Office, South side Bridge St., over Wallbridge & Clarke's, Belleville, Ont. Money to loan at lowest rates. 76dwtf

J. F. WILLS' LAW OFFICE.

REMOVED to Campbell Street (south side,) 2nd door from Front Street, on ground floor.

A. GOODRICH.

LAWYER, 124 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., 28 years' experience; secrecy; special facilities in several States; Goodrich on Divorce; with laws of all States in press.
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BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notary Public, Conveyancers, etc. Offices, Bridge St., Belleville. Money to loan at lowest rates.

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J. PARKER THOMAS, J. EARL HALLIWELL.

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BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Conveyancers. Office over Express and Telegraph Office, Bridge St., Belleville, Money to loan—private funds.

WM. N. PONTON, M. A., Solicitor Hastings Loan and Investment Society.

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(Successor to Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Q.C. BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Office, McAnnany building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. Private and Company money to loan at 6 per cent., on easy terms upon good land security. Charges moderate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENRY CARRE, C. E.,
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DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.

Special attention paid to Hydraulics and Land Drainage. Patents obtained and Drawings made. Office—McAnnany Block, under Ontario Business College, Front St. P. O. address—Box 203, Belleville.

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ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Shire Hall, Belleville. 226d&wly.

D. I. DULMAGE, L.D.S., D.D.S., (Toronto University.)

DENTIST—Office over Brignall & Thompson's. Night calls at residence on Forin Street. d,w.

CHAS. JOSE.

VETERINARY Surgeon, Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Member Ontario Veterinary Society. Office and residence, Foxboro, Ont. Calls by mail or telegram promptly attended to. 304d,wly

- FINE TAILORING -

We have moved into the Store lately occupied by

MR. MILLS.

OUR NEW . . .

SPRING GOODS

Arriving daily. Inspection solicited.

A. N. REID.

MR. MINOR, Cutter

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and ends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, MAR. 28.

A CITY AMBULANCE.

The people of Belleville are indebted to the energy and business capacity of the ladies for the beautiful hospital and Home of which we are all so proud, and it is therefore strictly in accord with the "fitness of things" that a lady should have undertaken to procure an ambulance for the conveyance of patients to the hospital. Miss Gordon, the Lady Superintendent of that institution, has entered upon the task of giving a series of lectures in that behalf, and her contributions toward the object in view will no doubt be very considerable. Still, a large sum will be required in addition, and we trust that the citizens will contribute the necessary amount within a short time. The institution is an excellent one and is fully appreciated by the public, as is proved by the fact that its accommodation is already fully taxed and that its enlargement is now in prospect. An ambulance is a necessity, and we again commend Miss Gordon's project to the favorable consideration of the public.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

There are doubtless Conservatives who are dissatisfied with the result of sixteen years of protection, yet doubtful if the policy can be reversed without precipitating a crash. They should recall the historical fact that Sir Robert Peel's tariff reform caused no crash in England. Nor need there be any in Canada, if the work is judiciously undertaken and carried out without faltering.—Hamilton Times.

And the Ontario cries out that nobody is advocating free trade.

Our Grit contemporaries have an interesting time of it denouncing protection and assuring manufacturers and artizans at the same time that the Liberals mean them no harm. "I won't hurt you," said the hangman, as he adjusted the noose on the felon's neck, "You'll die that quick you'll never feel it." Sir Richard Cartwright tells us that "every vestige of protection must be swept away." Mr. Laurier is going to give us "Free Trade as it is in England." The Globe declares that "the tariff must go some time, and the sooner it is abolished the better."

The Young Men's Liberal Club of Guelph provided a real sensation at their public meeting the other night. Among the speakers was Mr. G. B. Ryan, a leading local merchant. He told the audience that he was a Conservative, that he had helped to establish the National Policy, but was now convinced that its effects on Canadian industry were detrimental rather than helpful.—Globe.

No doubt of it. Conservatives who consider that the N. P. has been detrimental to the country's interests are so scarce that, when one sore-head of that sort is found, he causes a sensation amongst the Grits and becomes an oracle amongst them for the time being. Reformers who become converts to the N. P. are so numerous that only the most prominent of them are quoted in the press—such men, say, as Dr. Cameron, ex-M.P.P., and A. F. McIntyre.

Mr. Laurier said at Montreal: "The Liberal party believe in free trade on broad lines such as exists in Great Britain," and the organs of his party are trying to out-bellow each other in the shout "Nobody is advocating free trade."

In 1873, the total foreign trade of the United Kingdom was £682,292,137. In 1893, under the beneficent influence of free trade, it was £681,826,448. There's twenty years of free trade progress for you! Now, taking the population, as a fair estimate from the previous censuses, at 32,500,000 in 1873 and 38,500,000 in 1893, it will be found that the total foreign trade per head declined from about £21 6s in 1873 to £17 14s in 1893. In view of these facts, it would be quite proper to say, according to Grit logic, "Free trade as it is in England, is proving an effective trade destroyer."

A blight seemed to fall over the land when the Grits gained power at Ottawa. The exports of Canadian produce fell from the value of $77,000,000 in 1873 to $67,000,000 in 1878—including the Grit years of office; but rose again to $64,000,000 in 1882. The produce of the mine fell from $5,700,000 in 1873—their first year of office, to $2,762,762 in the year they were bounced out by an indignant and disgusted people. The produce of the forest fell from $8,500,000 in 1873 to $2,923,000 the year they left office. The exports of manufactures fell from $24,400,000 in 1873 to $17,700,000 in 1878. The bank notes in circulation fell from $27,000,000 in 1873 to $20,000,000 in 1878. The Post Office Savings ran down from $3,200,000 in 1873 to $2,600,000 in 1878. The deposits in special savings bank (gilt-edged) stood at $6,700,000 in 1873, but declined to $5,600,000 in 1878. Everything was on the down grade under Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Mills, et hoc omne genus. Nothing seemed to flourish in their hands. Bank stocks declined in value, and smokeless chimneys multiplied under the malign and paralyzing incubus that had come upon the land.

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.
It will tone up your system, and restore the appetite.
JUST WHAT YOU NEED THIS SPRING.
The best cure for Debility.

We were under the impression that sugar was taxed about 65 per cent.—Brockville Recorder.

Of course Grit papers don't care to inform themselves, or their readers either, as to facts which tell in favor of the Government. Sugar of excellent quality, fit for use on any person's table, is not taxed—sugar such as was taxed by the Grits, when in power, 2⅔c to 3c per pound. It sounds big to say that sugar is taxed 65 per cent., but when it is explained that it is only refined sugar—much of which is greatly inferior to that which is not taxed under the N.P.—that is taxed, and that only to the extent of rather less than two thirds of a cent per pound, the intentional attempt of the Grit press to deceive is manifest. The Mackenzie Government taxed all sugar, some of it as high as 3½ cents per pound. At present prices the percentage of taxation would be more than 100 per cent.

EDOUARD DE RESZKE.

The Celebrated Singer.

Mr. Edouard de Reszke is one of the foremost singers of the time; at present he is charming fashionable audiences in New York, in the lyrical version of "Romeo and Juliet." Recognizing that it is of the utmost importance to the success of the great singer that the system should be kept fresh and elastic, Mr. de Reszke says of the great tonic wine "Vin Mariani:"—"With pleasure I state that 'Vin Mariani' is an excellent tonic, specially useful to singers." This is in harmony with the testimony of many other prominent singers and orators, all of whom agree that "Vin Mariani" has the special virtue of strengthening the voice, besides possessing the power to build up body and brain, enfeebled from excessive strain or overwork. This celebrated tonic-stimulant, containing the medical properties of fresh selected coca leaves, has been used with benefit and delight by most of the great ones of the earth, and if you care to know, not merely what these great ones say, but how they look, send your address to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, and you will receive a number of celebrated portraits free.

BLOOD-MAKING WINE FOR THE SICK.

The Bordeaux Claret Company, established at Montreal, in view of the French Treaty, are now offering the Canadian connoisseur beautiful wines at $3.00 and $4.00 per case of 12 large quart bottles. These are equal to any $6.00 and $8.00 wines sold on their label. Every swell hotel and club are now handling them, and they are recommended by the best physicians as being perfectly pure and highly adapted for invalids' use. Address, Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

SPECIAL MENTION.

—Newfoundland sealers have had a good season.

—A fire at Milwaukee, Wis., burned a million dollars' worth of property.

—Mr. Edward Corran, of Tamworth, was kicked by his horse and fatally injured.

—The second son of Mr. Charles Taylor, of Tay township, was killed by a falling tree.

—Cholera has broken out among the Japanese troops at Port Arthur. Thirty-eight cases were reported in one day.

—The grand jury at Stratford brought in a true bill of murder against Amedee Chattelle. His trial was to commence to-day.

—Mrs. Thompson of Detroit, who died recently, bequeathed over half a million dollars to her niece, Mrs. F. B. Leys, of London.

—On the 16th inst. the President declared martial law in Honolulu to be at an end, and the writ of habeas corpus was restored.

IF SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

—At Minot, N. D., the house of Phoenix Christensen, a carpenter, was burned. Five children, ranging in age from 3 to 15 years, perished in the flames.

PAIN FROM INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

—Postmaster-Gen. Bissell of the United States will relinquish his duties on Thursday, April 4, and Wm. L. Willson will immediately take hold.

—Lady Tweedmouth, of London, and her son, the Hon. Dudley Marjoribanks, arrived at Niagara Falls last night, and are registered at the Prospect House.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

—The rumor is gaining ground in Ottawa that Lord Aberdeen will be shortly recalled by the Imperial authorities to take the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, in succession to Lord Houghton, who will receive a Cabinet portfolio.

"SUDDEN COLDS."—At the commencement of a cold, take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little milk and sugar and the cure is more sudden than the cold. Only 25c. New Big Bottle.

—John Bigelow, an actor, shot and killed Amy Thill, an actress, yesterday, in the furnished room of the woman at 15 West Twenty-fourth street, New York, and then turned the weapon, a revolver of large calibre, to his head and blew out his brains.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid, which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature in youth and health, as modern chemistry can produce.

—Mrs. Frank Annis perished in her burning home, four miles north of Fenton, Mich. She was ill and could not help herself, although two young children escaped uninjured. It is said that she and her husband lived unhappily, and there are suspicions of crime in connection with the fire.

ORIGIN OF SUNDAY.

Mr. Gladstone Explains the Christian Change of the Sabbath.

"The opinion which required a great Sabbatarian strictness, has in all likelihood been largely consequent upon the reformation, and, without much critical investigation of the case, has rested practically upon the fourth commandment of the decalogue as it stands. It did not, however, arise at once out of the great movement, even in Scotland, where it eventually attained a pitch of rigor and exhibited a tenacity of life probably greater than in any other Christian country," writes W. E. Gladstone in McClure's Magazine. "If we measure things not as they are divinely intended, nor as they are in themselves, but as they are subjectively entertained, it might be a question whether the Scottish Sabbath was not for 200 years a greater Christian sacrament, a larger, more vital and more influential fact in the Christianity of the country, than the annual or sometimes semi-annual, celebration of the Lord's Supper, or the initiatory rite of baptism, or both together. I remember that when half a century ago ships were dispatched from Scottish ports to South Australia, then in its infancy, laden with well-organized companies of emigrants, I read in the published account of one of them that perfect religious toleration was established as the rule on board, but that with regard to a fundamental article of religion like the Sabbath, every one was, of course, required to observe it. Many anecdotes might be given which illustrate the same idea—an idea open to criticism, but one with which the Presbyterian church cannot well afford to part without some risk to the public power and general influence of religion.

The seventh day of the week has been deposed from its title to obligatory religious observance, and its perogative has been carried over to the first: under no direct precept of Scripture, but yet with a biblical record of facts, all supplied by St. John, which far toward showing that among the apostles themselves, and therefore from apostolic times, the practice of divine worship on the Lord's Day has been continuously and firmly established. The Christianity took upon itself to alter the form of the Jewish ordinance; but this was with a view to giving larger effects to its spiritual purpose. The seventh day had been ordained as the most appropriate, according to the decalogue, for commemorating the old creation. The advent of our Lord introduced us to a chain of events, by which alone the benefits of the old creation were secured to us, together with the yet higher benefits of the new. The series of these events culminated in the resurrection. With the resurrection began for the Saviour Himself a rest from all that was painful in the process of redemption, as on the seventh day there had begun a rest from the constructive labors that had brought the visible world into existence and maturity.

The seventh day was the festival of the old life, accompanied with an exemption from its divinely-appointed burdens. The first day was the festival of the new life, and was crowned with its constant and joyous exercise. The ordinances of joint worship exhibit one particular form of that exercise. The act of the church of Christian community in al ering the day was founded on this broad and solid analogy; and was also, as has been said, warranted by the evidence of apostolic practice.

The Diplomatic Dufferin.

"I heard the other day," says the editor of London Truth, "a story about Lord Dufferin, which goes to show his ability as a diplomatist. When the French Government had determined to have a Joan of Arc demonstration the French minister of foreign affairs went out of his way to explain to our ambassador that this was in no way intended against England. Lord Dufferin concurred, and pointed out that as the Burgundians had insisted on her execution it was fully realized in England that the demonstration was against Burgundians. The Frenchman had to concur in this. 'I shall be happy to take part myself in the procession,' said Lord Dufferin. The Frenchman smiled in a sickly way. 'Nay, more,' continued Lord Dufferin, 'there is a gentleman at my embassy who is a lineal descendant of the Lord Talbot of that day. He, too, will be delighted to join.' The smile became more sickly. 'In the ancestral halls of the head of his family there is probably the armor of the Lord Talbot of the days of Joan of Arc; his descendant would wear it.' The Frenchman changed the subject of the conversation."

New Women in Corea.

Among the many interesting facts to be gathered from Mr. Savage-Landor's book on Corea, lately published, by no means the least striking is the author's statement that the native queen "is much in favor of the emancipation of the Corean women."

But unfortunately the sympathy of her Corean majesty does not seem at present to have done much toward improving the lot of her feminine subjects; for we are told that work of every kind is done by the women alone, who are practically the slaves of their husbands.

It would seem, after all that the Corean queen's leaning toward general feminine "emancipation" is nothing more than what theologians call a "pious opinion," for Mr. Savage-Landor says "there are tongues in Seoul who say that the queen actually rules the king, and therefore, through him, the country and that he is more afraid of her gracious majesty, his wife, than of the very devil himself."

If this be so, the queen seems rather selfishly inclined to confine the practical realization of her "new woman" theories to her own palace.—Lady's Pictorial.

A Plucky Pandy.

After the man had lain apparently dead for about an hour, someone noticed that he had gradually dragged himself out of the water, till all at once he sprang to his feet and ran like a deer in the direction of the gate of the Badshahibagh. He was still quite within easy range, and several rifles were levelled at him; but Sergt. Findlay, who was on the rampart, and was himself one of the best shots in the company, called out: "Don't fire, men; give the poor devil a chance!" Instead of a volley of bullets, the men's better feeling gained the day, and Jack Pandy was reprieved, with a cheer to speed him on his way. As soon as he heard it, he realized his position, and, like the Samaritan leper of old, he halted, turned around, and putting up both his hands, with the palms together in front of his face, he salaamed profoundly, prostrating himself three times on the ground by way of thanks, and then walked slowly toward the Badshahibagh, while we on the ramparts waved our feather bonnets and clapped our hands to him in token of good-will.—Reminiscences of the Mutiny: W. Forbes-Mitchell.

A Warning.

Wife—I thought you were going fishing?

Husband—I am, but I'm going to get some bait first.

Wife—Remember, William, you've signed the pledge.

Amenities.

Mrs. Cheltenham—I suppose you are very much gratified to think your youngest daughter is going to be married.

Mrs. Witherby—Yes, indeed; and I am simply delighted to think that your oldest can act as one of the bridesmaids

QUEER DINNER FADS IN PARIS.

From the Shoulders up the Guests Appear in Historical Attire

Paris has a novelty in the way of dinners. The discovery that there were twenty-six carnival days in February led to this innovation in the fashionable world.

The new function combines the attractions of a masquerade with those of an elaborate set dinner. The guests are enabled to dress to suit their individual fancy, selecting characters from history or fiction for their models, and yet are not encumbered save as to their heads, with inconvenient apparel.

The guests come in ordinary evening dress, but from the shoulders up they are obliged to be in some fancy costume.

For men of middle age the following are some of the favorities: The head dressed as an alderman of Paris, with the beret and scarf twined around the neck, framing the picture; as a Leaguer, with a high felt hat, covered with plumes; as a nobleman of the time of Louis XIV. with curled wig, and Louis XV. with powdered wig and peruke tied with broad black ribbon.

The younger men select such headdresses as Pierrot, harlequin, Arab, Mephistopheles or Watteau shepherds, according to their age and type.

Brunettes aspiring to be blondes for one night choose the golden tresses of a Cybele or Ceres crowned with grain, Pomona, with fawn colored hair entwined with grape leaves; Diana, with crescent arising from the waves of her light hair, or the pearl studded cap of a Venetian with blonde curls.

Blondes in turn may don Titian, brown or gray locks, but to complete the illusion the face must be powdered. Even the men use powder, but the powder has to be used with discrimination and skill.

For the table decorations of the "dinners de tetes" the table should be dressed with flowers, which, however, can be replaced by sprigs of mistletoe, interspersed with nice roses and chrysanthemums.

The table cloth should consist of a long strip of bolting cloth, embroidered in natural colors and bordered with surah, upon which are placed the dessert dishes. Dishes of marrons, glaces and candied cherries are also appropriate. Fancy lace-bordered doilies in thin white paper have given place to circles of fine linen edged with fine lace.—New York Herald.

More Than She Wanted.

"Oh! have you gone in for the new costume also, Miss Fortyscue?"

"Yes, yes. And they tell me it makes me look five years younger."

"Five-and-twenty years younger, Miss Fortyscue."

A Railway Curiosity.

Work is about to begin on a railroad in Florida which is a curiosity of its kind. Some time ago the citizens of Avon Park and Haines City, Fla., believed that a transportation route connecting them would be of great advantage. The country is sandy and nearly level. A company was formed, but the people lacked in capital what they made up in enterprise. It has been decided, so The Manufacturers' Record is informed, to build the road with wood rails, which are large enough to be laid so that they will be half imbedded in the sand, without other ballast. They are to be held in position by wooden pins, two inches in diameter and eighteen inches long, while the ends are connected by plank couplers, placed underneath and held by pins. Not a pound of metal will be used in construction of the track, although the line will be forty miles long. Most of the "rails" will be furnished gratis by property owners along the right of way. The company believes that in a few years the fruit, vegetable and passenger business over the route will pay for regular steel rails, when the others will be used for ties. A small steam dummy will furnish power for the Avon Park and Haines City road.

Due to His Appearance.

A rather good story about the Duke of Westminster is now going the rounds. This enormous wealthy peer never did take a great deal of interest in the cut of his garments, and it was never a matter of much concern to him whether he wore a thread-bare and glossy coat or a brand-new one. Consequently, it was not surprising that a lynx-eyed policeman who had been detailed to duty in the grounds of Mr. Gladstone's country seat, Hawarden, at the time of the threatened dynamite plots, should have pounced upon a shabbily dressed individual whom he caught wandering apparently aimlessly about the grounds.

In an aggressive tone the "bobby" demanded to know the stranger's business. "I'm a friend of Mr. Gladstone—I'm—I'm the Duke of Westminster," stammered the astonished man. "Come along with me, will you," chuckled the policeman, hustling his captive off to the house, "and tell that tale up yonder."

The Grand Old Man happened to pass by, and, catching sight of the duke, ordered his immediate release, when the crestfallen policeman, who was too much abashed to make even an attempt at apology, slunk off, leaving his grace of Westminster in a by no means amiable frame of mind.—Chicago Record.

A High Singer.

Manager—Are you able to reach high C without any trouble?

Applicant for Place in Light Opera—I've never tried that, but a tambourine held at six feet six I've never yet failed to kick.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

More Difficulty.

Bax—Is your new poem after the French?

Tagley Longtress—No; it's after a publisher just now.

Growth of Cremation.

A large number have become converts to cremation on sanitary grounds. In Europe there are crematories in Dresden, Breslau, Milan, Lodi, Brescia, Padua, Rome, Gotha, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Paris and England. The first cremation in the United States was on the 6th of December, 1876, the body being that of Joseph Henry Louis Charles, Baron de Palm. The cremation took place at Washington, Pa. At this time there are crematories at Washington, Lancaster, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania; Brooklyn and Buffalo, in New York; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo., and in San Mateo Co. and Los Angeles, Cal.—San Francisco Call.

A COMMON AFFLICTION.

Women the Greatest Sufferers.

GRAVE RESULTS OFTEN OCCUR.

In All Cases Paine's Celery Compound Cures and Restores Perfect Health.

Headaches are varied in character, of frequent occurrence, and are produced by a variety of causes. The common headache is often produced by some indiscretion in diet, or deviation from ordinary habits of life. We have also congestive headaches, rheumatic headaches, and bilious and nervous headaches. Women are oftener the victims of these troubles than men. When neglected from day to day grave and fatal consequences often occur.

Some of the ablest and best physicians freely admit that Paine's Celery Compound is the safest, surest and best medicine for every character of headache. Indeed, this opinion is strengthened by the thousands who have given testimony in favor of Paine's Celery Compound.

Headaches being more prevalent in the Spring season, it is of the utmost importance that every sufferer should know how to act. One bottle of Paine's Celery Compound will often permanently cure. Nature's marvellous Spring medicine will, at the same time, build up the entire system.

Science Triumphant at Last.

Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the outcome of the latest scientific researches. There was always a prejudice against taking Cod Liver Oil on account of its disagreeable to the palate, and that is one reason why it has become so popular with the medical fraternity, the hospitals of the country and the households wherever consumption or lung troubles prevail. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c. and $1, at all Drug Stores.

—A despatch from Honolulu says a large number of political prisoners have been put to work on the roads in Hawaii. Among them are the leaders, Wilcox, Greig, Weidmann and Marshall. The Englishmen, Packard, Seward, Ashford and Gulick, will be kept in prison for the present. Seward is said to be quite ill.

Sure Cure for Asthma.

P. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffman's Asthma Cure," free to any sufferer, He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package

—Knocking about somewhere in the Atlantic, off the coast of Ireland, is the derelict steamer Loch Maree, which was abandoned in a supposedly sinking condition a month ago. Her cargo is worth $450,000, one-third of which, according to marine law, will go to any person or persons who bring the castaway to port.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

—Mr. R. H. Bethune, Manager of the Dominion Bank, Toronto, died last evening.

Relief in six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages, male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passage almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Dec.8,9mos,wed&sat.

BARGAINS!

Do you want 12 bars of good Yellow Soap for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want 2 large bars of good Family Soap and 2 good large Cotton Towels for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR.

Do you want a first-class pair of Scissors, worth from 30c. to 45c.? Come and take your choice for 25c. at
THE FAIR.

Do you want a good Carving Knife and Fork for 25c.? Come to
THE FAIR,
FRANK WEEKS MANAGER.

QUALITY Is the Test of CHEAPNESS!

For smoked meats, rich, mild and mellow, no finer in the Dominion is to be had anywhere than those cured by your
CITY PORK PACKER.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Mild Hams.
McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Matchless Breakfast Bacon.
McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Rolled Bacon.

When buying from your grocer, ask for McGuiness' meats, and be sure you get no other.

McGuiness.

Dont Play..
With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

GOOD NEWS

You'll think it a little early to talk about FRUIT JARS but its too good to keep. Present indications are that you'll get quart jars for about 75c or less a doz. this year. Moreover, we've been looking and there's going to be lots of fruit; so cheer up, there's a good time coming. With cheap sugar and jars and lots of fruit what more on this earth could your heart desire.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

= Morning Glory! =

Our Parasols Open up....

As pretty as a morning glory. They embrace all the newest styles and having imported them direct, we are able to quote prices not found elsewhere. See our

Splendid Dollar Parasol...

Durable Silk--A Stylish Handle--Are its noticable features. Also great values in finer qualities at $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, Etc.

NATHAN JONES.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER. Apply Box 565 274dtf

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary or commission, to sel Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

REMOVAL.

GREEN and Harwood have removed their butcher shop from 242 on Front street to No. 2 and 4 stalls in the old meat market.
Mar.20d3m GREEN & HARWOOD.

TO LET.

DWELLING in Bellevue Terrace. Apply to MRS. W. H. GRAHAM, house No. 1.

FOR SALE.

AT a great bargain, the House and Lots of Wm. Meredith, East St. Charles st. Enquire of A. R. Dougall.
Mar.16.sat's&wtf

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor fo collection. Office at my old place of business.
249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to
MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Stree
Fall plowing all done.

SEEDS!
— FOR —
EARLY - SOWING.

Pansey in bulk; Lawn Grass, 35c. per lb.; Grass for Boulevards, 15c per lb.; Celery, Tomato, Cabbage, etc.

C. E. BISHOP,
SEEDSMAN, - BRDIGE STREET.

A Big Run

That is what our GRAHAM GEMS have had ever since we first introduced them to the pnblic. They are a capital thing for lunch or tea served warm. Have you not tried them? The trial will not cost you much, as they are only 10c per doz.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Golden Specific.
It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. IT NEVER FAILS
Mothers and Wives, you can save the victims.
BOOK OF PARTICULARS FREE
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO. TORONTO, Ont.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract...One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast.......Half a Cake
Sugar....................Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water.........Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

FRESH MAPLE SYRUP!
25c. per quart.

CHOICE HONEY, 3 Packages. 25cts.
CHOICE STRAINED HONEY, 25c. a Lb.
— AT —
R. BATEMAN'S.
Telephone
CHOICE FAMILY GROCER.

Up To Date

Our Store up to date.
Our Stock up to date.
Our King Shirt up to date.
New Store, new Goods, new Prices.
Everything new, bright and cheerful.
New Collars and Cuffs, new Neckwear.
New Gloves, new Shirts, new Braces.
Everything new and up to date.
Come and see our alterations and try our new Patent King Shirt.

A. E. FISH & CO.
The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gents Furnishers, of Belleville.

DINGMAN'S ELECTRIC SOAP!

Has such a valuable reputation all over this country that it requires no comments from us.

What we want to say about Dingman's Electric Soap is, we have bought 25 boxes of it, which is 1,800 bars, which we will sell at 5cts. per bar.

Now any merchant buying, from the proprietors of Dingman's Electric Soap, the above stated quantity is presented with
ONE LADY'S GOLD WATCH,
(guaranteed for 15 years)
Which he is at liberty to do what he likes with. We intend presenting this Gold Watch to the person who buys the largest number of bars of this lot of soap.

Every wrapper is stamped with our name and all we ask is that you will hand in your wrappers as you get them, so that we will know by the time the soap is all gone who is entitled to the watch.

= Louis Benmore, =
Telephone 90. Leading Grocer.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,
Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, Chandeliers, Lamps, &c., Polished and Lacquered. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. All work first-class.
254d1m E. J. BURTON.

IF YOU USE A
BLENDED - TEA
Ask Your Grocer For
'MORAHNEE'
It has no equal.
In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.

J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
Agents for the British Tea and Trading Association, London, Eng

THE WARWICKS
Are here. See them at
FOSTER'S!
OPEN TO-NIGHT.

A FREE GIFT

We are giving to our customers handsome pictures beautifully framed, absolutely free. A coupon given with each purchase. We would ask for your inspection and see what can be procured with no extra outlay.

J. A. ELLIOTT,
Telephone 237. GROCER, Front Street.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Carpets !
Curtains ! !
Draperies ! ! !

NEW CARPETS,
NEW LACE CURTAINS,
NEW CHENILLE CURTAINS.
NEW CHENILLE PORTIERS.

NEW ORIENTAL DRAPERIES,
NEW TABLE COVERS,
NEW RUGS,
NEW ART BLINDS.

OUR NEW SPRING GOODS!
HAVE ARRIVED ! !

We have just received our first shipment of New Carpets, Curtains, &c., and can safely say that for quality and style of pattern they are the finest ever shown in the City.

The Glasgow Warehouse in the past, has been known far and wide as the leading Carpet and House Furnishing Establishment of this section, and we have spared no pains to retain the lead, and show the very latest designs and the best values possible in this department.

We have bought largely from a well-known European firm, whose goods were never introduced in this section before, namely, T. J. Firth & Son, which will enable us to show some entirely new and handsome designs in the very best qualities.

Also Crossley's and other makers' goods in stock.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 27, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, MAR. 28.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

HOW IS YOUR EYESIGHT ?

REMEMBER that L. W. YEOMANS & CO., are opticians of long experience, and best results are assured. Eyes tested free of charge.

CITY AND DISTRICT.

The ice is working down the river very lowly,

They call last night's snow a "sugar" snow. 'Twould have been as unpleasant under any other name.

Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder imparts to the teeth that pearly whiteness, and preserves the enamel. Price 25c. 262d,t,t,s

The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla, once fairly tried, becomes the favorite spring medicine, speaks volumes for its excellence and merit.

John Bryant, a prominent Knight Templar, and said to be the oldest engineer on the Grand Trunk, died at Battle Creek, Mich., on Monday.

Crossley and Hunter's meetings at Parkdale are securing a large attendance. Rev. E. N. Baker spoke on Tuesday night of the work done by the Evangelists in Belleville.

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

Marshall Ruttan, a native of Belleville, has been arrested at Oswego for stealing coal from the cars of the R. W. & O. railway, upon which road he was employed as brakesman. A sentence of 20 days in gaol was imposed by the Recorder.

There is no reason why one should have a cough any length of time. All that is needed is to allay soreness of the throat or to free the bronchial tubes from irritating mucus is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a wonderful cough-cure, and should be in every medicine-chest.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

PERSONAL.

Ald. Falkiner is in Toronto.

Mr. Jarvis, Insurance Inspector, is in town.

Alex. Morrice, of Madoc, is in the city to-day.

Miss Maggie McGoun, of Napanee, is visiting at Ald. Clarke's.

A. Macnider, Inspector of the Bank of Montreal, is in the city.

Wm. Merrill, of Detroit, is home for a few days' visit to his father.

M. J. Clarke, son of Ald. Clarke, has passed his Freshman's examination in dentistry.

O. A. Marshall will take supplemental examinations in anatomy before becoming an L.D.S.

The condition of Miss Burdett is unchanged, with the exception that she is weaker.

G. C. Mathison, now a student of Jos. Caldwell, dentist, has passed his second year's examination in dentistry.

Mr. J. W. Johnson, who was knocked down by a bicycle and rider yesterday, was able to be down to his office this morning.

T. E. Oliver, an old student of Jos. Caldwell, dentist, has passed his final examination at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

Dr. Elgin Ralston Lovell Gould, son of Mr. John T. Gould, of Oshawa, has been appointed to the chair of Professor of Statistics at the University of Chicago.

A. J. Seguin and W. A. Brophey, Toronto; W. T. Bonner, W. T. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Alton, Montreal; John Davis, Windsor; W. A. Rockwell, Napanee; H. G. Buck, Norwood, are guests at the Quinte.

The St. Thomas Journal of Tuesday says; Mr. F. Abraham, formerly of the Belleville Intelligencer, has been appointed business manager of the St. Thomas Times, and assumed his new duties to-day.

A. J. Patterson, St. Catharines; George Nunn, Bolton; C. M. E. Ridge, Geo. W. Weston, J. Duggan, A. F. Ede and Chas. M. Edwards, Toronto; E. Goff, Hamilton; E. M. Scott, New York; Wm. Mason, Dundas; Rev. S. A. Duprau, Rednerville; B. M. Ward, Wallbridge; R. Swalwell, Montreal; J. Arlington Cook, Oshawa, are registered at the Anglo.

Worth Trying.

If your foot is peculiar, so much the more reason for buying ready made boots. You can try on and keep trying on till you find something just to suit you. Haines & Lockett claim they can fit and suit anyone. Try them.

Obituary.

The funeral services of the late Martha Way,—wife of Mr. Jos. Langdon, of Ameliasburg, took place on the 27th inst., at the Methodist church on Massassaga Point. One who was so widely known as Mrs. Langdon for her genial, kind christian character, deserves more than passing notice. She was in her sixty-ninth year, but up to a few months ago her years seemed to hang lightly on her head. She led a busy life, yet she had always a smile and a kind word for all. She and her bereaved husband seemed intended for each other, and where you saw one you could be assured the other was not far away. She joined the Methodist church when she was fourteen years old and it is said of her that, hot or cold, wet or dry, you might always expect her at her place in the sanctuary. She did not, either, live for herself. She and her husband loved to take a day visiting friends of other days. Not only that, their own romantic home was ever open, as were their hearts, to all comers. The best the land could afford was none too good for their friends. She leaves behind no children. Her daughter Alwilda, the late Mrs. Frederick, preceded her some years ago to the latter rest. She too left a daughter Alwilda, now Mrs. Franklin Lent, herself a great sufferer from disease. They reside with her grandfather who has our sympathy. The bearers were Messrs. D. Walker, H. M. Snider, Manly Snider, J. P. Gerow, Daniel Dunlop, Wm. Jose. A very impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. McQuaig, from 1st Thessalonians, 4—14, after which she was conveyed to her long resting place in the Massassaga Point cemetery.

G. S. J.

Toronto's Great Horse Show.

The breeders and all those interested in horses in this part of the country are looking forward to visiting the first Canadian horse show, which is to be held in the new armories, Toronto, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 18th, 19th and 20th. The event is given under the joint auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association, representing the breeding societies of Ontario, and the Country and Hunt Club of Toronto, which has charge of the harness, saddle and hunting classes. Over $5000 are offered in prizes and the arrangements are all on a large scale. The ring will be 210 by 80 feet, almost as large as the Madison Square Garden, New York, where the National Horse Show is held every year, and there will be accommodation for 6000 spectators. All the railways are making reduced rates, and return tickets can be obtained on Thursday, April 18th at a single fare and on Friday or Saturday, April 19th or 20th at a fare and a third. All tickets good to return on or before Monday, April 22nd. Entries close on Wednesday, April 3rd. All information and catalogues can be obtained from the Secretaries, Henry Wade, 12 Elm street Toronto, or Stewart Houston, 18 Toronto street, Toronto.

Albert College.

The Christian Guardian says editorially in this week's issue: "We are glad to learn that Mr. H. A. Massey has offered to give $10,000 towards the erection of an addition to the Albert College buildings, provided the same amount is contributed by other friends of the college. This is a generous and timely gift. We understand that it has given a fresh impetus to the canvass for funds, and that the required amount will soon be made up. Three subscriptions of $1,000 have been given, among them one from the Premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell. We congratulate Albert College on obtaining the aid which will lead to increased efficiency in its excellent work."

E Company Organizes.

The officers, non-coms, and men of E Company, 15th Batt., met last evening for organization. Capt. Walmsley presided. B. E. Sills was appointed Col. Sergt., and F. S. Brown Ord. Sergt.; D. McCann and T. S. Clark, Corporals. There will be a great change in the formation of the Companies this year. A company consists of four sections of ten men each, and each non-com. has charge of a section, and is responsible for the men. There will be no sizing in company as formerly, but a man receives his number when he joins, and keeps it through the season. E Company wants good able-bodied men, and no young boys.

The Spencer--Chisholm Case.

The Magistrate decided that the two cows and harness did not belong to Alva Spencer, the father of plaintiff, but belonged to the son, and that although Chisholm wrongfully took the property, as he found on the evidence that he took it under a fair and reasonable supposition that he had a right to do so, he could not convict defendant. He held that Chisholm should give up the property. A. R. Dougall Q. C., for Spencer, S. S. Masson for Chisholm.

The Genuine Merit

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health, you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood, is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. 25c.

Hospital Building Fund.

A few members of the W.C.A. intend having an entertainment and sale of work on Monday evening, April 1st in the B.B.C. Talent workers for the above fund are cordially invited to avail themselves of this opportunity of disposing of their work and taking orders. During the evening there will be music &c., indeed a grand display of talent may be confidently looked for. Admission 15c. Doors open at 7:30. d269,3t

Canadians in Chicago.

The Chicago Herald of the 3rd inst. gives an excellent sketch of the Canadian colony in Chicago, and gives the names of many persons from Canada who are prominent in various walks of life. The only Bellevillian named is G. B. Reeve, Traffic Manager of the Chicago Grand Trunk Railway, who was born here.

Most Likely.

Most men expect to buy a new suit and probably a light overcoat this spring. Have you the desire to make $5 to $8 on your suit and a similar amount on an overcoat? Most likely you have. Then, will you come to the Oak Hall and see what we can do for you? If you walk to the custom tailor and pay him his price, without first seeing what we can do for you, why, it is your own fault if you are 'sick' afterwards.

The Weather.

The features of the weather since last report have been a snow fall of two inches that lasted from about 4 p.m. yesterday until 10 p.m., and a southwesterly gale that succeeded. Lowest temperature during the night, 29; at 8 a.m., 32; and at noon, 31.

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh to strong northwesterly to northerly winds; generally fair and moderately cold.

Gus Hill's Novelties.

Don't forget the attraction of the season at the opera house to-night. See the great Hacker and Lester, the acrobatic bicyclists. Prices 25, 50 and 75c.

Boots Repaired.

If you need your boots repaired send them in, we always keep a first-class man for this purpose and can do repairing promptly.—VERMILYEA & SON.

Good Advice.

Never say you can't get just the kind of boot or shoe you want, ready made 'till you try Haines & Lockett.

Pleasant, fragrant, and indispensable. Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents. 201d m,w,f

FROM FIELDS OF SPORT.

LOCAL WHEELMEN AND CRICKETERS ORGANIZE FOR THE SEASON.

Both Clubs Make a Good Beginning—Ailsa a Failure in Heavy Weather—Britannia Beats her Very Badly at Nice—The Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race—Notes of Sports in Various Fields.

BICYCLING.

At the meeting of the Ramblers Bicycle Club held last evening in the Mechanics' Institute hall, there were about fifty gentlemen present, and a more enthusiastic lot of young men never met in the city. After all had been enrolled as members for the ensuing year, ballots were distributed, and the election of officers began. It was not a formal election either, as there were warm contests for all the important offices, but the best of good feeling prevailed throughout. The election resulted as follows:

Hon. President—H. Corby.
President—I. O. Frost.
Vice-President—L. C. Lockett, (acc.)
Captain—Wm. Robertson.
First Lieutenant—F. S. Foster.
Second Lieutenant—F. Stortts.
Secretary—H. McGinnis, (acc.)
Treasurer—R. J. Orr, (acc.)
Bugler—Jas. Phillips, (acc.)
Standard Bearer—B. E. Cummings.
Auditors—T. W. R. McRae and C. B. Scantlebury.
Handicappers—T. W. R. McRae and W. Kennedy.
Executive Committee—James Brown, F. B. Smith, B. E. Cummings, S.G. Retallack, F. Lewis, H. Austin and F. S. Foster.

A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers of the club by a standing vote for the able manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the club.

It was also moved, and unanimously carried that the club give the Institute and Library a donation of $10.

The Club decided to send three delegates to the C.W.A. annual meeting to be held at Toronto on Good Friday, and the following gentlemen were selected to represent the Club: F. B. Smith, H. McGinnis and I. O. Frost.

It was decided to place the membership fee at $1.50 and to join the C.W.A. as a club.

It is important that all who intend becoming members of the Ramblers Wheel Club should send in their names to Hope McGinnis, Secretary, by to-morrow evening, or give them to some of the officers of the Club.

Another meeting will be called shortly to discuss important matters in connection with the Club.

The Peterborough Bicycle Club have elected the following officers: Honorary President, Mayor Kendry; President, Alex. Gibson; First Vice-President, R. M. Denistoun; Second Vice-President, W. E. Lech; Secretary-Treasurer; Gus L. Hay; Captain, G. J. Horkins; First Lieutenant, W. L. Allen; Second Lieutenant, H. R. H. Kenner; Bugler, T. Lush; Executive Committee, Fred. H. Dixon, O. B. Shortly, Alf. J. N. Terrill.

They will send nine delegates to the C. W. A. meet at Toronto on Good Friday. Their membership numbers 250.

John S. Johnston, the champion bicyclist and skater, sailed for France to-day, accompanied by his trainer, Tom Eck.

ROWING.

Of the fifty-one races rowed so far between the Oxford and Cambridge University eights, Oxford has twenty-eight victories to her credit, while the light blues can only claim twenty-two. The odd event took place in 1877, and resulted in a dead heat, although it was a virtual victory for Oxford, the bow oar of the dark blues having broken an oar at the most critical stage of the race. Even then his seven club mates managed to keep the craft going long enough to break even. The first Oxford and Cambridge race took place in 1829 from Hambledon lock to Henley bridge. The rivals met for the second time in 1836 over a course between Westminster and Putney. In 1845 the crews decided to race from Putney to Mortlake, and that course has since been adhered to. Cambridge opened brilliantly over the present course by scoring three consecutive wins. Their rivals responded in kind, and the honors changed yearly up to 1861, when Oxford captured the blue ribbon and held on to it for nine years. Cambridge started a big inning in 1870 and shut their rivals out until 1875. They then scored alternately, and in 1877 rowed a dead heat. Oxford came strongly to the front in 1880 and won straight along to 1884, when the light blues defeated them. Oxford again got in front the following year, but succumbed to their rivals for the next four years. Since 1890 the Oxford men have had a monopoly of the honors, and they also have the honor of making the best time on record, 18 minutes 47 seconds, March 22, 1893. Twenty minutes was only beaten on two other occasions, so that backers of the light blues (who have covered the course in 20 minutes) for the forthcoming struggle must feel justified in accepting the liberal odds of 2 to 1 against their favorites, if the recent trials count for anything.

YACHTING.

NICE, March 27.—The Ailsa, Britannia and Valkyrie II. started this morning in a race for the prizes sailed for last Saturday, when the judges disqualified the Ailsa and Britannia for starting before the signal was given. The prizes were 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 francs, with gold, silver and bronze medals. The course to be covered three times, is 30 miles in all. The weather was clear, the wind light, and the sea calm. The Ailsa got away 52 s. ahead, followed by the Britannia and Valkyrie. At the end of the first round the Ailsa was leading by 4 minutes, having lost some by holding a bad course. On the second round the Britannia crept up close to her rival and at the end was only thirty-five seconds behind. The wind then got stronger and the Britannia went ahead. The sea also became very rough and the Britannia showed herself to be the best heavy weather boat. The Britannia reached home at 2.38.57; and the Ailsa at 2.45.43.

The official times of the Ailsa and Britannia are as follows: Ailsa, start, 10.44.40. First round, 11.22.46; second round, 1.28.13. Finish, 2.45.43. Britannia, start, 10.45.33. First round, 12.15.49; second round, 1.28.51. Finish, 2.38.57.

Britannia won by 7m 38s actual time.

CRICKET.

The Belleville Cricket Club met at the Queen's Hotel last evening for organization. There was not a large meeting, but it was thoroughly representative and the club promises to be stronger this year than formerly. Col. Lazier occupied the chair. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—J. P. C. Phillips.
Manager—J. Brasier.
Secretary-Treasurer—W. E. Brown.
Captain—Ward Cutler.
Executive Committee—F. Lewis, W. Wallace and the other officers of the club.

A committee for soliciting funds was formed, also a committee to decide on suitable grounds to play on.

The following patrons were elected:—H. Corby, M.P., Thos. Ritchie, J. E. Walmsley, Mayor: Judge Lazier, J. J. B. Flint, U. E. Thompson, J. W. Murray, J. C. Jamieson, M. M. Thompson, Dr. W. J. Gibson, W. B. Northrup, M. P., W. N. Ponton, F. S. Wallbridge, Ex-Mayor; Curtis Bogart, Ex-Mayor, Jos. D. Clarke, N. B. Falkiner, C. M. Stork, J. P. Thompson, Jas. Grant, T. S. Carman, Chaplain Rev. Bogert, M. J. Hendricks, Q. Macnider, Dr. J. J. Farley, Jno. Williams, J. P. Thomas, R. Richardson, D. M. Waters, R. J. Orr, E. D. Gough, Dr. A. D. Walker, C. N. Sulman, F. E. O'Flynn, J. W. Walker, Geo. Pope, Jas. Roy, F. C. Lockett, Wm. Hamilton, Robt. Bogle, E. H. LaRoche, J. L. Biggar, W. H. Biggar, M. P. P., A. L. Bird, S. Burrows, E. F. Milburn, W. P. Dyer, R. Mathison.

Meeting adjourned till April 17th, when the club will hold another meeting at the Quinte Hotel.

LACROSSE.

Following are the officers of the Peterborough Lacrosse Club:

Honorary President, H. LeBrun; President, W. A. Sanderson; Vice-President, W. E. Lech; Secretary-Treasurer, Alfred J. N. Terrill; Captain, Walter Phelan; Managing Committee, Wm. Rudkins, Geo. J. Horkins and W. E. Lech.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Griffo easily bested Joe Hammon at New York last night.

Wild geese and ducks have begun to arrive. The former may be shot, but the latter are protected at this season.

In a hockey match, with off-side play allowed, the Crystals beat Montreal in Montreal last night by 7 to 5. The innovation was not a success.

The fish car, Adirondack, in the service of the New York State Fish Commission, is engaged at present in transporting 10,000,000 fry from the Clayton fish hatchery to points on Lake Ontario for planting. The fry are all white fish, except 1,000,000 ciscoes that have been hatched for planting in Hemlock lake near Rochester.

The Prince Edward Agricultural Society will give three races for $250 purses at Picton on the Queen's Birthday. The will be for the open 2.30 and 2.50 classes.

H. Gordon Mackenzie has been appointed Secretary of the Toronto Athletic Club, vice H. Greville Harston, resigned. R. W. P. Matthews, who has recently returned from New York, is the Assistant Secretary.

The Kingston News says: Enough tickets having been guaranteed, the weight lifting contest for the championship of Canada, between Sero, of Belleville, and J. L. Carey, of this city, will take place in Martin's Opera House, on Wednesday, April 3rd.

How They Voted.

Following is the division list on Mr. McNichol's resolution in the Legislature on March 27th, for the election, by the municipal electors, of all officials paid by County, except County Judges:

YEAS—Bennett, Caven, Currie, Dynes, Gamey, Gurd, Haggerty, Haycock, Kidd, McCallum, McDonald, McLaren, McLean, McNaughton, McNeil, McNichol, McPherson, Pardo, Reid (Durham), Shore—20.

NAYS—Awrey, Barr, Baxter, Beatty (Leeds), Beatty (Parry Sound), Blezard, Bronson, Brower, Campbell, Carnegie, Carpenter, Charlton, Cleland, Craig, Crawford, Dana, Dryden, Evanturel, Fallis, Farwell, Ferguson, Field, Garrow, German, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Hiscott, Hobbs, Howland, Kerns, Langford, Little, Loughrin, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McKee, McNish, Magwood, Marter, Matheson, Meacham, Middleton, Mis] campbell, Moore, Mowat, Mutrie, O'Keefe, Paton, Preston, Reid, (Addington), Richardson, Robertson, Robillard, Ross, Ryerson, St. John, Stratton, Taylor, Truax, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood—65.

At Osgoode Hall.

TORONTO, March 27.

BEATON v. GLOBE PRINTING Co. (and seven other actions by same plaintiff against different defendants).—Judgment, on application by the several defendants, for an order for consolidation of eight actions of libel, so that they shall all be tried together. Sec. 5 of the Act respecting the law of libel, 57 Vic., chap. 27, provides that it shall be competent for a judge of the High Court, upon an application by two or more defendants, in any actions for the same, or substantially the same, libel, brought by one and the same person, to make an order for the consolidation of such actions so that they shall be tried together. Order made consolidating for trial all the actions except that against the INTELLIGENCER Printing and Publishing Company, of Belleville, who have apologized, but this without prejudice to any party applying to the judge at the trial to consolidate all the eight actions. Costs in the cause. H. M. Mowat for defendants the Globe Printing Co. Masten, George Lindsey, Levesconte, L. G. McCarthy and Bird for the other defendants. O'Heir (Hamilton) for plaintiff.

What Will be Done.

The Whig says: Capitalists in Cobourg are under the impression that the Bay of Quinte Navigation Company does not treat that town as fairly as it ought to, and an agitation for oppositon on the route between Cobourg and Charlotte has been begun. The Company, it is held, favors Kingston and Port Hope in the matter of purchasing supplies and in improvements to their boats, because Kingston is its headquarters. The Company has the business solid, and will make it interesting for any opposition boat. It can hold the business, and will endeavor to do more for passengers patronizing its boats this year than it ever did. The str. North King will be very attractive. Extra accommodation has been provided, and a new electric light plant has been put on board; the steamer will be the best lighted boat on the lakes. An Italian orchestra will be in attendance on every trip.

Superintendent Byrnes, of New York Police, on Detective Work.

From Harper's Young People.

The good detective is a man of resources. He must know how to adapt himself to emergencies that are liable to arise suddenly, demanding to be as promptly met. A detective who hesitates is lost, or his "case" is, which is the same thing. The blackmailer Welles, who wrote threatening letters to Jay Gould, eluded all the traps we set for him, and had fairly exhausted our patience and ordinary resources, when the novel experiment was tried of moving upon him en masse, as it were. Noticing that all his letters were stamped at one post-office station, and having tricked him by an advertisement in the "Personal" column of a newspaper into sending one the next day, we posted a letter-carrier at each letter-box in the district, and a detective between every two. The letter-carrier had a key to the box, and was to open it every time that a letter was dropped, and before the person who had dropped it was out of sight. If it was addressed to Jay Gould he was to raise his hat as a signal to the detective watching him. If not, he was to slip a rubber band over it so that the next might be more readily identified. It took some two hundred men to carry out this plan, but it succeeded, and blackmail ceased to be a safe or paying business in New York. In an hour we had our man. It is results that count in the detective business and justly. No effort or sacrifice is too great to achieve such an end.

The bogus hero of the story books has led more than one boy astray, and made altogether more mischief than all his vaunted smartness could repair were he real. My advice to the boys of to-day, if they will take it, is to let the lynx-eyed sleuth with the catlike step severely alone. Too many boys who were full of promise once, he has served as the introduction to the acquaintance of the real detective on business which neither they nor he relished.

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open. 248ds&wly

Like Lightning.

The rapid action of the "great pain cure," Polson's Nerviline, in relieving the most intense pain, is a matter of wonder to all who have used it. There is nothing surprising in its results, for it is made of the strongest, purest and most efficient remedies known in medicine. Nerviline cures toothache instantly; cramps in five minutes; neuralgia after two applications; rheumatism is at once relieved by its use; and the same may be said of all kinds of pain. Sample bottles costing only 10 cents, at any drug store. The large bottles only 25 cents. Polson's Nerviline sold by druggists and country dealers.

A Too Early Shipment.

The Brockville Recorder of March 27th says: "Forty new cheese from Bissell's Willow factory, at Algonquin, were brought into town yesterday and delivered to Mr. A. A. Davis, who bought them a few days ago for 9½ cents. They were shipped to-day to Liverpool with about four hundred last season's make which Mr. Davis has been holding here during the winter. This is said to be the earliest shipment of new cheese ever made from Canada."

PRICE'S TOBAC-CURE
Guaranteed. $1.00 a box.
A genuine cure for the Tobacco Habit. Kills the craving and "hankering." Tablet form for vest pocket. Thousands of cures. All druggists.

For sale at L. W. Yeomans & Co's.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

The Thief was a Dog.

From Boston comes the tale of a dog who is a thief and who was caught in the act, arrested, taken to a police station, tried, and finally liberated because no law applicable to four-footed criminals could be found.

It seems that for the past two weeks a wicked milk stealer has been at work in the Eleventh Precinct of that city, and that many well-filled milk cans have disappeared from the doorsteps of houses, never to be recovered. Finally, says the Boston Traveller, one of the milkmen went to the station house and asked that an officer be detailed to help him watch for the culprit. This district about Morton street was the scene of the greatest depredations. Early on Tuesday morning, after the milk had been delivered to the customers along the street, the milkman and a policeman took up a position in a doorway to watch.

They waited until 6 o'clock. No thief appeared. As daylight was approaching the watchers were just making up their minds that there was little use in remaining any longer, when a big Newfoundland dog came around the corner and slowly ambled up the street.

"There's your thief," remarked the policeman, as he watched the dog cautiously peering into every doorway as he walked along.

"What, the dog?" said the milkman incredulously.

"Yes; keep your eye on him."

The dog paused before a doorway in which was a can of milk, and then he walked slowly up the steps and smelled the can. In a moment he took the can in his teeth, walked down to the street, and started off the way he had come. The policeman and the milkman followed at a short distance. They saw him turn into Armadine street, and climb up into the verandah of a house.

He set the can down for a moment and contemplated it, and then he picked it up in his teeth again and shook it gently. In a moment the wooden plug dropped out of the can, and, setting the can down, he proceeded to lap the milk from the can, contentedly. The men watched him until he had finished, and then they saw him pick up the empty can in his teeth and leave the verandah. He passed down into the back yard and out into a clump of bushes in the rear of the house. He was lost to view for some time, and then he came out again and proceeded to the verandah, where he lay down and soon was asleep.

The policeman and the milkman went out into the bushes to look around. There they discovered fourteen empty milk cans.

Humorous.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

A young housekeeper who lives in a small Kentucky town had occasion to reprimand her cook for neglecting her duties.

"Well, Miss Laura, I's been worrited," was the reply. "I's studyin' a most 'portant question. Tell de trut, I don' know which to get, a winter cloak or a divohce."—From the "Editor's Drawer," in Harper's Magazine for April.

A PROBLEM.

Among the many slaves upon the plantation of a distinguished Southerner during the late war was a blind and decrepit old woman known as Aunt Idy. Aunt Idy, for some reason best known to herself, thought to better her condition by taking the oath of allegiance.

One of the younger members, hearing what had taken place, went to "ole miss" to get the solution, and after being told her friend had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, exclaimed, "Fo' de Lohd! I don't know how Aunt Idy is gwine to s'pote the United States, when she can't s'pote herself."—From the "Editor's Drawer," in Harper's Magazine for April.

WHAT THEY WERE.

A gentleman walking along Lexington Avenue one day encountered two boys who looked so much alike that he stopped them and asked, "Are you little boys twins?"

They looked up at him for a moment as though they did not exactly understand, then one said, meekly,

"No, sir; we are Methodists."—From the "Editor's Drawer," in Harper's Magazine for April.

Literary Notes.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

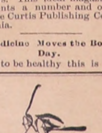
Following are the special features: Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc. First chapters of an historical romance, by the Sieur Louis De Conte; Our National Capital, by Julian Ralph; Paris in Mourning, by Richard Harding Davis; Club Life among Outcasts, by Josiah Flynt; Venice in Easter, by Arthur Symons; Autumn in Japan, by Alfred Parsons; Recent Progress in the Public Schools, by W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education.

AN EASTER MAGAZINE.

Probably no two words in the English language are more misused and abused than "lady" and "woman," and there is much wisdom, therefore, in a popular discussion of the proper usage of the words, such as is given in the April Ladies' Home Journal, by Margaret Deland, Mrs. Burton Harrison and Sarah Orne Jewett. "The Burning Question of Domestic Service" is treated intelligently and interestingly by the Countess of Aberdeen. The cover of this April Journal is a reproduction of two of C. D. Gibson's most stylish and charming girls, and all through the issue is the freshness and daintiness of springtime and Easter days. This ideal magazine is sold for ten cents a number and one dollar a year by The Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary.



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ANGUS McFEE & CO.,
272 Front Street.

Carpets & House Furnishings!

Our Carpet and House Furnishing Departments are very attractive this season.

We are showing the newest patterns in Carpets in Brussels, Tapestry, Moquette, Axminster, Velvet, Wool, Ingrain, Etc., Etc., Etc.

New Furniture Coverings, New Curtain Materials, New Curtains, Art Sateens, Window Shades, Curtain Poles, Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Etc., Etc.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

The Patrons and the Butter Industry.

The Patrons are making a sorry sight of themselves on nearly every question that comes before the Ontario Parliament. It is now quite evident that they intend to vote the Mowat ticket every time, no matter what question arises. The Eastern Creameries Association at its meeting this winter petitioned the Dominion Government for aid in the way of marketing and exporting Canadian butter, as the keen competition of the Australian and Danish article was placing our butter at a discount. There is no doubt these creamery and cheese associations in the country represent farmers' views and opinions, as well as do the Patrons. And on this account the Dominion Government complied with the request of these farmers and butter makers, and have agreed to give 20 cents a pound for the best creamery made butter. But we find the Patrons voting against Mr. Whitney's motion, which was as follows:—

"That this House having regard to the butter trade in this Province, and the depressed condition thereof, has observed with satisfaction the announcement of the intention of the Government of Canada to provide for the immediate shipment of fresh-made creamery butter to Great Britain and to purchase at 20 cents per pound all creamery butter of the quality made between 1st January and 1st April, 1895, and bearing in mind the expenditure already incurred by the Government of the Province and Dominion to improve and foster the dairy interests of the country, respectfully urges upon the Government of Canada the advisability and necessity of providing such further or other aids as may be found to be necessary from time to time in order that the producers of fresh-made creamery butter may secure the full benefit of such expenditure."

What the Patrons should have done, as representative farmers and to be in keeping with their brother farmers of the butter trade was, to support this resolution, if they intended to be consistent with their profession and true to their own calling. But no; every one of them voted straight against it, and with the Mowat Government against the interests of their own class as butter makers.

Nothing could have been more inconsistent and suicidal than this action of the Patrons, as it shows they intend to vote Grit no matter what interests are at stake.

The present attitude of the Dominion Government toward the butter industry is urgent. An emergency has arrived in the way of a stagnant and ruinous market. The Australian and Danish butter does not get into the London market without Government help, and as the function of the Canadian Government is to develop all the resources of the country, it is trying to develop the butter trade in a way which these Grit Patrons are trying to put down. There would be very little use to encourage dairying and for the Government spending money in having a special dairy commissioner, and giving grants to establish Government creameries, if our butter is to be undersold by bonused Danish and Australian butter. At the outset, if those countries do this, Canada must follow suit.

The cheese industry has at different times been helped in a substantial manner by the Dominion Government and also by the Provincial Governmens of Ontario and Quebec, and there is no reason why the butter trade should not be helped likewise. The Dominion Government had no intention of going into commerce. Its sole object was to assist in developing the natural resources of the country, and in putting a new industry on its legs. It is the function of government to assist commerce and remove obstacles that retard it. It is far better that the Dominion Government should lose a little on a few thousand pounds of butter than to have the whole trade paralyzed, which would surely occur when Spring butter began to come in on top of the immense amount which is now lying in storage awaiting consumption or shipment. The Dominion Government's aid to the butter makers is just as legitimate as the large expenditures of Mowat in bonusing travelling dairies and Dairymen and Creamery Associations, and the Patron politicians in the Assembly were caught in a Grit trap when they consented to oppose it. If these men had designed to give the Patron order its quietus, they could not have gone about it better than by their votes of the past few days in the Assembly.—Mail and Empire.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side, and all the symptons of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by all druggists. Dec.8 9mos, mon&thu

—Col. Prior, M. P., and Mr. Thos. Earle, M. P., have been renominated for the Commons by the Conservatives of Victoria, B. C.

REDUCED

PURE & SURE

SINCLAIR & OSTROM.

WE HAVE bought several parcels of Dry Goods held in bond, AT A DISCOUNT.

We have placed them in stock at SALES PRICE DURING THE CLEARING SALE, WHICH STILL CONTINUES.

The follhwing list are the Goods contained in the packages:

DRESS GOODS ! . . .
In French and German Manufacture.

SPOT MUSLINS ! . . .
In White and Colors.

Cotton Crinkle & Crepe
In all the newest designs.

Parasols, Lace Curtains, Laces, Etc.

Our Millinery Show Rooms are open for the season, under the able management of MISS JOHNSON.

Dress-making done on the premises. This department is in charge of MISS CONWAY late with J. P. Thompson & Co.

Sinclair & Ostrom !

Successors to W. Flint Jones, next door to Haines & Lockett s.

SAMPLES OF SITUATIONS! SECURED

BY O. B. C. GRADUATES.

From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st., soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE 27th YEAR.

W. B. ROBINSON, J. W JOHNSON, F.C.A. } Principals. { For 18 Years

ANTISEPTIC . . . .

TOOTH POWDER !

Imparts a pearly whiteness to the teeth; arrests decay; is very refreshing, and thoroughly cleansing.

PRICE, 25c. per Bottle !

. . . AT . . .

J. S. McKEOWN'S
DRUG STORE,
Opposite Foot Bridge.

Changed Daily. THURSDAY, March 28.

HUSBANDS

If you wish to keep your wife from getting a divorce buy her a nice dinner set of dishes. We can sell you a set that she would be proud of. They look nice; they they are of excellent ware and finish; the price is reasonable; the set you want to make your wife happy.

Strouds.

BICYCLES

. . . SOME GOOD VALUES IN

SECOND-HAND WHEELS.

- At Cash Prices. -

Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
New Rapid, $60.00,
Psycho, $30. ,
Altain, $55.00,

We are getting bargains like . . . this daily. . .

C. F. SMITH & CO'Y.

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Happy Home Range

BEST IN THE MARKET.

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Plumbing and Hot Water Heating.

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McLAUGHLIN'S . . QUEEN FLOUR

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THE BEST IN CANADA

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Chas. E. Bishop, Bridge St., Belleville

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Send them an order.

Bitter . . .

. . ORANGES

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If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? It is not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. Is it worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for its frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

Skirts in godet style of heavy black cashmere-finished gros grain.

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken They cure Constipation and Sick Headache

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Large fancy crepe stone buttons in plain and moire effects.

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DYSPEPSIA arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from it, 99 times in 100.

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Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Chiffon and flower collars in light contrasting colors.

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COMFORT PEASE AND HER GOLD RING.
By MARY E. WILKINS.

CHAPTER I.

One of the most first things which comfort remembered being told was that she had been named for her Aunt Comfort who had given her a gold ring and a gold dollar for her name. Comfort could not understand why. It always seemed to her that her aunt and not she had given the name, and that she should have given the ring and the dollar, but that was what her mother had told her. "Your Aunt Comfort gave you this beautiful gold ring and this gold dollar for your name," said she.

The ring and the dollar were kept in Mrs. Pease's little rosewood work box, which she never used for needlework, but as a repository for her treasures. Her best cameo brooch was in there, too, and a lock of hair of Comfort's baby brother, who died.

One of Comfort's chiefest delights was in looking at her gold ring and gold dollar. When she was very good her mother would unlock the rosewood box and let her see them. She had never worn the ring; it was much too large for her. Aunt Comfort and her mother had each thought that it was foolish to buy a gold ring that she could outgrow. "If it were a carnelian ring I wouldn't care," said Aunt Comfort, "but it does seem a pity when it's a real gold ring." So the ring was bought a little too large for Comfort's mother. She was a very small woman and Comfort was a large baby, and, moreover, favored her father's family, who were all well grown, and Aunt Comfort feared she might have larger fingers.

"Why, I've seen girls eight years old with fingers a good deal bigger than yours, Emily," she said. "Suppose Comfort shouldn't be able to get the ring on her finger after she's eight years old what a pity 'twould be, when it's real gold, too."

But when Comfort was eight years old she was very small for her age, and she could actually crowd two of her fingers, the little one and the third, into the ring. She begged her mother to let her wear it so, but she would not. "No," said she, "I shan't let you make yourself a laughing stock by wearing a ring any such way as that, besides you couldn't use your fingers. You've got to wait till your hand grows to it."

So poor little Comfort waited, but she had a discouraged feeling about it sometimes that her hand never would grow to it. "Suppose I shouldn't be any bigger than you, mother," she said, "couldn't I ever wear the ring?"

"Hush, you will be bigger than I am; all your father's folks are, and you look just like them," said her mother conclusively, and Comfort tried to have faith. The gold dollar also could only impart the simple delight of possession for it was not to be spent. "I am going to give her a gold dollar to keep besides the ring," Aunt Comfort had said.

"What is it for?" Comfort asked sometimes, when she gazed on it shining in its pink cotton bed in the top of the workbox. "It's to keep," answered her mother. Comfort grew to have a feeling which she never expressed to anybody that her gold dollar was somehow like Esau's birthright, and something dreadful would happen to her if she parted with it. She felt safer, because a "mess of pottage" did not sound attractive to her, and she did not think she would ever be tempted to spend her gold dollar for that.

Comfort went to school when she was ten years old; she had not begun as early as most of the other girls, because she lived three-quarters of a mile from the schoolhouse and had many sore throats. The doctor had advised her mother to teach her at home, and she could do that because she had been a teacher herself when she was a girl.

Comfort had not been to school one day before everybody in it knew about her gold ring and her dollar, and it happened in this way: She sat on the bench between Rosy and Matilda Stebbins, and Rosy had a ring on the middle finger of her left hand. Rosy was a fair, pretty little girl, with long, light curls, which all the other girls admired, and begged for the privilege of twisting. Rosy at recess usually had one or two of her friends standing at her back twisting her soft curls over their fingers.

Rosy wore pretty gowns and aprons too, and she was always glancing down to see if her skirt was spread out nicely when she sat on the bench. Her sister, Matilda, had just as pretty gowns, but she was not pretty herself. However she was a better scholar, although she was a year younger. That day she kept glancing across Comfort at her sister and her black eyes twinkled angrily. Rosy sometimes sat with her left hand pressed affectedly against her pink cheek, with the ring finger bent slightly outward, and then she held up her spelling book before her with her left hand, and the same ostentatious finger.

Finally Matilda lost her patience, and she whispered across Comfort Pease. "You act like a ninny," said she to Rosy, with a fierce pucker of her red lips and a black twinkle of eyes.

Rosy looked at her and the pink spread softly all over her face and neck, but she still held her spelling book high, and the middle finger with the ring wiggled at the back of it.

"It ain't anything but brass neither," whispered Matilda.

"It ain't," Rosy whispered back.

"Smell of it."

Rosy crooked her arm around her face and began to cry. However she cried quite easily, and everybody was accustomed to seeing her fair head bent over the hollow of her arm several times a day, so she created no excitement at all. Even the school-teacher simply glanced at her and said nothing. The school teacher was an elderly woman who had taught school ever since she was sixteen. She was called very strict, and the little girls were all afraid of her. She could ferrule a boy just as well as a man could. Her name was Miss Tabitha Hanks. She did not like Rosy Stebbins very well, although she tried to be impartial. Once, at recess, she pushed Charlotte Hutchins and Sarah Allen, who were twisting Rosy's curls, away and gathered them all up herself in one hand. "I'd cut them off all if I was your mother," said she with a sharp little tug, but when Rosy rolled her scared blue eyes up at her she only laughed grimly, and let go.

Now Miss Hanks just looked absently at Rosy, weeping in the hollow of her blue gingham arm, then went over to the blackboard and began writing in fair large characters: "A rolling stone gathers no moss," for the scholars to copy in their writing books. The temptation and the opportunity were too much for Comfort Pease. She nudged Matilda Stebbins and whispered in her ear, although she knew that whispering in school was wrong: "I've got a real gold ring," whispered Comfort.

Matilda turned astonished eyes upon her. "You ain't."

"Yes, I have."

"Who gave it to you?"

"My Aunt Comfort, for my name."

"Were you named for her?"

"Yes, and she gave me a real gold ring for it."

"Matilda Stebbins and Comfort Pease, stand out in the floor," said Miss Tabitha Hanks, sharply. Comfort gave a great jump. The teacher had been standing at the blackboard, with her back toward them, and how had she seen? Never after that did Comfort feel quite safe from Miss Tabitha's eyes; even if they were on the other side of a wall, she could not quite trust it.

"Step right out on the floor, Matilda and Comfort," repeated Miss Tabitha, and out the two little girls stepped. Comfort's knees shook, and she was quite pale. Matilda looked very sober, but her black eyes gave a defiant flash when she was out on the floor and saw that her sister Rosy had lowered her arm and was looking at her with gentle triumph. "You see what you've got because you called my ring brass," Rosy seemed to say, and Matilda gave a stern little nod at her, as if she replied: "It is brass."

Poor little Comfort did not feel much sustained by the possession of her real gold ring. It was dreadful to stand out there facing the school, which seemed to be a perfect dazzle of blue and black eyes all fastened upon her in her little red gown and gingham tire, in her little stout shoes, which turned in for very meekness; with her little, dangling hands, which could not wear the gold ring, and her little shamed face and whispering lips, and little vain heart, which was being punished for its little vanity.

They stood on the floor until recess. Comfort felt so weak and stiff that she could scarcely move, when Miss Hanks said, harshly: "Now, you can go," She cast a piteous glance at Matilda, who immediately put her arms around her waist and pulled her along to the entry, where their hoods and cloaks hung. "Don't you cry," she whispered: "she's awful strict, but she won't hurt you a mite. She broght me a whole tumbler of currant jelly when I had the measles."

"DON'T YOU CRY," SHE WHISPERED.

"I shan't whisper again as long as I live," half sobbed Comfort, putting on her hood.

"I shan't, either," said Matilda. "I never had to stand out on the floor before. I don't know what my mother will say when I tell her."

The two little girls went out in the snowy yard, and there was Rosy, with Charlotte Hutchins and Sarah Allen, and she was showing them her ring. It was again too much for sensible little Matilda, weary from her long stand on the floor. "Rosy Stebbins, you are a great ninny, acting so stuck up over that old brass ring," said she. "Comfort Pease has a real solid gold one, and she don't even wear it."

Rosy and Charlotte Hutchins and Sarah Allen all stared at Comfort. "Have you?" asked Charlotte Hutchins, in an awed tone. She was a doctor's daughter and had many things that the other little girls had not, but even she had no gold ring—nothing but a carnelian.

"Yes, I have," replied Comfort, blushing modestly.

"Real gold?" asked Rosy, in a subdued voice.

"Yes."

Some other girls came up, some of the older ones, with their hair done up, and even some of the boys towering lankily on the outskirts. Not one of these scholars in this county district school fifty years ago had ever owned a gold ring. All they had ever seen were their mothers' well-worn wedding circlets.

"Comfort Pease has got a real gold ring!" went from one to the other.

"Why don't she wear it then?" demanded one of the girls. She had very red cheeks and her black hair was in two glossy braids, crossed and pinned at the back of her head, and surmounted by her mother's shell comb she had let her wear to school that day. She had come out to recess without her hood to show it.

"SHE HAS GOT A GOLD RING," SHE CRIED.

"She's waiting for her hand to grow to it," explained Matilda, to whom Comfort had slyly whispered the whole story.

"Hold up your hand," ordered the big girl, and Comfort held up her little hand pink with cold.

"H'm, looks big enough," said the big girl, and she adjusted her shell comb.

"I call it a likely story," said another big girl in an audible whisper.

"The Pease's don't have any more than other folks," said still another big girl. The little crowd dispersed with scornful giggles. Comfort turned redder and redder. Rosy and Charlotte and Sarah were looking at her curiously, only Matilda stood firm. "You are all just as mean as you can be!" she cried. "She has got a gold ring."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Choosing Partners at a Card Party.

At a progressive euchre party the other night the ladies were asked to go into an adjoining room and partners were put up at auction. The clever auctioneer mentioned the qualifications of the unseen article as "a man who is both witty and wise and skillful at cards;" or "Here I have one who, though elegant and agreeable, sometimes trumps his partner's aces." It was as noisy as a stock exchange for a few moments, and after once being awakened a company never relapses into that state stigmatized as dull.

At a recent charming private entertainment dainty baskets containing little packages wrapped in tissue paper were passed and were found to contain little stick pins, those having similar ones beginning the game together, while the "consolation" prizes were small heads of cabbage scooped out, lined with pale pink tissue paper filled with candies, then put together and tied with pink ribbons.

Another unique method of securing partners is by little rhymes written on a slip of paper, folded compactly and placed in peanut shells, which are then tied with ribbons and passed to the gentlemen.—Good Housekeeping.

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In the impenetrable darkness she was alone with her thoughts. The chill of morning was stealing into her chamber.

"He comes," she murmured. "My husband comes."

Tears sprang to her eyes.

"Unfeeling man."

She hearkenned yet agian.

"Unfeeling man," she whispered, as she distinctly heard him rub his face against the hat-rack.

A sense of sweet content possessed her now.

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THE SECRET

Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

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COUGHS, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

We should try through life to make friends. Enemies will make themselves.

For Throat Troubles.

Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

The truest companion is he who mos enjoys solitude.

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Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

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Ask your dealer for Tint-Circular showing colors.
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VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, MARCH 29 1895. NO. 277

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

James E. Nicholson.

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"I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose. I suffered in agony seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a decided improvement. Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared."—JAMES E. NICHOLSON, Florenceville, N. B.

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—COMPLEXION—
Toilet Soap,

Containing Milk of Almonds and Cocoa Butter delightfully perfumed.

15 cents per cake.

At the PHARMACY,

D. M. WATERS.

Daily Intelligencer.

GREENWAY'S STANDOFF

The Manitoba Legislature Adjourned For Six Weeks.

MANITOBA ORANGEMEN MEET.

Mr. Greenway States That the Question is Such a Vital One That Time is Required For Its Consideration—Views of Other Politicians.

Winnipeg, Man., March 29.—The Norwester, organ of the local Opposition, said last night: The present attitude of the Government on the school question is quite a contrast to the defiant tone in the Speech from the Throne and subsequent declaration of the Attorney-General, and even of the Premier on Tuesday. This sudden change of front was earnestly discussed in the corridors this morning. The Catholic members and their friends in the House are not at all pleased, and say that the Government is endeavoring to shirk the issue. The surprising and sensational feature of the school question difficulty to-day was the announcement that the Government had decided to adjourn the Legislature on Friday for the space of six weeks, or until May 9.

This afternoon, in moving the adjournment, Premier Greenway said in effect: "The Government has seen as yet no reason to change its policy in respect to schools in this province. But the matter is of the gravest importance, not only to Manitoba, but to every province in the Confederation, and we, therefore, desire time to thoroughly consider what action is best. When the House re-assembles in May we shall be able to definitely declare our intentions."

The Premier was asked to-day whether the Dominion Goverment would be likely to take this proposed adjournment of the Local House as a refusal on the part of the province to act in the matter of the Order, and replied that no such construction could be put upon the adjournment, inasmuch as the Provincial Government was taking the Order into consideration. The correspondent asked this question: "There is no likelihood, then, that the Dominion Government, having a clear three weeks of session before the Provincial House meets again and sends its answer, will act in the matter before hearing from Manitoba?"

"None whatever," said the Premier.

"You can depend upon it," said Hon. Mr. Watson, "that the Dominion Government is not going to touch this thing any sooner than they have to."

A. F. Martin, a prominent member of the Opposition, was asked how he thought the Dominion Government would construe the adjournment, and he replied: "As a refusal to act, of course. The Dominion Government will proceed at once to legislate, therefore; they will not wait until they hear from Manitoba, when the session at Ottawa would be half completed."

One of the ministers said: "The important point in the matter is whether the reply of the Provincial House will or will not be final, and whether the action of the Dominion Government will or will not be final. Of course, the Dominion Government will not act until they have received the reply from Manitoba. It is too important a question to hurry over."

At the Orange Grand Lodge meeting this resolution was passed:

"That we, members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, view with the greatest alarm the present state of affairs which exists between the Dominion and Local Governments, and we desire to express our approval of the stand taken by our representatives in the Local Legislature in brooking no interference by the Central Government in our educational affairs, and we call upon all Orangemen and Protestants to support no candidates for the House of Commons or the Local Legislature who will not openly and unqualifiedly pledge himself to determinedly oppose any and all attempts towards breaking up our public school system and re-imposing upon us and our children's children the accursed system of separate and sectarian schools."

The resolution goes on to say "that illegal interference will break the centre link and divide, if not endanger, Confederation."

Assistance has been asked from Ontario lodges to aid Manitoba and support is generously forthcoming.

CHATELLE TO HANG MAY 31.

Found Guilty of the Murder of Little Jessie Keith—The Trial Lasted Only One Day.

Stratford, March 29.—Amadee Chatelle was to-day found guilty of the murder of Jessie Keith near Listowel on Oct. 19 last, and was sentenced by Chief Justice Armour to be hanged May 31.

Chatelle pleaded guilty to the crime at the preliminary examination before a magistrate, and also confessed to a representative of The Toronto World the crime on his way from Listowel to Stratford after the preliminary examination. This morning he pleaded not guilty, and refused to be represented by counsel.

The trial began at 9 a.m. and was concluded before 4. The crown traced the accused's movements from Ailsa Craig to the scene of the tragedy, and presented an unbreakable chain of circumstantial evidence. Chatelle offered no evidence for the defence.

Chief Justice Armour decided that the confession made by Chatelle on the way from Listowel to Stratford was inadmissable, from the fact that Chatelle confessed in answer to questions put to him, and the admissions were thus not voluntary.

SHOT HER 3-YEAR-OLD BOY.

Attempted Murder By An Insane St Thomas Woman.

St. Thomas, March 29.—The wife of James Rolling, baker, yesterday shot her 3-year-old son with a revolver. She had been of unsound mind for some time, but was not considered violent.

The lad's face and chest were burnt and blistered. The ball entered the right side at the sixth rib, coming out at the back. He will recover. Mrs. Rolling will likely be taken to an asylum.

Toronto Markets

Flour—The demand is moderate and prices unchanged. Straight rollers are quoted at $2.80 to $2.90, Toronto freights.

Bran—The market is steady, with cars quoted at $16, Toronto freights.

Wheat—The market is firm, with white quoted west at 64c to 65c, and sales on the Northern at 66c. Spring on the Midland is 66c to 67c. Manitoba hard sold west, all rail, at 84c.

Barley—There is a moderate demand for feed barley, with sales outside at 44c to 46c.

Oats—The market is easy, with white quoted at 33 1-2c to 34c and mixed at 33c to 33 1-2c. Cars on track 36 1-2c to 37 1-2c.

Peas—Demand limited, with cars quoted at 57 1-2c to 58c outside.

Rye—Business quiet, with prices firm at 47c to 48c.

Buckwheat—Trade is quiet, with sales outside at 40c to 41c.

MAY RETAIN HIS OFFICE

Sir Charles Tupper Still Minister of Justice.

WRITS FOR BYE-ELECTIONS ISSUED.

No Remedial Legislation By This Parliament—Speech From the Throne Will Refer to the Order, But the Schools Will Be An Election Issue

Ottawa, Ont., March 28.—The political atmosphere has been heavily charged all day, but there are indications to-night of its being relieved shortly. All sorts of rumors were in circulation, but there is not much difficulty in sifting truth from falsehood. One report had it that after all Parliament was to be dissolved, but there came a quick refutation in the official announcement that the writs for the bye-elections in the four vacant constituencies had actually been issued. Then there was revival of yesterday's rumors that Hon. G. E. Foster had resigned. I saw the Premier during the afternoon and he flatly denied the statement. Mr. Foster, he said, was confined to his house by an attack of rheumatism and would probably not be up town for three or four days. Subsequently I saw the Minister of Finance at his home. He confirmed the Premier's statement, intimating that his illness had been brought on by cold caught at the University dinner. Thus was rumor No. 2 effectually disposed of.

Your correspondent has good reasons for believing that Sir Charles Tupper will retain his portfolio as Minister of Justice. To-morrow will see the matter definitely settled. I had a long chat with him to-night, but he would not say anything for publication. He remarked to your correspondent that he was still Minister of Justice, and that until he was not a member of the Government he would decline to discuss his intentions or any subject which might now be under the consideration of the Government.

Sir Charles was at his office for two hours this afternoon. During the day Sir Donald Smith called upon him and the two gentlemen were in consultation for a long time. Rumor has it that Sir Donald has offered his services towards securing a compromise on the situation. There appears to be no question now that the reason assigned by your correspondent for Sir Charles tendering his resignation, viz., that Parliament should have been dissolved immediately the Remedial Order passed, is the correct one.

Indicative of the hold which Sir Charles has upon the Conservative party, it may be stated that scores of telegrams have reached his office during the past two days urging him not to retire from the Ministry, and assuring him of the confidence and support of his party friends. The Minister of Justice dined at Government House last night, and it is currently reported that he had a chat with the Governor-General on the situation.

I met Dr. Bourinot to-day and put a few questions to him on the constitutional aspect of the situation, and his answers are interesting reading at this juncture:

"Does the recent decision of the Government on the Manitoba school case involve the necessity of a prompt appeal to the country?" your correspondent asked.

"Decidedly no, because this is only the initial stage of the matter. Only in case Parliament refuses to pass remedial legislation, following a determination on the part of Manitoba to do nothing, might the Ministry think it proper to ask for a dissolution. The Government, of course, must await the decision of the Manitoba Legislature before coming to Parliament, which is the court of last resort in this matter. In case Parliament refuses to pass remedial legislation, to which the Government are now pledged by their action of last week, then they might think it proper to appeal to the country."

"From your constitutional studies, when would you consider an appeal to the country imperative?" I asked.

"When boundaries of electoral constituencies are so changed or the franchise is so extended that it becomes necessary to get a verdict from the new or enlarged constituency."

"But what about the Representation Act of 1891? No appeal to the country followed the passage of that measure."

"True, but that statute does not come under the wide extension of franchise or representation to which I have referred. The changes made then were comparatively so few that Parliament could well run its course. I refer to a very general change in suffrage or of boundaries of constituencies as necessitating a prompt dissolution."

"Is it a prerogative of the Prime Minister to say when Parliament should be dissolved?" Dr. Bourinot was asked.

"It is his prerogative as First Minister to advise His Excellency, but I should say it ought first to be a matter of consultation in the Cabinet. In making these observations I am speaking simply from a general constitutional standpoint, and without any reference to existing conditions, of which I am entirely ignorant."

Point is given to Dr. Bourinot's opinion by the following, which appeared in to-night's Journal:

"The question of dissolution or session was one which Sir Mackenzie Bowell should have, as Premier, settled without direct reference to his colleagues. Having, however, referred the matter to the Cabinet, the view of the majority prevailed, and although the work of the campaign was well under way the French-Canadian Ministers forced a session, so as to be able to deal with the Remedial Order against Manitoba. When Sir Charles Tupper prepare his report on the school question, it is said that he did so on the distinct understanding that the matter was to be submitted to the people, and not to Parliament. Some say that the Premier had assured him that such was to be the case, so that the contention of the Minister of Justice is that Sir Mackenzie Bowell did not carry out his arrangements in respect to dissolution, and in this way Sir Charles Tupper's report on schools is going to be dealt with in a very different way from what he intended. It is even said that from the strong views which the Minister of Justice holds on this question, and in the manner in which it ought to be dealt with, he would have to oppose Parliament dealing with his own report as it now stands."

Evidently the writer of the foregoing does not grasp the situation thoroughly. He pre-supposes that Parliament, at its next session, will be called upon to pass remedial legislation if Manitoba refuses to obey last week's Remedial Order. Mr. Greenway, the Prairie Province Premier, is evidently playing a waiting game but your readers may accept the assurance as positive that remedial legislation would never be asked from a moribund parliament. The indications are that Mr. Greenway may effect a compromise on the school issue, but if he does not then the next elections will be fought out on the issue of justice to the Catholic minority of Manitoba.

The program at the coming session will be somewhat as follows: The Speech from the Throne will contain a reference to the issue of the Remedial Order, with an expression of hope that the Manitoba Legislature will follow the constitutional course and carry out the finding of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Joe Martin, or some other member, will likely move an amendment to the address, deprecating any interference with Manitoba, and this will raise the whole issue. On a division the Government will probably have a majority of 80 or 90, as it is impossible to conceive how all the Quebec members can avoid supporting the Ministerial position.

At a meeting of the Cabinet held this morning an order-in-council was passed authorizing the issue of writs for bye-elections in Haldimand, Antigonish, Verchères and Quebec West. The elections will take place simultaneously, nominations being fixed for April 10, polling April 17, the day preceding the opening of the House.

A conference was held this morning, at which Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Chief Justice Davie of British Columbia, Hon. T. M. Daly and Hon. John Haggart were present, when the long-standing dispute between the Dominion Government and the Government of British Columbia in regard to lands in the railway belt in that province was finally adjusted. Briefly stated, the dispute arose this way: In 1884 the Government of British Columbia granted to the Dominion a tract of land extending 20 miles on either side of the C.P.R. route, for the purpose of aiding the construction of that line through to the Pacific Coast. The following year, however, the Provincial Government made grants of certain of these lands, situated in the Yale district, to a number of speculators. These grants the Dominion Government discountenanced, and went to the courts to dispossess the holders, and in the meantime granted patents to portions of the land to settlers at Revelstoke and other places. These purchasers were unable to perfect their titles in British Columbia, as the local land officers refused to register Dominion patents on the ground that the land was already covered by provincial grants. A judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, obtained on appeal in 1893, confirmed the validity of the Federal grants and the speculators accordingly executed a deed of surrender to the Government. Thus the matter stood until during the recent session the Provincial Legislature passed an act wiping out the local grants and according the right of registration to the Dominion patents. By the settlement reached to-day the Dominion agrees, on receiving from the province the moneys it obtained in payment for lands in the railway belt, to issue Dominion patents to the holders thereof, provided such lands are not already covered by patents from the Dominion. The registration concession by the Provincial Legislature was also confirmed.

The third question settled to-day was that of delimitation of railway belt boundaries. It has been a subject of much futile negotiation for years, the difficulty being to locate lands in conformity with any system of survey and at the exact distance of 20 miles on either side of such a tortuous line as the Canadian Pacific Railway follows through the mountainous regions of British Columbia. It has been achieved, however, by so modifying the exact parallels which represent the 20-mile boundaries, as to make them conform to township lines. This involved, of course, a lot of "give and take" but in bulk the sections cut by the exact boundary have been pretty fairly apportioned between the railway company and the province. To the people of Revelstoke especially, provincial recognition of the Dominion patents will be a great boon, as they will now be able to record their titles regularly in the local land offices. During all this dispute they have been in the position that they could not make a sale or transfer of land that would "stand law" in the province.

At the conference to-day in the Premier's office the subjects of a sale of a part of the Songhish reserve to the city of Victoria for railway purposes; protection of Indians and prevention of smuggling on the northwest coasts of British Columbia, were also discussed; but no definite arrangement was come to on those points.

G. H. Macdonell, M.P., to-day introduced a deputation from Rat Portage to Hon. Mr. Costigan, which asked for concessions in regard to fishing in Lake of the Woods, and also for improvements in the navigation of Rainy River. Mr. Macdonell expects a great influx of miners to the gold fields of that district this summer. The deputation consisted of George Drury, President Board of Trade; J. T. Mackey, James Carmichael and William McCarthy.

The argument before the Supreme Court in Victoria Harbor Lumber Company v. Irwin was concluded to-day. Judgment reserved. The next case argued was Toronto Street Railway Company v. Grinsted, in which the question for decision was as to whether or not a man wrongfully ejected from a street car and in consequence took cold before reaching home, could recover damages resulting from illness produced by such exposure. The appellant company claimed that such damages were too remote. Judgment was reserved.

The next case argued was Toronto Street Railway Company v. City of Toronto. In this case a judgment had been recovered against the city for injury caused by the accumulation of ice and snow on the sides of the streets, and the city seeks a remedy over against the company. The latter claim that part of the snow and ice so accumulated was put there by the city from the sidewalks, which prevented the remedy over. Argument was proceeding when the court adjourned at 4 o'clock. Laidlaw, Q.C., and Bicknell for appellants; Fullerton, Q.C., for respondents.

The statement in a Toronto paper that Lord Aberdeen is to be recalled to take Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland was shown to Mr. Gordon, the Governor-General's secretary, to-day. He gave it a flat denial.

Several members of Parliament were in town to-day, among them J. H. Metcalfe, George H. Macdonell, Mr. Cargill, Major McLennan and others.

According to reports which have reached the Fisheries Department, British Columbia sealing schooners engaged in coast fishing are doing remarkably well so far. They have experienced considerable trouble, however, owing to certain sloops selling whisky to the Indian hunters.

Dropped Dead at 95.

Cobourg, Ont., March 28.—Henry Tinney, aged 95, dropped dead while preparing for the noon meal. Heart failure was the cause of death.

DR. MONTAGUE WILL HAVE TO FIGHT.

Possibility of a McCarthyite Candidate—The Opposition Reported Active.

Cayuga, Ont., March 29.—The Hon. Dr. Montague was in town to-day in connection with the forthcoming bye election in Haldimand.

According to what his opponents say, Dr. Montague will have to fight every foot of the ground. Already the active politicians are on the warpath. Haldimand politicians are good soldiers, and thoroughly enjoy fighting.

Mr. Fee, the McCarthyite organizer, is also in town, and it looks as if there is going to be a McCarthyite in the field in opposition to the doctor.

London, March 29.—The House of Lords to-day passed the Marquis of Ripon's bill repealing the restrictions upon the Australian colonies regarding the imposition of customs, and the measure received royal assent.

ONTARIO LAW REFORM

Sir Oliver Mowat's Bill Passes Its Second Reading.

ANOTHER PATRON MEDICAL BILL.

Bill To Amend the Industrial School Act Introduced—The Fruit Fraud Bill Passed Its Second Reading—A Butter Bonus Asked For.

Toronto, March 29.—There was a long debate in the Local Legislature yesterday, but it was of such a technical character that the ordinary listener found little to interest him. The subject under discussion was law reform, brought up on the second reading of Sir Oliver's bill: "For diminishing appeals and otherwise improving the procedure of the courts." The debate lasted during the whole of the afternoon and evening sessions, and it was not until just before the House adjourned at 10 o'clock that the second reading was passed. The Attorney-General delivered a long and wordy speech in explanation of his bill. Alluding to the agitation for law reform, he said many suggestions had been made that were altogether impracticable, but others were good, and where possible they had been embodied in the bill. In addition to these a number of enactments had been introduced which would prove useful and valuable. The agitation had been directed chiefly towards lessening the number of appeals, and then making appeals somewhat less expensive by abolishing or limiting all appeals to the Court of Appeal. He contended that at least one appeal was most desirable. The Court of Appeal was a satisfactory court, and a court in which great confidence was placed. Therefore, they proposed to retain that court. There was considerable misapprehension among the public as to the number of appeals. Only a very small fraction of the whole number of cases were ever appealed, and to the large majority the law as it existed was no burden.

Mr. Whitney had very little fault to find with the steps which the Attorney-General proposed to take towards giving that relief which the people of the province had been asking for, but he was sorry that he had not gone further. He agreed that there should be only one Court of Appeal, but he feared that, owing to the many exceptions, the bill would not achieve such a desired end. He favored the abolition of the High Court and the establishment of the Supreme Court of Ontario, of one final, broad Court of Appeal for the province, beyond which no litigant would have the right to go. He was glad to receive the bill; it was a good one so far as it went, and he accepted it on the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread.

Mr. Garrow deprecated the haste with which many judges dealt with cases, owing, he believed, to the fact that there was the opportunity to appeal. He advocated the lessening of the opportunities to appeal and the giving to judges more time in which to consider their judgment.

Mr. Howland argued that the bill did not go far enough, and he suggested that it be left over for 12 months.

Col. Matheson expressed the opinion that cheap law meant continual litigation among people who would otherwise settle their disputes in a friendly manner. At any rate he thought we should be given a rest in this matter and the question of law reform be allowed to lie over for a while.

Hon. Mr. Gibson introduced a bill to amend the Industrial School Act. The bill authorizes corporations to guarantee debentures issued for Industrial school purposes. It provides that any debenture debt incurred by an Industrial school board, acting under powers derived from the Public school board, shall be a liability of the supporters of Public schools, and in the same manner when the Separate school board authorizes the expenditure its supporters shall be liable. The school boards may pay a per capita allowance instead of supplying teachers to the Industrial boards.

The Attorney-General brought in a bill to correct a clerical error in the schedule of the act respecting mortgages and real estate.

Mr. Hardy's bill for the payment of jurors on Sundays was passed by the committee of the whole house. Amendments were added providing for the payment of mileage to a juror in the event of a county council passing a bylaw authorizing it, in going to and returning from his place of residence where an adjournment over Sunday takes place, and making it a contempt of court, severely punishable, for any person interested in a civil suit in any court or his solicitor to directly or indirectly speak to a juror upon the jury panel or "to treat any such juror to drink, cigars or other refreshment."

Mr. Gibson's bill for the further protection of children was also passed in committee of the whole. An amendment was made rendering any attempt to induce children to leave Government institutions punishable by a fine of $20 and costs. Another amendment was added preventing parents or guardians from obtaining the custody of or interfering with children placed in homes under the provisions of the Act.

Mr. Hardy's bill respecting the election laws was next considered in committee and duly reported, as also was Mr. Dryden's bill relating to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Fallis' bill to enable the corporation of Port Hope to issue debentures for high school purposes was read a third time.

Hon. Mr. Dryden's bill for the prevention of fraud in the sales of fruit passed the second reading. Several members spoke against the bill, contending that it dealt unjustly with the shippers and fruit farmers in favor of the dealer. They suggested that it would be better to confiscate bad fruit.

Mr. Awrey said the reputation of our fruit was being damaged every year by bad fruit being packed in the centre of baskets and barrels, and he contended that the bill was a right and proper one, and one in the interest of the fruit farmers.

The Minister of Agriculture was yesterday interviewed by President Derbyshire of the Ontario Creamery Association, and John H. Croil, who requested that the Provincial Government further assist the export of fresh creamery butter, by paying a bonus on all butter shipped. By this means they urged that the cold storage facilities provided by the Dominion Government would be kept constantly filled. They told the Minister that the recent measures taken up by the Dominion Government had had a most beneficial effect; but Mr. Dryden expressed his opposition to the granting of a bonus on principle, and urged that it was the business of the Ottawa Government to provide any export facilities.

Hon. Mr. Gibson has given notice of these two bills: To amend the Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgage Act, 1894; and a bill respecting aid to charitable institutions.

The Attorney-General will introduce a bill to consolidate the Judicature Act and the acts amending the same.

The Patrons have not yet done with the medical fraternity. Yesterday Mr. Haycock gave notice of another bill to amend the Medical Act. The measure provides that the fees paid by the students to the Medical Council for examination shall be reduced from $100 to $50—$10 for matriculation examinations, $15 for intermediate and $25 for finals.

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TRANSATLANTIC TARTS.

A Slight Mistake.—Gent—How came you to put your hand in my pocket?

Pickpocket—Beg your pardon. I am so absent-minded. I had once a pair of pants just like those you are wearing.—Beilage.

The Cry of Alarm.—Sergeant—Meier, just imagine yourself to be standing sentry at the outposts one evening. Suddenly a figure approaches you from behind and you feel yourself clasped by a pair of powerful arms. What call will you give?

Soldier—Come, Marie, let me loose!—Meggendorfers Blatter.

A Beggar's Prayer.—M. Pan, who has a very small nose, one day gave a coin to a poor fellow who, in thanking him, said:

"God preserve your sight."

"Why my sight?" said M. Pan.

"Because, if you should happen to lose it, you could not wear any spectacles."—Anecdotes Recuillies.

A Sure Sign.

"I'm sure Dolly Dashaway is destined to marry an Italian count."

"Why so?"

"She's so fond of roasted peanuts."

Delightful, but Dear.

Love, by the way, is a malady of the mind, which is attributed to the heart and generally attacks the pocket.—London Truth.

An Argument.

Mr. Crusty—No, sir; I think you're a fraud. I don't believe you're blind at all.

The mendicant—If I wasn't blind, do you think I'd ever ask such a miserly-lookin' cuss as you for anything?—Puck.

Following the Fashion.

"Pete," said Meandering Mike, as he leaned on his snow shovel, "de man dat does 'is dooty in dis life is a king 'mong 'is fellers, ain't he?"

"Dat's what ye read outen de paper."

"Well, you run up ter dat house wid dis snow shovel an' resign de job. I don't wanter run no monarchy. I'm gointer abdicate."—Washington Star.

A Victim.

"Wot's hydrophobia anyhow?" asked Weary Watkins, as he spelled out the article in the newspaper which the corner-grocer had lent him.

"It means hatred of water," replied the corner-grocer, "and it's a fatal disease."

"Then run for a doctor," cried Weary, as he fell back with a groan. "I'm a dead man."

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

17d&wly

Collars of fancy edged black ribbon supporting a spray wreath of roses, with ends of ribbons to the waist.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Boy's new sailor suits, consisting of a short jacket and long trousers to be worn with a jersey front or vest.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, P.O., writes:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

Girl's light cotton frocks trimmed with lace beading through which narrow black ribbon is run.

An Open Letter.

uring the winter of 1892-93, I was covered with Pimples on my right leg between knee and ankle, and sought medical vice but getting no relief I tried a bottle o B.B.B., applying some of it to my leg as well as using it internally, and the disease disappeared within three weeks, and I am thankful to say has never reappeared.

N. MITCHELL, Carman, Man.

Nightgowns having crush collars of open embroidery through which ribbon is drawn and tied.

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Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but sk your druggist first.

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BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAR. 29.

QUERIES.

Has free trade made the British workingman rich?

Why does he emigrate to Canada, the United States and other protected countries?

Is it not because he can live better there and do better there for his family than he can at home?

Would free trade help the Canadian workingman any more than it does his British fellow toiler.—Gazette.

A WORD IN SEASON.

We have no desire to find fault, beyond what is necessary, with the police in regard to the manner in which they discharge their duties; for it is but fair to say that the force, under the direction of Chief Newton, have not been less efficient than were a larger number of men under his predecessor, who was considered a first-class official. Moreover, Chief Newton discharges the duties of Health Inspector—which no previous Chief ever did—at a considerable annual saving to the ratepayers. As, however, Mr. J. W. Johnson forcibly points out in a communication, which appears in another column, there has been a laxity, doubtless arising from good-nature, in regard to the enforcement of certain by-laws which he mentions. To these we add the prohibition of fast driving over the bridges, to which we have repeatedly called attention, but without any effect. Now that the necessity for action in these matters has been shown, the police will probably leave no further cause for complaint with regard to them.

JAPAN AFTER THE WAR.

Captain Mahan, of the United States cruiser Chicago, a contemporary informs us, returned from a cruise of nearly two years in foreign waters, was asked by an interviewer his opinion of various phases of the war in the east—the rumored fear of Japan as a naval power; the probable dispatch of their Mediterranean fleets to the Pacific by England and Russia; the extension of its trade by Japan in consequence of its increased naval power, etc. Captain Mahan is a student as well as practical seaman, an author as well as competent commander, and a gentleman of fair mind and candid utterance. His answers to the questions put to him will help the public to take with a proper application of salt to the statements of consequences of Japan's victories.

Captain Mahan goes at once to the root of Japan's naval victories. They teach us nothing respecting the powers of modern war ships, for the reason that "the men behind the guns" were unequal. China's war ships were too inefficiently manned to offer resistance worth considering. But Japan has not become a naval power by the capture of China's cruisers. The latter are damaged, and will require much time for repairs. Supposing them all in order, neither England nor Russia need add a ship to its navy, nor hardly strengthen the fleets each has in the Pacific to sweep Japan from the sea.

Talk of European apprehension of Japan's competition in commercial channels, is indulged without taking thought of what is meant by trade, and what is necessary. "What," asks Captain Mahan, "can Japan supply in competition, say, with England? Outside of her natural resources, and such manufactures as depend on her natural resources, what can she supply to the other countries of the east which now trade with western Europe? A power which seeks to extend its trade by the aid of its navy must have goods to trade."

England has goods, and sends them to every market. Japan offers no rivalry in that line. The only jealousies probable of entrance in the settlement of the war are of a territorial nature.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY ALL RIGHT.

The Toronto World, which is one of the most outspoken of the Conservative newspapers in the Dominion, has the following spirited remarks upon the political situation, which the Grit organs have been attempting to magnify into a Cabinet crisis: The Conservative party has gone through many trials since the general election in 1891. Sir John A. Macdonald conducted that election when he was in poor health, and under the strain of it he practically broke up his constitution, the result being that he died some five months thereafter. It was confidently predicted that by his death the Conservative party had reached its end as a party militant and as a party regnant, and that the Opposition would, as a natural consequence, come into power for many a day. But the Conservative party pulled itself together, selected a new leader in Mr. Abbott, increased its strength and representation in the House and marched along the road whereon it had been travelling. Then came the retirement of Mr. Abbott and the selection of Sir John Thompson. But still other trials were in store, and with the dramatic death of Sir John Thompson there came again what appeared to be a crisis in the fortunes of the party. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, however, came to the front and for the fourth time in no less than four years was the party marching forward under a new chief.

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE

CURES: Dyspepsia, low spirits, loss of appetite, painful digestion, malaria, and gives tone and vigour to the whole system.

Be sure you get CAMPBELL'S.

Now, by reason of a miserable question, the outcome of the school legislation of the Province of Manitoba, and which has only importance to the whole Dominion for the simple reason that it involves the interminable race and creed issues which seem to beset Canada, the Conservative party as a party is in the midst of another trying situation. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, the new Minister of Justice, has seen fit to resign the portfolio held by him for the reason given that he thinks the Government ought to go to the country rather than hold a session after passing the Remedial Order in connection with the aforesaid miserable Manitoba school question. If this is Sir Charles Tupper's decision, he is free to go and to act as to him seems best; but we trust that his sober second thought will convince him that he ought to consider the interests of the party, the many trials it has passed through and the need it has to-day for all its members standing to-gether.

It is not this miserable school question that is of paramount importance to Canadians; that is, as we have said, a very secondary affair. The real and living issue in Canada to-day is what it has been for some years back—its fiscal policy—and the part that fiscal policy plays in building up the country as a nation, in vindicating Canada's right to control the northern half of this continent, and in maintaining that general line of policy which has made the Conservative party the truly national party in this country, and by reason of its opposition to which has made the Liberal party cut a very sorry figure in the history of Canada. The Conservative party has stood the loss of Sir John Macdonald, it has stood the loss of Sir John Abbott, it has stood the loss of Sir John Thompson, and it is bigger and stronger than any single man or dozen of men who are in it to-day, and will, we trust, for many a day be in the same position. Mr. D'Alton McCarthy got it into his head that the party could not do without him, or that if he left it and directed his batteries against it that it would come to grief. So far he has not realized his expectations.

The only thing for the Conservative party to do is to close up its ranks, stand by the National Policy and continue the progressive policy which it received from its first and greatest Chieftain, Sir John A. Macdonald.

But it will not ask anyone to keep step that wishes to fall out of the march.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

SPECIAL MENTION.

—Fire destroyed a large number of buildings in Arva Village.

—The farmers of Ontario county are organizing a Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

—The Postal Telegraph Cable Company voted to increase its capital from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

IF SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

—A returning officer in Hungary has eight duels on hand with Deputies who denounced him for misconduct.

—The most severe gale for many years swept New York harbor yesterday, doing much damage to the vessels.

PAIN FROM INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

—Part of a wrecked steam launch from the lost cruiser Reina Regente, has been seen off the south Spanish coast, near Conil.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

—The annual report of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture for 1894 has been printed. It contains some interesting statistics of the exports of live stock and farm produce.

"SUDDEN COLDS."—At the commencement of a cold, take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little milk and sugar and the cure is more sudden than the cold. Only 25c. New Big Bottle.

—Mrs. Rolling, of St. Thomas attempted to kill her child by shooting it with a revolver. The bullet entered the breast and passed along the ribs, not doing any serious injury.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid, which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature in youth and health, as modern chemistry can produce.

—The engagement of Hon. A. J. Majoribanks, A.D.C. to the Governor-General and brother of her Excellency Lady Aberdeen, to Miss Myssie Brown, of Nashville, Tenn., is announced.

THE NATURAL SOAP MINES.

How a Scientist Accounts for Their Presence.

The natural soap mines at Owen's Lake, California, are accounted for by a scientist who advances this theory: The water of the lake contains, he says, a strong solution of both borax and soda. In the water a curious specimen of grub breed by millions. These grubs go through their various transformations, and finally emerge as short-winged, heavy-bodied flies, very fat and oily. They live but a few days, dying and falling into the lake in such numbers as to be frequently washed ashore in layers more than a foot thick. The oily substance of the dead flies blends with the alkali of the borax and soda, and the result is a layer of pure soap, corresponding in thickness to the drift strata of the dead flies, a foot deep of the flies making a layer of soap nearly an inch thick. These strata, repeated year after year, have formed the celebrated "Soap Banks of Owen's Lake," where for a number of years past a large body of men have been regularly at work.

BRITISH CLAIMS IN AFRICA.

Reported French Expedition to the Nile Valley.

London, March 29.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir John Long asked the Government if they had received the reports of the veterinary inspectors who examined the cases of alleged pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle which were landed in Belgium.

Mr. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, said the reports of the inspectors had not yet been received, but the Government had received the report of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture on the health of the cattle in Canada, and would consider whether they would publish it together with the other reports.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Conservative for Sheffield, opened an interesting debate on Great Britain's relations to France in Africa. He moved a reduction of the Foreign Office estimates for the purpose. He first directed the attention of the House to the encroachments which the Government permitted France to make upon Siam. In Africa, France was still more active than in Asia, he said. She had sent out an expedition which was menacing the Upper Nile, and was seizing African territories, recognized as being within the British sphere of influence.

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said Great Britain stood in such a position of trust in Egypt as to make the British and Egyptian spheres of influence cover the whole Nile waterway. The House ought to be careful about giving credence to the rumor that a French expedition had been sent to the Nile country to occupy the valley of the river. The Foreign Office had no reason to suppose that any French expedition either had been instructed to enter the Nile valley or had the intention to do so. He could not believe it possible in the face of the fact that the British Government's views were fully known to France. The advance of a French expedition under secret orders from the west side of Africa into territory subject to British claims, whose rightfulness had been so long known, would be not only an inconsistent and unexpected act but also an unfriendly one, and would be regarded as such by the Government. Without doubt African affairs for the last two years have caused considerable anxiety as to what might happen in the future. During these years no provocation had been given France from the British side. England had striven to the utmost to reconcile the occasional conflict of interests. The Government would continue to pursue this line of policy, omitting nothing calculated to maintain good relations with France and at the same time to uphold the undoubted claims of Great Britain. To that end, of course, the co-operation of the French Government and French public opinion was necessary, but this co-operation ought to be easily obtained. He relied upon the sense of justice characterizing the French Government and people to help to reconcile the conflicting interests of the powers in parts of the world which were but little known.

Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal-Unionist leader, spoke of Sir Edward's statements as the clearest and most satisfactory declaration yet heard on the subject from a responsible representative of the Government. He now saw, he said, that unless a clear understanding with France as to African affairs could be reached the most serious consequences might easily ensue. The statement ought to leave Great Britain's claims on Egypt beyond all misunderstanding. The whole Nile Valley from the lakes to the sea was within either the Egyptian or British spheres of influence, and that the claim on Great Britain's part had been within the knowledge of France for five years. He assumed that the claim had never been disputed by France. He must remind the House, however, that as recently as the beginning of this month the statement was made unchecked in the French Chamber and in the presence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France's object was always to make England feel that her presence in Egypt was harmful, and that France could come up with her elsewhere than in the Mediterranean. If the French Government did not accept such statements it ought to repudiate them. France ought to be questioned regarding her expedition to the Nile valley.

Henry Labouchere, the Radical leader, pronounced Sir Edward Grey's speech a menace to France. ("Oh, oh.") He quite understood those cries of "Oh, oh." They came from the Tory members, who were delighted to find a Liberal Minister acting upon their principles. This speech was a menace on the lines of the familiar warning, "Hands off." Certain members seem to imagine the Nile to be as much British property as the Thames. He, for one, could not feel surprised that in view of such statements France was not friendly.

Sir Edward Grey denied that his statement had implied in any way a menace to France. The question of a general settlement of their respective interests in Africa was under discussion between the two countries. The British claims had been stated clearly.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett said that in view of the satisfactory reply made by the Government, he withdrew his motion.

The Young Women Would Not Comply.

One of the most prominent New York merchants became convinced recently that the young women in one of the departments of his establishment were injuring themselves by their constant wearing of tightly laced corsets, and issued a notification that in future no corsets should be worn during working hours. Instantly there was indignation and the thirty-five young women appointed a committee of three to wait upon their employer for a redress of grievances. The employer received the committee very affably and assured the young women that his order had been issued in their interest. He pointed out that their wearing of corsets did not improve their appearance in the eyes of any one but themselves, as they worked in a basement, where no visitors were admitted. He further read them a little lecture on the evil of wearing corsets, and, being by nature a well disposed soul, he gave a dinner to all the young women in that department one evening, at which he had present a well-known physician, who told how injurious a thing a corset is. The girls ate the dinner and listened respectfully, but the next day the committee called again upon that employer and assured him that they must ask to be allowed to wear corsets.

"But you will admit," said the merchant, "that the wearing of the corsets at your work is injurious to you?"

The committee admitted the fact, but declared that the experiment of going without them had made them all look horrid in their own eyes.

So that employer yielded the point as gracefully as he could. He is a man whose name is as prominent as that of any retail merchant in New York.—Boston Home Journal.

What He Had Done.

The woman emancipationist had tackled the serene old bachelor and was reading the riot act to him in a half-dozen different places at once. He squirmed occasionally, but he retained his serenity.

"Have you ever done anything for the emancipation of woman, I'd like to know?" she said, coming down the home stretch.

"Indeed, I have, madam," he smiled. "I have remained a bachelor."

The Effects of Kindness.

"Does your husband smoke very much?"

"No, indeed! I find the best way to manage him is to let him have his own way."

"You didn't encourage him to smoke?"

"Certainly. I bought him a box of cigars myself, and told him to go right ahead. He smoked once after that and then gave up the habit."—Washington Star.

UNANIMOUS AT LAST.

His Teeth Were Small, Chin Coarse, but They Agreed He Was Lovely.

A number of young women were discussing, in front of the seaside hotel, one of the gentlemen guests of the same.

"His manners are perfect," ventured one.

"He's rather too independent, I think," came a dissenting opinion; "but he has fascinating eyes."

"They would be much more so if they were brown instead of blue," asserted another; "but his figure is splendid."

"Don't you think he is a shade too stumpy?" asked another critic. "I don't like stumpy men; I do think, though, that his teeth are very fine."

"Almost too small for a man's teeth," opposed a girl with a big mouth; "but he has a nose that a Greek god might envy."

"Greek enough," remarked another, "but it lacks character. He would have a stronger face if his nose were more Roman. His hair is his most attractive feature, I think, and he can let it wave about his white forehead beautifully."

"Huh," sniffed another objector, "and he's so conceited about it. I do like his forehead, though."

"Altogether too low," objected an intellectual spinster. "Don't you think he has a fine chin?"

"On the contrary it's coarse's," antagonized a sweet-voiced maiden, "and that kind of a chin means tyranny, if the man has a wife who is at all yielding. His hands have always pleased me by their shapeliness."

"Too much like a woman's," objected a masculine-looking maid. "I think——"

"What I like about him most," interrupted a stately beauty, "is his million of money."

"Isn't it perfectly lovely?" assented every girl in the group with enthusiastic unanimity.—San Francisco Times.

Jefferson's Bad Memory.

It is related of Joe Jefferson that he was one day introduced to Gen. Grant, an event that naturally impressed him strongly. Later in the day he got into an elevator of the hotel at which they were both stopping. A short, heavy-set man also got in, lifted his hat to Jefferson, and made some remark.

"I beg your pardon. Your face is familiar to me, but I cannot recall the name," said the actor.

"Grant," said the stranger mildly.

"I got off at the next floor, for fear I should ask him if he had ever been in the war," Jefferson said in relating this story.

Worse than that, he once forgot his own name. He had gone into a post-office at some small resort where he was unknown and asked the clerk if there was any mail for him.

"What's the name?" asked the clerk.

"Name? O, yes, certainly. Why, let's see! I play Rip Van Winkle, you know."

"Jefferson!" said the astonished and delighted clerk.

"Yes, Jefferson, thanks," he answered, politely, as he received his mail and bowed himself out.—Chicago Tribune.

A Narrow Escape.

The reverend doctor is "a little round, fat, oily man of God." but he is blessed with a brain and a laugh far greater than most men, and he never hesitates to tell a joke, even though it be "one on him." The last time he met the Saunterer he had been having trouble with the steam boiler of his house, and had sent for a plumber to locate the difficulty.

"The plumber came," said the doctor, "and proved to be a burly Irishman, twinkling all over from the sole of his feet to the top of his carrot pate. I sent him downstairs, and in my study, just over the boiler, by the way, awaited the result of his investigations. In about ten minutes he reappeared, looking somewhat disturbed.

"Is this the place where ye sits and wroites?" said he.

"It is," said I.

"Then," said he, "ye may thank God ye wasn't blown to hell."

"And," concluded the doctor, "I told him I agreed with him in more ways than one."—Boston Budget.

Her Easter Bonnet.

Great Heavens! I do wonder if my bonnet's on straight.

Knew What He Wanted.

Kind Gentleman—That boy just hit you, did he?

Small Boy—Yes, he did.

Kind Gentleman—Well, now, why don't you heap coals of fire on his head, like a good boy?

Small Boy—Do good boys do that?

Kind Gentleman—Yes, indeed, all good boys.

Small Boy—Well, I guess I must be dead wicked then, 'cause I don't want to burn the chump to death, I just want to punch his head.

A Small Youth's Retort.

The pompous schoolmaster sometimes finds himself in a position which is not entirely to his taste. A great English wit, Mark Lemon, once wrote a book, in which he told of a chubby-faced little urchin who passed his conceited instructor upon the street without bowing. The schoolmaster stopped and frowned.

"What has become of your manners, sir?" he roared. "It seems to me that you are better fed than taught."

"Yes, sir," replied the little boy. "That's because you teaches me, but I feed's myself, sir."—Harper's Young People.

His New Situation.

"I sut'ny am got er fine situation at de present time," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "I's next in 'pohtance ter de head waitah in de leadin' restaurant."

"G'way! What am yoh title?"

"I'se de head listener."

"Nebber hyahd ov no sech pusson."

"Dat's cause yoh is behin' de times. Whenebbah er customer kicks, he's gotter hab somebody ter kick to, ain' he?"

"Sho."

"Well, de perprietor ain' got time ter ton' ter 'em all, ner de cashier ain', ner de head waitah ain', so dey sen' 'em ter me. An' I listens ter 'em."

All True.

Mr. Huggins—What do you think of the latest medical dictum that kissing is unhealthy?

Mr. Hunker—It is quite true. Mr. Munney caught me kissing his daughter and I was laid up a whole week.

MERRY MOMENTS

Mrs. Watts—"Don't you ever do anything at all?" Weary Watkins—"Oh, yes, mum. Sometimes I does time."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I wonder why taxes are generally due in March?" said the suburban. "It's easier to raise the wind then, I suppose."—Harper's Bazar.

She—"I should just like to see any man kiss me!" He—"That's easy enough. Just keep your eyes open next time."—Indianapolis Journal.

The single taxer—"How is the earth divided?" New convert—"Between those that have it and those that want it."—Philadelphia Record.

"Anything new to be seen at the theatres now?" "Great Scott, no! The spring bonnet won't be out before Easter, man."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Blobbs—"Why do you call one of your relatives 'aunt' and the other 'awnt'?" Slobbs—"Well, the other has money."—Philadelphia Record.

He—"My views on bringing up a family—" She—"Never mind your views. I'll bring up the family. You go and bring up the coal."—Yonkers Statesman.

"My dear, what is that awful noise from the kitchen?" "I don't know, Jack, unless it is that some of the dishes are getting rattled."—Brooklyn Life.

"What are you reading with so much interest?" "I've found a lot of ads in this magazine that have not a hint of Napoleon in them."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Mrs. Brownstone—"I think Mary's music professor has such a beautiful touch." Mr. Brownstone—"I should say he had! Seven dollars a lesson."—New York World.

"Why don't you go to work? Why do you waste your time begging?" Did you ever beg?" "No, of course not." "Then you don't know what work is."—Tit Bits.

Hardup—"I'm broke, and my landlady told me I must settle up or leave." De Stoney—"Lucky devil! My landlady says I can't leave till I settle up."—Illustrated Bits.

Witticusse—"What do you think of these 'Lines to a Gas Company?'" Petticusse—"The metre is false." Witticusse—"That's done intentionally to make it realistic."—Life.

He—"That's Mrs. Grimshaw, who lectures on bimetallism. I've heard her. How exasperatingly clever she means to be!" She—"Yess, but how consolingly ugly!"—Punch.

Friend—"Have you any luck letting your house in Sundown street?" House owner—"Splendid luck! I've let it to no less than five families in four months."—Boston Transcript.

"Why do you oppose Mr. Dinsmore's attentions to Susie?" said Mrs. Cawker to her husband. "Because I am extremely anxious for her to marry him," was the reply.—Harlem Life.

"They say 'seeing is believing,'" says the Manayunk Philosopher, "but there are some men whom I see every day, but I don't believe them once in a year."—Philadelphia Record.

Wiggins—"My boy, if you live beyond your income, you are bound to come to grief." Speditt—"My dear fellow, if I had to live within it, I would be miserable even now!"—Harper's Bazar.

Man (at front door)—"I want to see the boss of the house." Houser—"Walk right up to the second story back and tell the nurse to show you the new baby."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Northern tourist—"Three hours ago I ordered 'possum for supper. Where is that waiter, landlord?" Landlord—"Gone to borrow a dog to catch the 'possum, sir."—Atlanta Constitution.

Old Man—"What! You have 10,000 thalers in debts, and want to marry my daughter?" Would-be son-in-law—"Why, ain't your daughter going to have as much as that?"—Fliegende Blatter.

"I'd rather have a nutmeg than fame," said the idiot. "Why?" said the wise man. "Because," replied the idiot, "fame is for the great, but the nutmeg is for the grater."—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Surface—"Come here, my little dear. What a nice, lovely little girl you are! Tell me why you are so fond of that cat?" Little Girl—"Cause when she purrs I know she means it."—Good News.

Heardso—"They say every hearty laugh adds a day to one's life." Saidso—"That depends. I had at least a week kicked out of me for laughing at a man who fell in the mud."—Pearson's Weekly.

"What's this parrot saying?" asked the visitor in the bird-store. "It doesn't sound like 'Polly want a cracker.'" "No. It's 'Polly wants a bean.' I'm educating the bird for a Boston lady."—Washington Star.

"Do you believe in woman's rights?" asked the American young man. "Certainly," replied Lord Doddleby. "My fiancee has $500,000 in her own right, and I consider it deuced charming in her."—Washington Star.

Lawyer—"What's that book you are reading?" Law Student—"Oh, it's a work on common sense." Lawyer—"Yes, sir, and one day with such a book as that would ruin your mind for legal work forever."—Judge.

"I understand the critics showed your poems a great deal of consideration," said the young woman. "Why, they didn't say a word about them," replied the young man. "That's what I meant."—Washington Star.

Had no Trouble.

"Don't you have a great deal of trouble getting a seat in the street cars?"

Plunk—Never.

"How do you manage?"

Plunk—Always stand up.

Struck an Average.

"Waiter," said the connoisseur, somewhat testily, "this wine is altogether too new."

"Yes, replied the waiter amiably, "I know that but the cigars are very old."

Not Consistent With a Title.

Madge—I don't like that foreigner and I don't believe he's a count at all.

Mamie—Why not? He seems to know all the nobility.

Madge—I know, but he's actually got money of his own.—Chicago Record.

GOOD NEWS

You'll think it a little early to talk about FRUIT JARS but its too good to keep. Present indications are that you'll get quart jars for about 75c or less a doz. this year. Moreover, we've been looking and there's going to be lots of fruit; so cheer up, there's a good time coming. With cheap sugar and jars and lots of fruit what more on this earth could your heart desire.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,
CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

Science Triumphant at Last.

Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the outcome of the latest scientific researches. There was always a prejudice against taking Cod Liver Oil on account of its disagreeable to the palate, and that is one reason why it has become so popular with the medical fraternity, the hospitals of the country and the households wherever consumption or lung troubles prevail. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c. and $1, at all Drug Stores.

MONTEAGLE.

A Bartlett jr. is engaged as cheesemaker at Bird's Breek. We wish him success.—Our storekeeper, Mr. Ed. Laundry, has purchased the Welsh farm for $2000.—Mr. Geo. Bartlett has purchased a windmill for summer purposes.—C. I. H. Jordison dehorned 100 head of cattle early in March.—Mr. Pusey, president of the I. B. Q. O. R.R. applied to the Council to sanction a vote of the municipality for a bonus of $6,000 to assist the railway. This the Council refused.—The tax collector for 1894 is now on his rounds with his tax bills.—The school tax for S. S. No. 5 for 1894 is 36¼ mills on the dollar.—Mr. Caskey has not visited us as yet. He will be well supported in this neighborhood.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for rheumatism and neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75cts. Sold by all druggists

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.
In order to be healthy this is necessary.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER. Apply Box 565 274dtf

JERSEY CALF FOR SALE.

A JERSEY heifer calf for sale. Apply to
P. R. PALMER,
Cor. William and Queen sts.
d1t Belleville.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary or commission, to sel Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

REMOVAL.

GREEN and Harwood have removed their butcher shop from 242 on Front street to No. 2 and 4 stalls in the old meat market.
Mar.20d3m GREEN & HARWOOD.

TO LET.

DWELLING in Bellevue Terrace. Apply to MRS. W. H. GRAHAM, house No. 1.

FOR SALE.

AT a great bargain, the House and Lots of Wm. Meredith, East St. Charles st. Enquire of A. R. Dougall.
Mar.16.sat's&wtf

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor fo collection. Office at my old place of business.
249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to
MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Stree
Fall plowing all done.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,
Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, Chandeliers, Lamps, &c., Polished and Lacquered. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. All work first-class.
254d1m E. J. BURTON.

SEEDS!
— FOR —
EARLY - SOWING.

Pansey in bulk; Lawn Grass, 35c. per lb.; Grass for Boulevards, 15c per lb.; Celery, Tomato, Cabbage, etc.

C. E. BISHOP,
SEEDSMAN, - BRDIGE STREET.

QUALITY Is the Test of CHEAPNESS!

• • •

For smoked meats, rich, mild and mellow, no finer in the Dominion is to be had anywhere than those cured by your

CITY PORK PACKER.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Mild Hams.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Matchless Breakfast Bacon.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Rolled Bacon.

When buying from your grocer, ask for McGuiness' meats, and be sure you get no other.

McGuiness.

THE Star
PRESSED . . .
. . . BRICK!
- Are the Product of -
1. Powerful Presses.
2. Modern and scientific kilns.
3. Expert skill and labor.
4. Best of materials.
5. Ample Capital.

All combining to manufacture the best article at lowest price,

—o—

— FOR SALE BY —
THE RATHBUN CO'Y.,
BRIDGE STREET.

The Plans
OF THE
Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company ARE

ALL ORDINARY LIFE POLICIES

LIFE POLICIES paid up in 10, 15, o 20 years.

ENDOWMENTS payable in any number of years or at any age.

ANNUITIES payable in 5, 10, 15 or 20 years or during lifetime; or to the beneficiaries of the policy after the death of the assured.

TERM POLICIES at very low rates.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent.
J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

DINGMAN'S ELECTRIC SOAP!

Has such a valuaole reputation all over this country that it requires no comments from us.

What we want to say about Dingman's Electric Soap is, we have bought 25 boxes of it, which is 1,800 bars, which we will sell at 5cts. per bar.

Now any merchant buying, from the proprietors of Dingman's Electric Soap, the above stated quantity is presented with
ONE LADY'S GOLD WATCH,
(guaranteed for 15 years)
Which he is at liberty to do what he likes with. We intend presenting this Gold Watch to the person who buys the largest number of bars of this lot of soap.

Every wrapper is stamped with our name and all we ask is that you will hand in your wrappers as you get them, so that we will know by the time the soap is all gone who is entitled to the watch.

= Louis Benmore, =
Telephone 90. Leading Grocer.

A Big Run

That is what our GRAHAM GEMS have had ever since we first introduced them to the pnblic. They are a capital thing for lunch or tea served warm. Have you not tried them? The trial will not cost you much, as they are only 10c per doz.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!
ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!
ICE CREAM.

IF YOU USE A
BLENDED - TEA
Ask Your Grocer For
'MORAHNEE'
It has no equal.
In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.

J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
Agents for the British Tea and Trading Association, London, Eng

A FREE GIFT

We are giving to our customers handsome pictures beautifully framed, absolutely free. A coupon given with each purchase. We would ask for your inspection and see what can be procured with no extra outlay.

J. A. ELLIOTT,
Telephone 237. GROCER, Front Street.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Carpets! Curtains!! Draperies!!!

NEW CARPETS.
NEW LACE CURTAINS,
NEW CHENILLE CURTAINS.
NEW CHENILLE PORTIERS.
NEW ORIENTAL DRAPERIES,
NEW TABLE COVERS,
NEW RUGS,
NEW ART BLINDS.

OUR NEW SPRING GOODS!
HAVE ARRIVED!!

We have just received our first shipment of New Carpets, Curtains, &c., and can safely say that for quality and style of pattern they are the finest ever shown in the City.

The Glasgow Warehouse in the past, has been known far and wide as the leading Carpet and House Furnishing Establishment of this section, and we have spared no pains to retain the lead, and show the very latest designs and the best values possible in this department.

We have bought largely from a well-known European firm, whose goods were never introduced in this section before, namely, T. J. Firth & Son, which will enable us to show some entirely new and handsome designs in the very best qualities.

Also Crossley's and other makers' goods in stock.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 27, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAR. 29.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

Saturday at Fish's.

Opened to-day 50 dozen gents' gloves. Dent's fine kid, Dent's dogskin, fine Mocha. These are the best goods made and give satisfaction.—A. E. Fish & Co.

CITY AND DISTRICT.

Three stragglers from Coxey's Army stopped over night in the cells.

Mrs. Brownlee, an old resident, fell on Wednesday and broke her hip bone.

The police continue to find goods left outside Front st. shops after closing hours.

The Kingston Whig staff have moved into a new building recently built for them.

The factory work for St. Andrew's church is in active preparation at Pringle's factory.

An amateur company will produce the pretty opera "Leo, the Royal Cadet," in Kingston shortly.

The ice on the bay shows weakness in places. That on the river is melting with astounding rapidity.

Pleasant, fragrant, and indispensable. Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.
261d m,w,f

A young man nam named Wm. Penny fired off a revolver in the marsh last evening and the police are after him in consequence.

The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla, once fairly tried, becomes the favorite spring medicine, speaks volumes for its excellence and merit.

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

Oakville, Ont.

One hundred and twenty-three head of live stock, comprising 101 hogs, 14 calves, 6 sheep and 2 cattle, were sent from this station to the Montreal market on Tuesday of last week; and on Tuesday last Mr. D. Black made another shipment of 75 hogs, 8 cattle and 10 calves. — Campbellford Herald.

Business men and the travelling public as well, will be pleased to know that the Grand Trunk Railway time-table is shortly to be changed again to summer schedule. The 11 a.m. train going east will again be put on, in addition to the fast train. April 15th is the date on which the change is expected to take effect.

There is no reason why one should have a cough any length of time. All that is needed to allay soreness of the throat or to free the bronchial tubes from irritating mucus is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a wonderful cough-cure, and should be in every medicine-chest.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

Porous to the air while perfectly rain proof, the Cravenette makes up into a most stylish costume which ladies much appreciate in spring and summer, in which seasons it can be worn, as it is made in light and heavy weights. There is also a choice of colors, as it comes, in Navy, Myrtle, Brown, Grey, Castor and Black. Cravenette is used for wraps, cloaks, and all over garments. A stylish cloth making a stylish garment, while free from every objectionable feature of the old rubber waterproof goods.

The Genuine Merit

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health, you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood, is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. 25c.

Give us the Chance.

We sold a light overcoat at the Oak Hall yesterday to a gentleman who had never before bought anything ready made. He made this remark: "I never had any idea that you could buy as nice clothing ready to wear." This was the first chance we ever had of showing this man our fine clothing. Your experience will be the same when you give us a similar opportunity.

DIED.

Gaebel.—At Bancroft, March 12th, Cyril Barker, only son of Harriet Annie and Henry C. Gaebel, aged 2 years, 11 mos., and 25 days.

Spafford.—At Belleville, on Thursday, March 28th, Theodore L. Spafford, in his 85th year.

Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) at 2:30 o'clock p. m., from his late residence, Foster Avenue, to the cemetery. Services at the house at 2 p. m.

DIFFICULTY ENDED.

Sir Chas. H. Tupper was at Work in his Office To-Day.

Ottawa, March 29.—It is learned on good authority, although not officially, that the trouble between the Premier and Sir Chas. Tupper is over. It is said to have been amicably settled. The Minister of Justice is at work in his office to-day.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Jas. Macoun is in poor health.

M. M. Thompson was in Toronto yesterday.

Miss A. Bogart is now able to walk down street.

Miss Jessie Spafford, who has been in the hospital for several weeks, is not improving.

Ald. Wills has returned from Toronto and Hamilton, where he has been on professional business.

The Rev. S. T. Bartlett, of Cobourg, is in the city. He speaks in Bridge St. church to-night.

Mrs. Carr, Foster Avenue, who has been suffering from congestion of the lungs, is now considered out of danger.

Mr. Harry and Miss Jennie Robins, of Cape Vincent, are in the city, attending the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Daniel McMullen.

Misses Lena Lazier and Gertie Moran, of Belleville, have been visiting friends in Demorestville during the last few days.—Picton Gazette.

The musician of Kingston, Oscar Telgemann, and Miss Alida V. Jackson, elocutionist, were married rather romantically on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. J. N. Lazier, Belleville, was in town yesterday.—Mr. A. W. McAllister, Collector of Inland Revenue, Belleville, was in town yesterday.—Trenton Advocate.

Mr. Sanford Johnson, who is now a resident of Toronto, is travelling for "Manley's Celery Nerve Compound." He was greeted by many old friends to-day.

T. A. Wiggins, Queensboro; W. G. Moncrieff and H. B. Hungerford, Toronto; Chas. Hacker and Fred Lester, Toronto; G. H. Allan, Kingston; G. C. Egan and J. A. Laidlaw, Montreal; Wm. Mullen, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Haight, Buffalo, N.Y.; J. H. Madden and wife, Napanee, were at the Quinte to-day.

W. L. Hunter, Kingston; J. F. Miller, Fred Hodge, W. E. Barrat and S. A. C. Ludburn, Montreal; T. H. Hamilton, S. Wilson, J. D. Burns, W. Gunn, and S. Johnson, Toronto; Thos. G. Forsythe and T. Auther, Berlin; W. Wallace, Morrisburg; W. Gordon, Tweed; Henry Greene, Peterborough, were at the Anglo to-day.

Will Meet To-Night.

The adjourned meeting for the purpose of forming an Athletic Association will be held at the Institute hall this evening. During the past week the committee appointed to look for grounds have been busy and have several sites on which to report this evening. The cricket field was visited yesterday afternoon and Mr. Carre, C. E., will submit an estimate this evening of what it will cost to build a track, grand stand, etc. Another location that is looked upon with much favor is on Commercial st., at what is known as the Devil's Elbow, where a third of a mile track could be laid with very small expense. There are one or two locations near Bleecker St. church which would make good grounds if they can be secured. The committee would like to have the assurance of the Street Railway Company that they will run their line to one of these proposed sites. Let there be a large turnout this evening and thus give the Association a sure footing.

Obituary.

Mr. Theodore L. Spafford, whose illness from pneumonia was noted in Tuesday's Intelligencer, died yesterday shortly before noon. Deceased, who had attained the great age of 85 years, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, and had been a resident of Belleville for upwards of twenty years. He was much respected and leaves a numerous family amongst whom are Mrs. Dyer, wife of the Principal of Albert College, and Mr. Theodore Spafford, of the Walker Foundry Company. Mr. Spafford was a member of the Tabernacle and a Reformer in politics.

Matrimonial.

On Wednesday night, at the residence of Mr. John Huffman, Water street, Napanee, his daughter Alma was united in wedlock to Mr. Wm. Reynolds, of Deseronto. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. O. Crossley in the presence of a few intimate friends of both the contracting parties. Mr. George Vanalstine acted as best man, while the bride was supported by her sister Edith. Mr. Perry Huffman, of this city, attended the marriage of his sister.

Walter Frost's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Walter Frost yesterday afternoon was numerously attended. The services were conducted by Rev. E. N. Baker. The bearers were: Messrs. Harry Walters, James Reeves, Harry Thompson, Mason J. Clarke, Stanley Lewis and John Pringle, all members of Mr. F. E. O'Flynn's class of young men in Bridge st. Sunday School. A number of floral tributes were placed upon the coffin, amongst others a beautiful anchor from his Sunday School class.

Beginning Operations.

Mr. Henry Pringle, who will build three artistic frame houses on the corner of Bridge and George sts. this spring, has begun operations. He is filling in the cellar of the old Corby homestead with the debris from St. Andrew's church, preparatory to removing the old house. We understand that he has already sold two of the houses that he will build, and the other he will occupy himself.

Gus Hill's Novelties.

A fair sized house greeted Gus Hill's Novelty Company at the opera house last evening. There are some amusing features in the show. Gus Hill is a wonderful club swinger, Hacker and Lester are very clever acrobats and Appel, the wire walker, is the best ever seen here. They have some clever song and dance teams also.

Police Court.

John Cummings, drunk, was discharged.

The two boys, George Mair and Fred Brown, who ran down Mr. J. W. Johnson on Tuesday with their wheels, were this morning fined $5 each and costs for riding on the sidewalk. The police will prosecute any and every wheelman caught on the sidewalk hereafter.

The Bath and Toilet.

The white Castile soap cannot be surpassed for the bath or toilet. It is made with pure vegetable oil—not grease—and is healing and refreshing to the skin. The finest quality may be obtained of L. W. Yeomans & Co. at 20c. per pound.

BY CONSULTING OUR OPTICIAN you escape any risk of injury to your sight and ascertain the proper course to pursue with regard to wearing glasses. Testing free.

ANGUS McFEE & CO.,
272 Front Street.

MUSICAL SERVICES.

At Bridge Street Methodist Church—Last Evening.

A very large number attended the service on Thursday evening. A more delightful musicale has not been presented in the city for a long time. Belleville has been awakening from her lethargic sleep, and is putting on the mantle of energetic, active youth. Activity and stirring life are in the air, new hotel, electric cars, new wing to the hospital, college, new industries, new buildings. The blood no longer stagnates with the advent of spring, but is filled with delightful dreams of the great future in store for us. And now our musical world is booming, stars are filling our hitherto quiet and sunless sky. Young artists are coming to the front. Not very long ago Bridge Street choir was a bye-word, and a reproach, where harmony should have been evoked, was discord, now how great the change. Under the leadership of the talented artist Prof. Dingle the choir is well balanced, the chorus something grand, half a dozen sopranos, and contraltos capable of taking leading solos in oratorios can be selected from it at any time. Instead of discord, most delightful harmony. If the choir is studious and cares to profit by the advice and leadership of Mr. Dingle, I venture to prophecy that not a choir in the great metropolitan city of Toronto will surpass it.

The wild rhapsody of Wagner, "Prelude to Lohengrin," and Gounod's stirring "Marche Cortege" were performed by Prof. Dingle in his best manner. Then followed Rossini's sweet music from his "Stabat Mater." The duet by Mrs. Grant and Miss Garratt was rendered as only these ladies could give it. Is that not praise enough? Everything that could be said with reference to the singing of Mrs. Grant has been so repeatedly said, that to say more would be simply to paint the lily and gild refined gold. Miss Garratt won additional and deserved honors last evening. "Pro Peccatis" was given by Belleville's favorite, Mr. Eaton, admirably. The "Inflammatus" by Mrs. Grant and the choir, gave the artist and the choir an opportunity of presenting the gem of the evening. Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" and Batiste's Offertoire in D. were faultlessly performed by the professor. There is a profound charm in Mendelssohn's "Songs without words;" they are like the warbling of birds.

Miss Phillips most acceptably took the solo in Gounod's Sanctus. Miss Phillips is rapidly gaining ground in popular favor. The beautiful quartette "I'm a Pilgrim," was for the first time sung to a Belleville audience by Misses Price, Garratt, Stafford and Brown. The singing was simply exquisite, Miss Price's charming voice coming in for the leading praise.

The old time favorite, which never grows old; just as sweet and grand, as when first composed "The overture to William Tell," was played by Professor Dingle. I have heard Fred Archer and other world renowned artistes play "Tell," but no performance gave me more pleasure than that of last evening.

Handel's "Hallelujah" brought the evening to a close—the audience standing during its rendition.

Why cannot we have these recitals frequently? We do not require new pieces always, the old favorites will score every time. Let us have plenty of beautiful music which will elevate the people, inspire the grandest and purest thoughts and make us better men and women.

J. J. B. F.

LATEST SPORTING NEWS.

Picton Forms a Boat Club—Ailsa not a Failure—Fantasy to Try for the Trotting Crown—International Canoeing, etc., etc.

YACHTING.

The New York World's account of the regatta off Nice casts a different light on the performance of Ailsa and Britannia and shows that the former is by no means so bad a heavy weather boat as the report which we published yesterday would make it appear. The World's report says: "At the second mark, on the first round, Ailsa was over five minutes ahead, but a fluke of wind helped Britannia considerably and she was only three minutes astern of Ailsa at the end of the first round. The result of the match demonstrated that Ailsa was tender while beating off shore in the second round, and that she is overloaded with sail, but it hardly indicates that she is not an able boat in a breeze. The wind rose so suddenly at the beginning of the second round that both yachts had to take in topsails hurriedly. Ailsa subsequently had two breakdowns, and as a matter of fact, could not be sailed with such a press of canvas, having to go about, as it was too risky to gybe her."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Picton has formed a boating club, which has elected the following officers: W. J. Wallace, Commodore; G. C. Wilmot, Vice-Commodore; J. H. Porte, Captain; F. J. Beringer, Secretary-Treasurer; E. C. Smith, John McLean, M. Tierney, P. C. Macnee, Don. Conger, committee. The club colors will be blue and white.

The Kentucky Derby winner of 1893, Lookout, is said to have a good chance for the Walker cup. He is owned by John Nixon, of Toronto.

Latest advices from California state that the great trotting mare Hulda, 2.08½, by Guy Wilkes, is again in training and may yet be seen in a race.

C. J. Hamlin, who recently returned from California, was interviewed by a representative of the Buffalo Courier. He said he would not be surprised if Fantasy dethroned Alix this year. "In fact," he said, "I may as well tell you—I fully expect that she will lower Alix's record of 2:03¾ before the present season is over, and there are many well informed horsemen who believe as I do. I am fully convinced she is the greatest five-year-old mare in harness to-day."

Charles W. Archibald, Canadian champion skiff-sailer and canoeist, has decided to compete for the International Canoe Cup at New York the coming season, it being the first time he has entered. A new craft is being built especially for the race.

The English pugilist, Dick Burge, will accept the offer of Tom Ryan of Chicago for a battle.

James Rous of Gosport, Eng., has been appointed sailing master of Emperor William's new racing yacht Vineta.

Died in Montreal.

Word was received in the city this morning that W. J. Canniff, son of Mr. Daniel Canniff of this city, had died in Montreal this morning. He was taken ill some days ago with pneumonia, and last evening he was reported much better. He was born at Canifton, and lived for many years in this city, where he conducted a corset factory. He removed to Montreal about eight years ago and went into the livery business. He was also engaged in the horse buying business. He married some years ago a Miss Mallory, of this city, who survives him. He leaves no children. Deceased was a genial man and well liked by all with whom he came in contact. The remains will be brought to this city to-morrow.

Mrs. McMullen's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Daniel McMullen took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon from her late residence on Everett st., to the cemetery. A large number of friends of deceased gathered at the house to pay their last tribute to the departed. Rev. Amos Campbell conducted the service at the house at 2:30 and at the cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. Walters, Addison, Curlett, Moynes, Knight and Dulmage.

The Weather.

The readings of the thermometer since yesterday's record was made up, are as follow: Lowest last night, 16; at 8 a. m., 27; at noon, 38.

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh to strong winds, shifting to east and south; fair to cloudy; showers, sleet or rain in some localities at night; rising temperature.

Correspondence.

Whilst correspondents will be accorded space for the expression of their ideas on topics of public interest, it must be in all cases understood that the views so expressed are simply those of the correspondents themselves.

Bicycles on the Sidewalks and Fast Horses on the Streets.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Sir,—It is the generally expressed opinion, and I agree with it, that the accident of which I was the victim yesterday, was rendered possible by the culpable neglect of the police to perform a plain duty. I have no intention to seek punishment for the boys who were the direct cause of my injury (the effects of which I shall feel for some time). Indeed, I have requested the Magistrate not to punish them. They were riding their bicycles on the sidewalk, as they saw their elders doing day and night without hindrance. I feel justly indignant at the Chief of Police. A man in that position should, without waiting for an accident, perceive the danger to life and limb involved in the practice of riding bicycles on the sidewalk, and put a stop to it promptly and effectually, even if there were no by-law. It is for protection to person and property that we maintain a police force, and that involves both foresight and courage in the performance of duty.

While dealing with this subject let me also call attention to the plain neglect of duty in permitting certain streets of the city to be used for racing horses. The street from the upper bridge to the Canifton road has been for years a race course, and last fall one of the streets leading from Bridge Street to Dundas Street was in possession of drivers of fast horses.

Private citizens do not like to interfere with and complain of such matters. It is the business of the police to attend to them. I think I express the universal opinion when I say that the Chief will be expected in the future to prevent bicycle riding on the sidewalk and horse racing on the streets.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. Johnson.

March 28, 189[illegible].

THE RUSH OF AN AVALANCHE.

Perils of Travel in the Snow Mountains of British Columbia.

(From the Victoria Colonist.)

Imagine if you can the very roughest bit of nature you have ever seen, or take a newspaper, crumble it into a ball, and placing it on a table suppose all its raised parts to be peaks, and the hollows ravines; picture the sharp edges as ridges more or less timbered, the hollow bare, smooth, or steep as the roof of the steepest house you know of, and you have an idea of the mountains and gorges of the Slocan.

Let us suppose we are standing near the summit of one of these ridges on a bright, sunny day in January. It has been snowing continually for days, and the "beautiful" lies in plentiful profusion everywhere, six to eight feet deep in the timbered ridges, and any depth you like in the ravines; the sun gets warmer; up above you, near the crest of the mountain, little bits of crystals detach themselves and go rolling down the slope; a tiny crack forms at your feet and widens across the gulch; in an instant the whole snowy mass is in motion, and with a hissing, rustling sound and an upheaval along its edges, goes hurling down the gorge. Faster and faster it glides; the air is filled with snowy spume; where you stood was a rivulet; a thousand feet below it is a mad torrent; the noise increases as it gains momentum.

Rocks are torn loose, broken to atoms or ground to powder, trees uprooted and broken to pieces, logs smashed to splinters. At half a mile on its path it presents a crest of twenty to thirty feet in height and moves faster than an express train; woe betide any living thing in its way now. Nothing made by man can stand before it; the wind of its creation is a hurricane; a cloud of snow and dust follows in its wake; in a seething torrent it pours over rock and precipice, and moving resistlessly on, leaves in its track broken and crushed fragments of rock and trees, and the smooth and polished grasses in the gorge. The thunder dies; is gone; and the avalanche is passed. Down at the foot of the slope; a mile away, mountains of snow tossed up in hopeless chaos, a wild tangle of rocks, earth, trees and logs remain to mark the slide, and often, alas! too often, the bodies of brave men caught in its rush, lie buried in its icy embrace.

All around you can hear, day and night, the distant, muffled roar of passing avalanches. They come and go at all times and at all hours; each year a new one is created, for the older ones are well known. They have claimed their blood tribute; each has its record of brave men done to death. These avalanches are everywhere; there is not a waggon road or a mountain trail that does not cross the path of several. On the Kaslo-Slocan road to New Denver there are five or six; on the winter road to Sandon and Cody Creek, four; all trails to the mines cross and recross these moving destroyers. Yet all the season of greatest danger there is more traffic on these roads and trails than on many highways in civilization. Marvellous escapes are an everyday matter. No one hesitates or delays on account of the peril to be incurred. Often, very often, the snowslide passes a few feet from the ore-laden pack team, but not always with warning. In an instant men and animals are overwhelmed and tossed like straws in a boil of seething snow; it is merciful that death is instantaneous.

The force of the wind created by one of these larger slides is well nigh incredible; in the valley of the Illecillewaet, on the Canadian Pacific, tree tops are cut off by the wind on the opposite side of the ravine through which the avalanche descends. The snow is pressed into the hardness of ice, and literally tears or grinds everything to powder in its path. The many deplorable fatalities that have lately occurred in the Slocan are partly due to the destruction of the timber on the wooden slopes by the fearful fires of last summer; the trees holding up the snow and preventing sliding. We read of many brave and heroic acts; but surely the patient courage that daily takes even chances with death on the slopes and in the mountains of the Slocan deserves more than a passing tribute.

THE ELECT LADY.

Or the Life and Times of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon.

The Rev. J. Simpson Trotter lectured on the above subject last night in the Reformed Episcopal church to an appreciative audience. For over an hour the lecturer sustained the attention of his hearers by graphic descriptions of the religious condition of England during the last century, and of the great, grand and successful evangelistic work accomplished by this distinguished lady. He said she was born after the flesh on August 24th, 1707, and she was born after the spirit when 23 years of age, and henceforth devoted her special gifts, social position, and large means to the service of Christ. She had her college, home and foreign missions, and ministers, which she sustained from her own resources. She died June 17th, 1791, in the 84th year of her age, after spending over $500,000 in the cause of God.

The lecture was in connection with the efficient Ladies' Aid Society of the church. The Rev. J. L. George, M. A., presided, and, as is his wont, said some kind words.

Like Lightning.

The rapid action of the "great pain cure," Polson's Nerviline, in relieving the most intense pain, is a matter of wonder to all who have used it. There is nothing surprising in its results, for it is made of the strongest, purest and most efficient remedies known in medicine. Nerviline cures toothache instantly; cramps in five minutes; neuralgia after two applications; rheumatism is at once relieved by its use; and the same may be said of all kinds of pain. Sample bottles costing only 10 cents, at any drug store. The large bottles only 25 cents. Polson's Nerviline sold by druggists and country dealers.

The Tyendinaga Arson Case.

Elizabeth Green, of Tyendinaga, was brought before Judge Lazier again this morning upon remand from Tuesday last. The evidence was taken and the Judge reserved judgment till Tuesday next.

Good Advice.

Never say you can't get just the kind of boot or shoe you want, ready made 'till you try Haines & Lockett.

Hood's Cured
After
Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." Blanche Atwood, Sangerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

COUNTERFEITERS AT WORK.

Health and Life Endangered by Unscrupulous Dealers who Persuade Unsuspecting People to take Imitations—Some Pointers Worth Remembering.

No medicine that is not of more than ordinary merit suffers from imitations or substitutes. The fact that an imitation is offered is one of the strongest proofs of the excellent qualities of the genuine article. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. is constantly trying to impress upon the public the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are only sold in securely sealed boxes, the wrapper around which is printed in red ink and bears the registered trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Notwithstanding this constant warning there are unscrupulous dealers here and there who defraud the public by selling an imitation pill (also colored pink) either by the dozen, hundred or by the ounce, alleging that they are "just as good," or "just the same" as the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This is a falsehood and the unscrupulous dealer who offers the imitation knows it, but is more concerned for the extra profit he makes on the imitation than for the health of his unfortunate victim.

Will the public, in their own interest, bear in mind the following facts: Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold by the dozen, hundred, or ounce. If any dealer offers you a pill in this form (no matter whether colored pink or not) he is trying to cheat you and should be avoided.

The formula of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is a secret, and is known only to the company. Therefore if some dealer tells you a substitute is "just the same" or "just as good" he is simply trying to deceive you, because there is a larger profit for him in selling the imitation.

When you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills see that the trade mark is on the wrapper of every package, and do not be persuaded to take anything else, no matter how plausible a story the dealer may tell. Imitations in medicine are always cheap, always worthless, and often dangerous, and people who have a care for their health, will always refuse them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail. That's why they are imitated, and that is why you should insist on getting the genuine. Used as a spring medicine, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills surpass all other medicines. If feeling "out of sorts," give them a trial.

THE I. O. O. F.

The Order had a Progressive and Satisfactory Year in 1894.

The annual report of the Grand Secretary, Independent Order of Oddfellows, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, is most satisfactory, showing that the order, notwithstanding the prevailing depression in commercial business, is still enjoying increasing prosperity. The net increase in the membership for the year was 1,104, within a trifle of the best since 1879, and twelve subordinate lodges have been instituted, with every prospect of several further additions in the near future, the total membership in good standing, being 21,662. During the year 3,000 brothers, 156 widows, and 27 children had received sick benefits and relief, amounting to $79,555.14. The total amount paid for current expenses was $75,845.55, making total disbursements $155,400.99, the average cost per member for all purposes being $7.17. The total average receipts per member was $9.34—making total receipts $202,515.47. The funds of the society are as follows: General benefit fund, $764,064.45; widows and orphans' fund, $79,036, and contingent fund $17,866.55; total, $860,967. The Rebekah branch also continues to prosper, having gained 736 members during the year, with increase of assets of $743.57.

JUBILEE AT BLEECKER ST. CHURCH.

Rev. A. Campbell, the Pastor and Debt Raiser, Gratefully Remembered.

The Rev. A. Campbell, who has labored so energetically in Bleecker st. Methodist church during the past three years, for its spiritual and financial welfare, is to be congratulated on his success, and his jubilee meeting last evening, when a sumptuous tea was given to celebrate the occasion of the church being free from debt, having paid a mortgage and interest of over $1,000, was a most enjoyable occasion. This, although small compared with many of his successes in other places, proves his superior ability as a financier. His membership, Sunday school and other church organizations also prove that the more important interests of the church have not been made to take second place, and as a slight expression of his popularity he was presented with a magnificent chair. The congregation are grateful to all who have so liberally helped them to dispose of this debt and also to Rev. Messrs. McCamus, Gardner, Faull and Woodcock, Messrs. W. McKeown, Wm. Johnson and E. D. O'Flynn for their addresses, and Miss Susie O'Flynn, Prof. Cafield and daughter, who so willingly and acceptably assisted in the musical part of the programme.

Juliet Congress.

Ladies, before buying Juliet Congress call and see our shoe at $1.50. We are offering this shoe at a special low price.—Vermilyea & Son.

= HIGH CLASS =
Dress Fabrics!
- AT MODERATE PRICES. -

We are showing a very fine collection of the newest weaves in Dress Materials, including Tweeds, Cheviots, Serges, Covert Coatings, Armures, Grenadines, Henriettas, Vigoreux, Etc., Etc., Etc.

A Spelndid Showing of Crepons!

In Black, Cream, Sky, Nile, Cadet, Bluet, Brown, Black and White, Black and Green; also Cream Crepons embroidered in Gold, Nile, Sky Blue, and Pink.

Samples forwarded on application.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.
IMPORTERS.

In the Sea Islands.

Life in the fair Sea Islands,
Oh, but it once was gay!
Soft lay the sea about them,
And laughed like a child at play.

Soft hung the sky above them,
And we could not tell for true
Whether above or below us
Were the deeper, sweeter blue.

Hoary and gray were the live-oaks,
And jewel-bright were the flowers,
And long and sweet the days went by,
With song to mark the hours.

For the children sang at their playing,
And the elders sang in the field;
And seldom a trouble came that way
But might with a song be healed.

Down on the fair Sea Islands
Came driving the winter storm;
White and gray was his mantle,
And wild was his shrouded form.

Up sprang the sea to meet him,
Down crashed the sky in wrath:
Terror and desolation
Followed his onward path.

Up sprang the sea in madness,
And flung itself far ashore,
And over the fair Sea Islands
It swept with a mighty roar.

Then rose the crying of children,
The groans of stricken men;
And women clasped their babies,
And fled for their lives amain.

But where, when the skies are falling,
When the waters are heaping high,
When cabin and hut are crashing,
Where shall the people fly?

John Reynolds's wife, in her doorway,
Counted her children all,
From Mary, the eldest daughter,
To the baby, sweet and small.

And one she bound to her shoulder,
And one she held to her breast,
But—"God ob mercy," she faltered,
"How kin I sabe de rest?

"Take little Jake in you' arms, Mary,
An' hol' him tight an' close!
An' Benny can keep to his feet, maybe;
But who's gwine to take my Rose?

"Four-year-old, little Rosy,
An' neber a chile more dear;
Come, honey, close to you' mammy,
An' cuddle beside me here!

"Four-year-old, little Rosy,
An' here is de babies three,
Dat Mammy an' Mary mus' carry,
Wid neber a hand lef' free.

"What, Benny? Why, chile, you' crazy!
You're lame as it is, an' weak;
De Lord knows best if you hab a chance
You' own little life to seek.

"You' wantin' to carry Rosy?
My lamb, she's heaby as you!
We mus' pray to de Lord and leabe her;
De ain't nothin' else to do."

But Benny raised his patient head;
"Mammy, I's small, dat's true;
But Jesus Christ is a tall man,
An' maybe he'll help us through.'

Down came the flood upon them;
The mother was swept apart,
With a baby bound to her shoulder,
With a baby clasped to her heart.

And now she drifted, drifted,
And now she touched and clung,
But still in the battling darkness
She kept her mother's tongue;

And hushed the babe at her bosom,
And hushed the babe at her back,
And called to the daughter Mary,
Through the torrent's rush and wrack.

Down on the fair Sea Islands
Broke with a dreary light;
And never a southern sun looked down
And saw such a woful sight.

Ruin, and death, and ruin;
Sorrow and bitter pain;
And many asleep in the tangle
Who never would wake again.

Oh! the laughing lips laid silent!
Oh! the dark eyes dim and veiled!
Oh! the cries to God for pity,
Since earthly pity has failed!

John Reynolds' wife, in the desert
Where lately a garden smiled,
Sat brooding like a nestling bird
Over each rescued child.

And smoothed the curls of this one,
And rocked it on her arm,
And bade the other bless the Lord,
Who kept it safe from harm.

Cheerfully she and Mary
Spoke now and again to each other,
But nought they said of the baby Rose,
And nought of the little brother.

Yet ever their eyes went seeking
Through the ruin waste and wide;
And they did not look at each other,
But turned their heads aside.

What is it, there in the willows,
What stirs, and moves, and wakes?
What sound is this, 'mid the hush of death,
Like an angel's voice that breaks?

What sight is this, that the woman falls
To her knees in the wet and slime;
That the maiden weeps, who has shed no tear
In all the fearful time?

Oh! the little, weary figure,
Tattered and bruised and torn,
With the heavy child on his shoulder,
And his face all gray and worn!

But oh! the joy in his sweet dark eyes
As when the heavens rejoice;
And oh! the sound of a seraph's song
In his trembling voice that cries:

"I's got her! I's got her, Mammy!
I's brought her safe to you.
I tol' you Christ was a tall man,
An' he done brought us through!"

—Laura E. Richards, in the Youth's Companion.

Take in Your Goods.

Front st. merchants generally observe the by-law forbidding them from putting goods on the sidewalk, but a few of them are too anxious to push their goods upon the public. Our walks are none too wide and they should be left unobstructed. Then, it gives the streets an unsightly appearance to see piles of all kinds of goods stacked upon the pavement. We hope this reminder will be sufficient for those who desire to see Front street look neat at all times. Of course, there is always the exception of new goods, which must necessarily be piled outside for a time, where the merchant has not room for large cases, etc.

Worth Trying.

If your foot is peculiar, so much the more reason for buying ready made boots. You can try on and keep trying on till you find something just to suit you. Haines & Lockett claim they can fit and suit anyone. Try them

SINCLAIR & OSTROM.

WE HAVE bought several parcels of Dry Goods held in bond, AT A DISCOUNT.

We have placed them in stock at SALES PRICE DURING THE CLEARING SALE, WHICH STILL CONTINUES.

The follhwing list are the Goods contained in the packages:

DRESS GOODS! . . .
In French and German Manufacture.

SPOT MUSLINS! . . .
In White and Colors.

Cotton Crinkle & Crepe
In all the newest designs.

Parasols, Lace Curtains, Laces, Etc.

Our Millinery Show Rooms are open for the season, under the able management of MISS JOHNSON.

Dress-making done on the premises. This department is in charge of MISS CONWAY late with J. P. Thompson & Co.

Sinclair & Ostrom!

Successors to W. Flint Jones, next door to Haines & Lockett's.

SAMPLES OF SITUATIONS! SECURED BY O B C GRADUATES.

From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Cambria st., soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE 27th YEAR.

W. B. Robinson, J. W. Johnson, F.C.A. } Principals. { For 18 Years

ANTISEPTIC . . .
. . . TOOTH POWDER!

Imparts a pearly whiteness to the teeth; arrests decay; is very refreshing, and thoroughly cleansing.

PRICE, 25c. per Bottle!

. . . AT . . .

J. S. McKEOWN'S
DRUG STORE,
Opposite Foot Bridge.

Changed Daily. Friday, March 29.

WE REPEAT::

The invitation to visit our store frequently—if only to see our display of new Dishes—as they are constantly arriving. It helps you keep informed of the new and useful things constantly being brought before the buying public.

Strouds.

BICYCLES
. . . SOME GOOD VALUES IN
SECOND-HAND WHEELS.
- At Cash Prices. -

Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
New Rapid, $60.00,
Psycho, $30. ,
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We are getting bargains like
. . . this daily. . .

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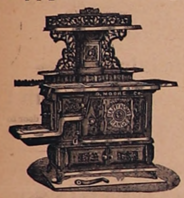

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Plumbing and Hot Water Heating.
Next to Nathan Jones.
Telephone 38. Front St

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Which is Warranted.
THE BEST IN CANADA
For sale by
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Louis Benmore.
Send them an order.

Bitter . . .
. . ORANGES
FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

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GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

- STAMMERING -
Stuttering and all other impediments
PERMANENTLY CURED
to a distinct articulation.
Our System is Strictly Educational.
No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.
The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.
Formerly The Linton Institute.
Jan. 9 95, d&wly.

Great Fire Sale!
—OF—
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, CHINAWARE!

A portion of my stock which was stored in the second flat, including Teas, Spices, Soaps, Canned Goods, Woodenware, Etc., and received more or less damage by smoke and water at the recent fire, will be cleared out at FIRE PRICES! Call and inspect. All are bargains.

C. G. ROW,
Front Street, Belleville.
(Next to Jas. Wallace's.)
Bargains in Fresh Fish.

Daily Intelligencer.

Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? It is not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. Is it worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for its frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

Skirts in godet style of heavy black cashmere-finished gros grain.

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken They cure Constipation and Sick Headache

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Large fancy crepe stone buttons in plain and moire effects.

How to Cure Dyspepsia.

DYSPEPSIA arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from it, 99 times in 100.

Collars of ribbon where rosettes and flowers alternate.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Brodchitis etc.

Nainsook underwear trimmed with eyelet embroidery.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Chiffon and flower collars in light contrasting colors.

Plain Facts.

As a prompt, pleasant and perfect cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, influenza and all throat and lung troubles, Norway Pine Syrup is the best remedy known.

Natural wool nightgowns for the late "spell."

CANADIAN PACIFIC Ry.
FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT Settlers . . . Trains
TO MANITOBA
—AND THE—
. North-West .
SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF
"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"
S. BURROWS,
C.P.R. and General Ticket Agent, Belleville.

Dont Play . .
With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited ike the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

FRESH MAPLE SYRUP!
25c. per quart.
CHOICE HONEY, 3 Packages. 25cts.
CHOICE STRAINED HONEY, 25c. a Lb.
— AT —
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CHOICE FAMILY GROCER.

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COMFORT PEASE
AND HER GOLD RING.
By MARY E. WILKINS.

CHAPTER II.

Matilda put her arm around Comfort, who was fairly crying. "Come," said she, "don't you mind anything about 'em, Comfort. Let's go in the schoolhouse I've got a splendid Baldwin apple in my dinner-pail and I'll give you half of it. They're mad 'cause they haven't got any gold ring." "I have got a gold ring," sobbed Comfort: "Honest and true, Black and blue, Lay me down and cut me in two." That was the awful truth-testing formula of the village children.

"Course you have," asid Matilda, with indignant backward glances at the others. "Let's go and get that Baldwin apple."

Comfort went with Matilda, but it took more than a Baldwin apple to solace her, and her first day at school was a most unhappy one. It was very probable that the other scholars, and especially the older ones who had many important matters of their own in mind, thought little more about her gold ring, after school had begun, but Comfort could not understand that. She had a feeling that the minds of the whole school were fixed upon her and she was standing upon a sort of spiritual platform of shame, which was much worse than the schoolroom floor. If she saw one girl whisper to another she directly thought it was about her. If a girl looked at her her color rose and her heart began to beat loud, for she thought she was saying to herself: "Likely story."

Comfort was thankful when it was time to go home, and she trudged off alone down the snowy road. None of the others lived her way. She left them all at the turn of the road, just below the schoolhouse.

"Good-night, Comfort," Matilda Stebbins sang out loyally, but the big girl with red cheeks followed her with, "Wear that gold ring to school to-morrow and let us see it." Then everybody giggled, and poor Comfort fled out of sight. It seemed to her that she must wear that ring to school the next day. She made up her mind that she would ask her mother, but when she got home she found that her Grandmother Atkins had come, and also her Uncle Ebenezer and Aunt Susan. They had driven over from Barre, where they lived, and her grandmother was going to stay and make a little visit, but her uncle and aunt were going home soon, and her mother was hurrying to make some hot biscuits for supper.

"PLEASE LET ME, MOTHER."

So when Comfort came in, she was stopped short at the sight of the company, and had to kiss them all and answer their questions with shy politeness. Comfort was very fond of her grandmother, but this time she did not feel quite so delighted to see her as usual. As soon as she had got a chance she slipped into the pantry after her mother. "Mother," she whispered, pulling her apron softly, "can I wear my gold ring to school to-morrow?"

"No, you can't. How many times have I got to tell you?" said her mother, mixing the biscuit-dough energetically.

"Please let me, mother.. They didn't believe I've got one!"

"Let them believe it or not, just as they have a mind to," said her mother.

"They think I'm telling stories."

"What have you been telling about your ring in school for, when you ought to have been studying? Now, Comfort, I can't have you standing there teasing me any longer.. I've got to get these biscuits into the oven, they must have supper before they go home.. You go right out and set the table. Get the clean tablecloth out of the drawer, and you may put on the best knives and forks. Not another word. You can't wear that gold ring until your hand grows to it."

Comfort went out and set the table, but she looked so dejected that the company all noticed it. She could not eat any of the hot biscuits when they sat down to supper, and she did not eat much of the company cake. "You don't feel sick, do you child?" asked her grandmother, anxiously.

"No, ma'am," replied Comfort, and she swallowed a big lump in her throat.

"She ain't sick," said her mother, severly. "She's fretting because she can't wear her gold ring to school."

"Oh, Comfort, you must wait till your hand grows to it," said her aunt Susan.

"Yes, of course she must," said her Uncle Ebenezer.

"Eat your supper and your hand will grow to it before long," said her father, who, left to himself, would have let Comfort wear the ring.

"It wouldn't do for you to wear that ring an' lose it. It's real gold," said her grandmother. "Have another piece of the sweetcake."

But Comfort wanted no more sweetcake. She put both her hands to her face and wept, and her mother sent her promptly out of the room and to bed. Comfort lay there and sobbed and heard her Uncle Ebenezer's covered wagon roll out of the yard, and sobbed again. Then she fell asleep and did not know it when her mother and grandmother came in, and looked at her, and kissed her.

"I'm sorry she feels so bad" said Comfort's mother, "but I can't let her wear that ring."

"No, you can't," said her grandmother, and they went out shading the candle.

Comfort said no more about the ring the next morning. She did not eat much breakfast, and crept off miserably to school at a quarter past eight, and she had another unhappy day. Nobody had forgotten about the gold ring. She was teased about it at every opportunity. "Why didn't you wear that handsome gold ring?" asked the big girl with red cheeks, until poor Comfort got nearly distracted.

It seemed to her that the time to go home would never come, and as if she could never endure to go to school again. That night she begged her mother to let her stay at home the next day. "No," said her mother. "You've begun to go to school, and you're going to school unless you're sick. Now, this evening you had better sit down and write a letter to your Aunt Comfort. It's a long time since you wrote to her."

SHE LIFTED HER BRASS CATCH CAUTIOUSLY.

So Comfort sat down and wrote laboriously a letter to her aunt Comfort, and thanked her anew, as she always did, for her gold ring and the gold dollar: "I wish to express my thanks again for the beautiful and valuable gifts, which you presented me for my name" wrote Comfort in the little stilted style of the day.

After the letter was written it was eight o'clock and Comfort's mother said she had better go to bed.

"You look tired out," said she, "I guess you'll have to go to bed early if you're going to school."

"Can't I stay at home to-morrow, mother," pleaded Comfort, with sudden hope.

"No," said her mother. "You've got to go if you're able."

"Mother, can't I wear it just once?"

"Don't you bring that ring up again," said her mother. "Take your candle and go right upstairs."

Comfort gave a pitiful little sob. "Now don't you go to crying over it," ordered her mother, and Comfort tried to choke back another sob as she went out of the room.

Comfort's father looked up from "The Old Farmer's Almanac." He was going to Bolton the next day with a load of wood, and wanted to see what the weather was to be, and so was consulting the almanac.. "What was it Comfort wanted?" he inquired.

"She wanted to wear that gold ring her Aunt Comfort gave her to school," replied Mrs. Pease. "And I've told her over and over again I shouldn't let her do it."

"It's a mile too big for her, and she'd be sure to lose it off," said Grandmother Atkins, "and it would be a pity to have anything happen to it, when it's real gold, too."

"She couldn't wind a rag round her finger, under it, could she?" asked Comfort's father, hesitatingly.

"Wear a rag round her finger under it," repeated Mrs. Pease. "I rather guess she can wait till her finger grows to it. You'd let that child do anything."

Mr. Pease did not say anything more, but studied the "Old Farmer's Almanac" again, and found out that it was likely to be fair weather for the season.

It was past midnight, and the hearth fire was raked down, and Comfort's father and mother were all in bed and asleep, when a little figure in a white nightgown, holding a lighted candle, padding softly on little cold bare feet, came down the stairs. Comfort paused in the entry and listened. She could hear the clock tick and her father snore. The best parlor door was on the right. She lifted the brass latch cautiously, and pushed the door open Then she stole into the best parlor. The close icy air smote her like a breath from the north pole. There was no fire in the best parlor except on Thanksgiving day, and perhaps twice besides, when there was company to tea, from fall to spring. The cold therein semed condensed and concentrated, the haircloth sofa and chairs and the mahogany table seemed to give out cold as stoves did heat.

There were two coffin plates and funeral wreaths, which had belonged to uncles of Comfort who had died before she was born, in frames on the wall, and these always scared Comfort.

She kept her eyes away from them as she went swiftly in her little bare feet, which had no feeling in them as they pressed the icy floor, whereon set the rosewood workbox.

Comfort set her candle on the table, and turned the key of the box with her stiff fingers. Then she raised the lid noiselessly and there lay the ring in little square compartment of the tray—next to it in the corner lay the gold dollar.

Comfort took the ring out, shut the box lid down, turned the key and fled. She thought some one called her name as she went upstairs, and she stopped and listened, but all she heard was the clock ticking, and her father snoring, and her heart beating. Then she kept on to her own chamber, and put out her candle and crept into her feather bed, under the patchwork quilts. There she lay all night, wide-awake, with the gold ring clasped tightly in her little cold fist.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Judge and the Cyclist.

The other day a jocular cyclist, well known in the Copenhagen sporting world, had to answer a summons for riding on the foot path leading to Lyngby Church. The judge thundered out the words, "You have been cycling on the Lyngby Church foot path?"

The cyclist nodded assent.

"You will have to pay a fine of four kroner."

The accused took four coins out of his pocket and laid them on the bar. "But tell me, Your Worship, have Prince Waldemar and Princess Marie permission to cycle on the path in question?"

The judge rubbed his nose.

"Um! No, certainly not. Is this your first offence?"

"Yes, Your Worship, and my last," answered the culprit.

"Well, then, I will let you off with a caution this time."

Our cyclist gathered up his money, made his bow, and walked off. But when he got to the door, the judge called out to him:

"Halloa, you there, did you actually see Prince Waldemar and Princess Marie riding on that path?"

"I? No, Your Worship!" replied the cyclist, with a twinkle in his eye, and was gone.—Handelstidningen.

The Queen's Secretary.

Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards is the only member of the higher entourage of the Queen who is a bourgeois pure and simple. As a rule, her Majesty's confidential advisers are of aristocratic or distinguished military connections. Sir Fleetwood was the son of a stockbroker, who lived and died and was buried at Harrow, where some five-and-thirty years ago he had three sons in the school belonging to the then somewhat slighted body of Home-Boarders. He entered under Dr. Vaughan, and left under Dr. Vaughan in 1858, and obtained a commission in the Engineers in 1863. It was at the Berlin Congress—he was attached to the special embassy—that he gained the favor of that best of judges of men, the Earl of Beaconsfield. Through him he was brought to the Queen's notice, and in the year of the Congress, 1878, he became assistant private secretary and keeper of the privy purse. Since then he has gone on from honor to honor. The pink of perfection, always well dressed and well-demeanored, he has about him something of the martinet, which seems almost inseparable from the successful sapper, and is not unwelcome to the highest quarters of the realm. He has a brother, also a soldier-secretary, Colonel C. C. Edwards, private secretary to Earl Fitzwilliam.

Misapprehension.

"But," insisted the pilgrim, "I am a poor man. I was informed that you rob only the rich."

The brigand pressed his hand to his brow with a bewildered air.

"Oh, I know," he suddenly exclaimed, "how that impression got abroad. I used to be a florist."

After which he went through the wayfarer, assuring him the while that his mistake was quite natural and he didn't mind it a bit.

Chose the Lesser Evil.

Letty Leftover—No man ever took a liberty with me.

Sally Slydig—They probably preferred the other thing.

Letty Leftover—What's that?

Sally Slydig—Death.

B·B·B
CURES
DYSPEPSIA
SCROFULA
CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET
Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body, The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

Everybody Knows.

Everybody in King's Co., N.B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dryden, of Mitchell, Sussex, N. B. He says:—"My wife had a very bad cough that for ten days was most distressing, finally I tried Norway Pine Syrup, and one bottle cured her. I have never found its equal."

Moired velvet for fancy collars.

Many large floor rugs in dull blue shades.

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Our self-love springs, ordinarily, from a lack of understanding of the subject.

COUGHS, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

We should try through life to make friends. Enemies will make themselves.

For Throat Troubles.

Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

The truest companion is he who mos enjoys solitude.

TO DESTROY WORMS and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm syrup.

In many parts of the West Indies shark oil is used in lamps.

A lifetime of torture is often endured by the rheumatic. Their pangs may, however, be promptly relieved and the disease eradicated with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is, moreover, a swift and thorough remedy for, neuralgia, lame back, sores, bruises, frost bite, corns, excoriated nipples, inflamed breasts, liver complaint, and all affections of the breathing organs.

In parts of Peru taxes are paid in cocoa leaves and Peruvian bark.

A Prompt Cure.

DEAR SIRS,—One bottle of B.B.B. cured me of Constipation, and I think there is no better medicine made.

MISS D. PARENT, Farnham, Que.

A hearth tax was formerly assessed in many of the German States.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Up To Date

- Our Store up to date.
Our Stock up to date.
Our King Shirt up to date.
New Store, new Goods, new Prices.
Everything new, bright and cheerful.
New Collars and Cuffs, new Neckwear.
New Gloves, new Shirts, new Braces.
Everything new and up to date.
Come and see our alterations and try our new Patent King Shirt.

A. E. FISH & CO.
The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gents Furnishers, of Belleville.

THE
WARWICKS
Are here See them at
FOSTER'S!
OPEN TO-NIGHT.

HONITON LACE BRAID.
—(o)—
We have received a complete new stock of these desirable goods. As these braids are very scarce just now, all ladies requiring any will do well to purchase early.

New Laces and Ribbons in all styles and widths in abundance.

New Linens in single and double fold suitable for all fancy work.

New Denims in Brown, Nile green and Red for Cushions, &c.

New Art Sateens at 25c per yard.

New Veilings in all shades at 10c, worth double, at

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

CHEAP
CHEAPER
CHEAPEST
Ordered Clothing!
Spring Stock complete,
Suits at Bottom Prices,
Special drive in Pantings,
Goods bought here cut free.
GEO. R. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Next John McKeown.

Wall
Paper

THE designs of our spring wall papers are beautiful and the colorings exquisite. The effects they produce upon the wall have been studied with intelligent sympathy and the "long-felt-wants" of a few years ago have been provided for with cultivated taste. A judicious employment of any of our papers leaves little to be done in a room. A few ornaments, according to the taste or wealth of the occupant, are all that is necessary to contribute to its beauty and comfort. Our papers thoroughly represent the standard of the prevailing taste in Interior Decorations.

—(o)—

C. B. Scantlebury.
Interior Decorations.

R·I·P·A·N·S
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

= Morning Glory! =
Our Parasols Open up . . . .
As pretty as a morning glory. They embrace all the newest styles and having imported them direc
elsewhere. See our
Splendid Dollar Para
Durable Silk--A Stylish Handle--Are its noticable features. Also great values in finer qualities at $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, Etc.

e Soap is, we have bought 25 boxes
hich is 1,800 bars, which we will sell
. per bar.
any merchant buying, from the pro-
s of Dingman's Electric Soap, the
stated quantity is presented with
NE LADY'S GOLD WATCH,
(guaranteed for 15 years)

NATHAN JONES.

Thos. Stewart, Bridge Street.
COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT.
Proprietor of THE CITY MILLS!
Cracked Feed, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw, and all kinds of Feed Grains at lowest Market Prices.
Coal, Hardwood, Blocks and Edgings. Prompt attention to all orders.

We Have in Stock
A full line of Ladies' Phætons, low down, finished in all wool or leather trimmings, gold or silver mountings, at prices unheard of before in Belleville.
Top Buggies at cost from $25.00 up. Platform Spring Democrats, Steel Tubular Axle Waggons. A beautiful Mikado at cost.
Repairing in all its branches very cheap. Give us a call.
John Finnegan & Son,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

LOOK!
FEDORA HATS
- - $1.00 - -
MINAKER,
The Hatter and Furnisher,
2 doors North of Foot Bridge.

Pure Candy
We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.
With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.
Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.
Encourage home trade.
Jas. Wallace & Co.

Double Number.

The Daily Intelligencer.

Eight Pages.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 28. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 30 1895. NO. 278

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

James E. Nicholson.

CANCER ON THE LIP
CURED BY
AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose. I suffered in agony seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a decided improvement. Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared."—JAMES E. NICHOLSON, Florenceville, N. B.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

ALL MOTHERS WHO HAVE USED PALMO-TAR SOAP KNOW THAT IT IS THE BEST BABY'S SOAP for healing the Delicate Skin of Sores.

ONLY 25¢ BIG CAKE

Baby was troubled with sores on head and legs. I tried "Palmo-Tar Soap." In a very short time the sores disappeared, skin became smooth and white, and the child got perfectly well.
MRS. HOLTZMAN, Crediton

Only 25c. Big Cake.

SAMPLES OF SITUATIONS! SECURED BY O. B. C. GRADUATES.

From B. L. Ward, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1895:—"I secured the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Quinsler & Co., carriage builders, 26 Combria st. soon after leaving O. B. C., thanks to your practical and efficient training.

From Miss L. F. York, Toronto, March 4th, 1895:—"I have obtained the position of assistant book-keeper for the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and am doing well."

From H. A. B. Kennedy, Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1895, book-keeper and stenographer with the G. S. Blodgett Co.:—"You will be glad to know that already the company has raised my salary."

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE 27th YEAR.

W. B. ROBINSON, J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A. } Principals. { For 18 Years

DINGMAN'S ELECTRIC SOAP!

Has such a valuable reputation all over this country that it requires no comments from us.

What we want to say about Dingman's Electric Soap is, we have bought 25 boxes of it, which is 1,800 bars, which we will sell at 5cts. per bar.

Now any merchant buying, from the proprietors of Dingman's Electric Soap, the above stated quantity is presented with
ONE LADY'S GOLD WATCH,
(guaranteed for 15 years)
Which he is at liberty to do what he likes with. We intend presenting this Gold Watch to the person who buys the largest number of bars of this lot of soap.

Every wrapper is stamped with our name and all we ask is that you will hand in your wrappers as you get them, so that we will know by the time the soap is all gone who is entitled to the watch.

-Louis Benmore,-
Telephone 90. Leading Grocer.

Daily Intelligencer.

WILL FRANCE FIGHT?

England Determined To Stop Her Aggression.

PATIENCE NO LONGER A VIRTUE.

The Effect of Sir Edward Grey's Declaration in the Commons—Opinions of British and French Papers—A Sensation in Egypt.

New York, March 29.—The Evening World prints the following from London:

The Ministerial statement in the House of Commons last night that the British Government regards the despatch of a French expedition to the Niger as an unfriendly act created a profound sensation.

Especial significance attaches to the words of Sir Edward Grey, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, as he read them from a manuscript in the handwriting of the Earl of Kimberley, the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Lord Kimberley had submitted them to a suddenly-summoned Cabinet meeting, held early in the evening, in Sir William Harcourt's room at the House.

Mr. Labouchere correctly interpreted the prevailing feeling of the members in describing the Ministerial statement as a menace to France, a quasi declaration of war. It is felt that such a tone would not be adopted by the Government unless milder representations to the French Foreign Office had failed of the desired effect.

The World correspondent spoke to members of all parties in the lobby after Sir Edward Grey's speech, and found it to be practically the consensus of opinion that, though this difficulty will probably be adjusted, it must bring much nearer the conflict with France, which the most acute observers of foreign affairs now feel to be inevitable.

It was suggested by some that Lord Rosebery relies on the influence of Russia being cast against France should she adopt an aggressive line, but others believe that the effect of the new balance of power in Europe would be that Russia and Germany would stand by while Great Britain and France fought an exhausting war.

London, March 29.—Commenting on the present aspect of the Anglo-French situation, The Globe says: "England can safely call upon the world to judge whether she should face France's deliberate provocations in Africa or whether it would become the dignity of a great nation to turn the other cheek to the smiter any longer."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "France is warned since last evening that she has not a shred of pretence that she does not know that her advance into the Nile Valley would be regarded by England as an act of open and avowed hostility."

The Star says: "We deeply mistrust the statement of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons last evening, which was a latent menace to France; first, because it is the fruit of a new spirit which has unhappily crept in the Liberal foreign policy; and, second, because we are aghast at the magnitude of the claims to which we are thereby committed."

France Will Not Recognize Britain's Claims

Paris, March 29.—The Debats, in commenting on Sir Edward Grey's statement before the House of Commons last evening, says: These recriminations are unfounded. We do not admit that France's silence to England's claims to the Upper Nile region means consent. France was no party to England's treaty with Germany and Italy, in which these claims were submitted. We must object to Sir Edward Grey's confounding British and Egyptian rights. The Khedive, in the eyes of France, is the sole and legitimate chief under the Sultan's sovereignty. We do not know that we have an expedition on its way to the Upper Nile region, but we do know that France, under all circumstances, will recognize the Porte's and Egypt's rights to the Upper Nile and nobody else's.

The Paris says: England is observing with a jaundiced eye France's action in Madagascar, and is seeking to raise obstacles to French policy in other parts.

The Patrie says: Sir Edward Grey's statement is calculated to strain the relations of France and England. We perceive in it German's influence. As soon as Germany raises her voice England begins to bray.

Will Question the French Government.

London, March 30.—The Daily News correspondent in Paris says: M. Lamarzelle has given notice of a question to M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foregn Affairs in the Senate, as to Sir Edward Grey's statement. M. Hanotaux conferred with Premier Ribot and agreed to reply on April 3. The official world does not see any quarrelsome intention in Sir Edward Grey's declaration, but the latter has fallen with startling effect upon those wanting to climb into great financial and political situations through Africa.

The Daily News learns from its Cairo correspondent: Sir Edward Grey's statement has caused a profound sensation here. It is the absorbing topic. The Anglophobe section is especially struck by the clear, firm attitude of the Government. The declaration cannot fail to have a good effect here.

The News is informed that a Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow to consider foreign affairs.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE RISES.

The Opinion Unanimous That Hasty Action Is Inadvisable

Winnipeg, Man., March 29.—This afternoon the Manitoba Legislature adjourned for six weeks, after Governor Schultz had assented to various bills passed during the session. When the House rose Premier Greenway was presented with a full length oil painting of himself by members of the Legislature.

There was little or no discussion when the Premier moved the adjournment of the Legislature. In a brief speech he pointed out the necessity and advisability of delaying action and he was followed by the leader of the Opposition, who concurred that the school question was too important to be decided hastily.

It is reported that the leading Conservatives here have received assurances from Ottawa that W. B. Scarth of Winnipeg will yet be appointed Governor of Manitoba.

The Dead of Yesterday.

John W. Cary, general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, since 1859, at Chicago.

A cablegram from Cairo, Egypt, announces the death there of Maturin M. Ballou, the well-known editor, publisher and writer.

Crushed to Death Between Cars

Buffalo, March 30.—James H. Bardeaux, ex-superintendent of the Lake Harbor Railroad, was crushed to death between two Lehigh Valley cars at Cheektowaga this morning. When found his body was standing upright and squarely upon its feet.

THE ONTARIO HOUSE.

Proposed Inspection of Building Societies.

PUBLIC VERSUS SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Marter's Bill For Appointment of An Arbitrator in Municipal Disputes and the Bill For Equalized Assessments Read a Second Time.

Toronto, March 30.—By great persistence Mr. McKay of Oxford yesterday got his bill for the appointment of a Provincial Inspector of building societies through the second reading, in face of the opposition of three Cabinet Ministers and a number of the members. In addition he persuaded the House to appoint a select committee to consider the bill. In moving the second reading, Mr. McKay explained that, while he believed the existing societies were doing business on a sound basis, the very success with which they were attended would tend to make others venture into the business without any great knowledge of the work, and for this reason he claimed it was desirable in the interests of the public that a Government inspector should be appointed.

Mr. Stratton objected to the bill, arguing that if an exhaustive inspection of all building societies were intended, a whole army of officials would be required. The powers which were desired to be conferred on the inspector were extraordinary; no business manager would allow any one man to examine his books and say whether the concern was solvent or not. Taking the bill clause by clause he argued that there was not one but that was open to serious objection. It provides that where the inspector found a society to be insolvent he should have full power to take over and carry on the business until such time as he could call a meeting of the shareholders. What would that mean? There would be such a run on the funds very few societies could withstand, and yet the inspector might be mistaken in his conclusion as to insolvency. He was in favor of Government inspection to a certain extent, but it was a most serious question, and he suggested that the Attorney-General should enquire into the whole subject, and, if possible, bring in a bill which would attain the desired end.

Mr. Howland also opposed the bill.

Sir Oliver Mowat said the subject was a most important one, and he had no doubt many societies would welcome the appointment of an inspector, but there were provisions in the bill that were objectionable, and he hoped that, having called the attention of the House to the matter, Mr. McKay would withdraw his measure. Before such a law was enacted, he urged that it was necessary the societies should have an opportunity of expressing their views.

Mr. McKay, however, pressed his bill, claiming that the building societies would have ample opportunity of stating their case before the select committee, which, he proposed, should be appointed to consider the bill.

Hon. Mr. Hardy said there was not sufficient information in their possession at the present time to pass such a bill. He suggested that the House should allow the bill to be read a second time on the understanding that it went no further.

Mr. McKay said it was not his intention that the bill should be passed this session. It was his idea that if it were sent to, say the Legal Committee, the information which Mr. Hardy said they had not could be obtained.

The bill was read a second time and a select committee was appointed to consider it. The Provincial Secretary then spoke for the first time. His speech was short and emphatic: "I have no idea such a bill should become law, I do not think there has been any demand for it; and I do not think there is any good reason for a reference of the bill to a committee."

Two bills were read a third time, namely: Respecting an agreement between the city of Stratford and the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada, Mr Biggar; to authorize the corporation of the city of Brantford to sell a portion of Mount Hope Cemetery, Mr. Hardy.

Mr. Marter's bill for the appointment of a provincial arbitrator for municipal disputes; Mr. Crawford's for the inspection of boilers; and Mr. Ryerson's, providing for the equalization of assessment, were read a second time. Mr. Crawford's bill was referred to a special committee.

These bills also passed the second reading: Respecting certain county drainage works, Mr. Whitney; to amend the Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act, Mr. Ferguson; to amend the Municipal Act, Mr. German; to amend the Assessment Act, Mr. Biggar; to amend the Assessment Act, Mr. Chapple; to amend the act respecting the establishment of Houses of Refuge, Mr. Cleland.

The Toronto city bill was also read a second time on the motion of Mr. Howland.

A number of private bills were passed through the second reading.

Mr Cleland introduced a bill for the relief of cheese and butter manufacturers' associations, enabling them to borrow money on real and personal property.

Asked by Mr St. John whether it was the intention of the Government to take any steps towards ascertaining the quantity, quality, acreage or value of the timber assets of the province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands replied that the Government were constantly taking some steps in that direction. It was not, however, he added, the intention of the Government at present to appoint a commission for that purpose.

In the Private Bills Committee yesterday morning there was a fight over the division of certain school taxes in the town of Cornwall between public and separate schools. These taxes are collectable on two cotton mills and another manufacturing establishment. According to the statute law of the province these would, in the ordinary course, be divided in proportion to the stock held in these industries by Protestants and Catholics. Some time since, however, in accordance with an arrangement said to have been arrived at by the parties interested, the Town Council passed a by-law dividing the school taxes on the mills between the two systems on the basis of 70 per cent. to the public, and 30 to the separate schools, which is about the proportion in which the total assessment of the town stands between the two parties. The Town Council and the Separate School Board applied to the Private Bills Committee to ratify this compromise in the form of a special act prepared for the purpose.

Both sides were well represented and the contest was keen. Chairman Gibson, after hearing the arguments, said even if an agreement was proved he doubted if the committee would be at liberty to grant the legislation asked for. If they did they would be making different school laws for every municipality in the province, something contrary to public policy.

On a division of 8 to 27 the committee decided to throw out the bill.

The 27th annual report upon the Common Jails, Prisons and Reformatories, which was distributed yesterday, shows that in 1894 there was an increase of 831 committals as compared with the year 1893. Of this increase a little over half arises from committals for petty larceny 286, trespass 136 and burglary 38. The number of males committed during the year was 8063, being an increase of 883 over 1893; while the females committed show a decrease of 52. The committals of boys and girls under 16 years of age show a decrease as to the former of 110, and as to the latter an increase of 3, when compared with 1893. Committals for drunkenness show a decrease of 378, as compared with last year. A comparison of the statistics for 1894 with those of the past 20 years shows a favorable condition in the present management of the jails throughout the province. The average cost per prisoner was a little less than 14 cents per day. The cost of rations, clothing and fuel for the 9450 prisoners last year was $450,115, and for salaries to jail officials $79,790.

The crime of murder has not increased within the province; it has remained about the same since 1877. There were 32 murders in 1894, while in 1877 there were 39, and in 1893 there were 34. It is a remarkable fact that the crime of rape nearly doubled last year. Attempts at suicide more than doubled; arson increased 40 per cent.; bigamy nearly 50 per cent., while perjury increased over 200 per cent.

Mr. Conmee has given notice of this resolution: "That in the opinion of this House the mineral resources of the province warrant an active policy for the advancement of our mining and metallurgical industries, and it would be of advantage to the province should the Government adopt such measures as may insure to all classes of our people, desirous of obtaining the same, a scientific and practical course in mining, engineering and metallurgy, in a Provincial School of Mines, fully equipped to impart such courses, and take such further steps as may be necessary to insure the more rapid development of mining and the establishment of metallurgical works for the treatment of the more important economic minerals of the province."

AN ARMISTICE IN THE EAST.

War Temporarily, and Probably Finally, Ceases.

Washington, March 30.—The following telegram was received to-day by the Japanese officials:

"On the opening of the negotiations the Chinese Plenipotentiary proposed an armistice, which the Japanese Government were willing to accept on certain conditions. While this negotiation was going on the untoward event happened on the person of the Chinese Plenipotentiary. His Majesty th cEmperor, having in view this unhappy occurrence, commanded the Japanese Plenipotentiaries to consent to a temporary armistice without conditions. This was communicated to the Chinese Plenipotentiary."

Minister Kurino says that the effect of the Emperor's order will be the immediate cessation of aggressive hostilities, and that the Japanese armies will make no further advance as long as the armistice lasts. Some fighting may occur if provoked by the Chinese, but the second step towards peace has been practically taken, the arrival of Li Hung Chang and the satisfactory character of his plenipotentiary credentials having been the first.

The Minister is of the opinion the action of the Emperor was influenced by the confidence His Majesty reposed in the successful conclusion of the peace negotiations through the ultimate acceptance by Li Hung Chang of the terms stipulated by Japan.

It was immediately after the close of the second session of the peace plenipotentiaries, said the Minister, that Li Hung Chang was prostrated by a fanatic, and up to that time nothing had been considered of China's request for an armistice, pending the consideration of the terms of peace. The proposition had been met by the presentation of certain conditions from the Japanese plenipotentiaries. The discussion of the terms of final peace had not been entered upon. The Emperor's command of temporary armistice is also a refutation of the idea that Japan is disposed to humiliate China or merely to acquire territory. Japan has gained the end of demonstrating Japanese importance in Eastern affairs.

A CRANK, BUT LIVED TO 140.

An Eccentric St. Louis Doctor Nearly a Century and a Half Old Dies Suddenly.

St. Louis, March 29.—Dr. W. Hotchkiss, alleged to have reached the age of 140 years, died suddenly yesterady at his home, No. 2004 Washington-avenue, of heart disease.

The deceased came to St. Louis 40 years ago and always been known as the "Color doctor." Dr. A. J. Buck says that his Masonic record has been traced back 100 years, showing conclusively that he was at least 121 years old. A letter received from his old home in Dinwiddie County, Va., over a year ago says he was born there in 1755, and lived there for a number of years, finally drifting west.

Dr. Hotchkiss possessed many striking peculiarities, among them being a natural aversion to water. He is said by those nearest to him to have not taken a bath for over 25 years.

He believed diseases were caused by the plus or minus rays of light, which the system absorbed in different quantities. In order to carry out this scheme he adorned himself with vari-colored strips of ribbon to keep himself in sympathy with his patients, each of whom he presetned with a strip of cloth of some particular color to wear while undergoing "treatment." He claimed to have discovered the elixir vitae.

At regular intervals he stood over a smoking brasier and allowed the smoke to envelope his body and saturate his scanty clothing.

TO OFFSET THE BUTTER BONUS

Motion in the Commons to Tax Canadian Butter—Legislative Assemblies in the Three Kingdoms Approved

London, March 30.—In the House of Comons yesterday Mr. J. K. Wingfield Digby, Conservative M.P. for North Dorset, said that, in view of the position of unequal competitor which the importation of bounty-assisted butter would place the British farmer, he desired to ask the President of the Board of Agriculture whether he would try to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to impose an import duty equivalent to the amount of the bounty.

The Rt. Hon. Herbert Gardner replied that he could not undertake to propose to the Chancellor to embark upon a policy which might mean retaliatory tariffs.

The House passed by a vote of 128 to 102 this evening J. H. Dalziel's resolution affirming that it was desirable to establish local legislative assemblies for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

Flour—The demand is moderate, with holders firmer in their views. They ask $2.90 to $3 for straight rollers, Toronto freights.

Bran—The market is steady with cars quoted at $16, Toronto freights. Shorts $17 to $18.

Wheat—The market is firm, with white quoted west at 66c, and on the Northern at 66c to 67c. Spring on the Midland nominal at 67c to 68c. Manitoba hard is quoted west, all rail, at 84c.

Barley—The trade is quiet and featureless. Feeding qualities are quoted at 45c to 46c.

Oats—The market was more active to-day. Sales are reported outside at 33c, May delivery, but they are in dispute.

SIR TUPPER WILL STAY.

An Amicable Settlement of the Difficulty Reached.

TRADE WITH THE COLONIES.

The Ottawa Macdonald Statue to Be Unveiled May 24—A Number of Appointments Gazetted—General News From the Capital.

Ottawa, March 29.—"All's well that ends well." As foreshadowed last evening Sir Charles H. Tupper has decided to retain his portfolio as Minister of Justice. Great satisfaction is expressed in political circles at the announcement. The reasons whic have led the Minister of Justice to reconsider his wish to retire are not officially announced, but it is currently reported that a satisfactory understanding has been reached so that to-day he was at work in his department, although he did not attend the meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon.

The Journal says the conditions on which Sir Charles has reconsidered his determination to retire are "that no Government measure will be introduced this session regarding the Manitoba schools, that the matter will be left an open question, and that only the estimates will be submitted to Parliament, so that the session may be as short as possible, thus giving an opportunity of an early appeal to the country after prorogation."

There is much that is improbable in the foregoing statement. First of all the Opposition will have much to say with regard to the length of the session and secondly, it is not likely that the Government will intimate thus early when an appeal to the country will take place.

The question of extension of trade with sister colonies is now receiving the attention of the Government. Satisfaction is expressed here that obstacles to preferential trade with Australia are now removed by the measure which has just passed the Imperial Parliament. It is felt, however, in view of the fact that Sir John Thompson paved the way with Sir Cecil Rhodes for a treaty with Cape Colony, that it would be better to endeavor to reach a definite conclusion with that colony first, more especially as Australasian colonies are now talking of confederation.

The announcement that Hon. J. C. Patterson disapproved of the purchase of any more Martini-Metford rifles has created a great sensation in local military circles, although it cannot be said to be altogether unexpected. Right along the Ottawa riflemen have been averse to the purchase of a weapon which it was proved consisted either of old Martini barrels, plugged and re-bored, or else solid new barrels, Martini pattern, rifled to Metford calibre, and, therefore, very heavy. The opinin prevails here that the Government should adopt the new magazine rifle—the Lee-Metford.

Phil Hebert, the successful sculptor for the monument to Sir John Macdonald, which is to be erected on Parliament Hill this year, was in the city to-day and had an interview with the Minister of Public Works. He states that finishing touches are just being given in Paris to the casting of the bronze figure of the late Premier. The pedestal, which is to be of gray granite, is about ready in Montreal. Mr. Hebert thinks that the statue will be ready for unveiling on May 24. He looked over the suggested sites for the monument and favors a location on Broad-walk, leading from Wellington-street to the tower of the Parliament building. His proposal is that the walk should be broadened where the statue is to be erected, and that the monument to Cartier, which now stands at the western end of the Parliament building, should be removed and placed opposite to that of his great co-worker for Canadian Confederation.

The deputation from Rat Portage which has been in town for the last two days saw Mr. Costigan again to-day and secured his consent to the opening of the lakes adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railway between Port Arthur and Rat Portage, for limited commercial fishing. These lakes are to be named, after which an order-in-council will be passed specifying which may be fished and the number of licenses that will be allowed. The deputation represented that if the number of licenses were restricted there is no danger of the lakes being depleted.

The Department of Railways and Canals has issued orders to start building the trestle work for the new coal wharf at Halifax, and also for the wooden crib-work for the wharf. Plans are now being prepared in the department for new coal sheds and other buildings.

The Canada Gazette on Saturday will contain the following announcements:

Joseph Octave Arsenault, merchant, of Abrams village, Prince Edward Island, has been called to the Senate.

Hon. Arthur Rupert Dickey of Ottawa, a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to be Minister of Militia and Defence for the Dominion, vice Hon. J. C. Patterson, resigned.

Hon. Walter Humphries Montague of Dunnville, a member of the Queen's Privy Council, to be Secretary of State of Canada, vice Mr. Dickey.

Hon. Theodore Davie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, to be a local judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court in and for British Columbia.

Walter Francis O'Hara of Chatham, having passed the necessary examination and complied with other requirements of law, has been granted a commission as Dominion land surveyor.

Following were the proceedings in the Supreme Court to-day: In Toronto Street Railway Company v. City of Toronto. Argument was concluded, judgment being reserved.

Toronto Street Railway Co. v Gosnell was argued. Action in this case was to recover damages for injury caused by a trolley car running into respondent's team, and the only defence argued on the appeal was that the respondent before starting to cross the track whereby the injury occurred did not look to see if a car was coming, and so contributed by his own negligence to the injury. Judgment reserved. Osler, Q.C., and Laidlaw, Q.C., for appellants.

Northwest Transportation Co. v Mackenzie is now being argued, being an action for loss of wheat delivered to the appellant company for carriage by being mixed, as alleged, with inferior wheat. The company claims that the mixing was not done by them, but by other carriers. Osler, Q.C., and Lister, Q.C., for appellant. Laidlaw, Q.C., and Kappelle, for respondent. The next case on the list is Toronto Street Railway Co. v the Queen.

Mr. Hugh Ryan, contractor for Sault Ste Marie Canal, is in the city to settle up accounts with the Government. As the work was awarded at so much per yard the total cost of the canal will take some time to figure out, but Mr. Ryan says the work will be well within the Government's second estimate, that is, the estimate after the plans were changed.

Notes

Hon. Mr. Ouimet left for Montreal this afternoon.

House Full of Steam! A big fire, heavy lifting, hard work is the usual way of doing the wash.

There is an easier and cleaner way.

A TEA KETTLE will give all the hot water required when Surprise Soap is used according to the directions on the wrapper. It does away with boiling or scalding the clothes and all that miss and confusion. The clothes are sweeter, whiter and cleaner, washed in this way.

Thousands use Surprise Soap on wash day, why don't you?

169a. THE ST. CROIX SOAP MF'G. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

The Deschenes Electric Co. is a company promoted by R. H. Conway and others of Aylmer.

Mr. James Lister, M.P., of Sarnia, was in town to-day on Supreme Court business.

One hundred and three applications for hotel, tavern and shop licenses have been filed.

A number of Ottawans are seeking incorporation as the North American Graphite and Mining Co., Ltd., with a proposed capital of $150,000.

A Montreal deputation is expected here to-morrow to urge a grant for the proposed international exhibition to be held in that city in 1896.

A syndicate is being formed in Ottawa for the purpose of making artificial stone, patent rights having been secured from D. D. Wilson of Toronto.

The Department of Justice is looking up titles to property on the Ottawa River, at the dams near Calumet Island, where several claims for extra compensation have been long pending.

A deputation from Prescott County was here to-day and waited upon Hon. Mr. Ouimet, to ask for a Government grant for the purpose of making repairs to the wharf at L'Orignal.

William Hendrie, J. S. Hendrie, J. H. Tilden, C. S. Murray, all of Hamilton, and H. C. Symmes of Niagara Falls South are seeking incorporation as the Hamilton Bridge Works, Limited, with a capital of $10,000.

The Canada Southern Railway Co. will ask Parliament for an act empowering the company to acquire, lease or amalgamate with the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Co.

Incorporation will be asked for the Hamilton & Lake Erie Power Co., with power to construct a watercourse and raceway from Welland River (not nearer than 12 miles from its mouth), thence northerly to Jordan River, and then by said river to Lake Ontario, passing wherever necessary through the Counties of Lincoln and Wentworth; to acquire a site for and build electrical works in connection with the watercourse and raceway, for the purpose of generating electrical energy, and to take water from Lake Erie and Niagara River, via Welland River.

No Opposition Anticipated.

Dunnville, Ont., March 29.—Hon. Dr. Montague is here preparing for his election. He is received most enthusiastically everywhere; personally he is immensely popular everywhere through the county, and it is not believed that any opposition will be offered to his return. Dr. Baxter, M.L.A., and other prominent Reformers, when seen, said that no one would take the field against the Doctor.

Municipal Fire Insurance in Britain.

London, March 29.—The bill to create a municipal bureau of fire insurance now before the Ontario Legislature, has been much criticised here, and the Birmingham and Midland Counties Master Printers' Association has decided to urge the Toronto proposal upon the town councils in the Midlands.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF OATHS.

How the Ancient Phoenicians and Romans Made Their Vows.

The ancient Phoenicians in taking a legal oath, held a lamb in one hand and a stone in the other, to imitate their wishes that God might strike them dead, as they were ready to do the lamb, if they swore not according to truth. The old Romans, upon a like occasion, took a pattern and cast it from them saying to themselves that God might cast them away if there was any falsity in what they swore. In taking or administering an oath, the Jews slew a calf and cut it asunder, and the person that was to swear walked through the dissected portions to convince the spectators that he wished God, in like manner, might cut him asunder, in case he falsified his oath. The Scottish Highlanders used to think slightingly of the Lowland form of oath. At the Carlisle assizes a Highland drover, who had meditated the ruin of another, prosecuted him for horse stealing, and swore positively to the fact. This being done, the supposed criminal desired that his prosecutor might be sworn in the Highland manner, and the oath being tendered him accordingly, he refused to take it, saying: "There is a hantle of difference betwixt blawing on a book and damning ane's ain soul."

The righteous proverb about sauce for the gander has lately received a new illustration in a case reported by The Chicago Tribune.

"George," said Mrs. Wilson to her husband, "you are becoming a confirmed smoker."

"But, my dear," answered Mr. Wilson, whose home is in the suburbs while his business is in town, "I have to ride in the smoking car so much that I am compelled to light a cigar in self-defence."

That very evening Mr. Wilson, after frowning and hitching about, said to his wife:

"Excuse me, Amanda, but you smell frightfully of raw onions."

"But, my dear," answered Mrs. Wilson, "Bridget eats raw onions, and I have to eat one now and then in self-defence."

Small Islands.

The island on which Eddystone Lighthouse stands is the smallest inhabited one in the world. At low water it is 30 feet in diameter; at high water the light house, the diameter of which at the base is 28¾ feet, completely covers it. It is inhabited by three persons, and lies nine miles off the Cornish coast, and fourteen miles southwest of Plymouth breakwater. Flatholme, an island in the British Channel, is only a mile and a half in circumference, but, consisting mostly of rich pasture land, supports a farm house besides the light house, which has a revolving light 165 feet above the level of the sea.

ANOTHER TEST CASE!

A Lady Concerned

Paine's Celery Compound Brings Her Health and Strength.

EARTH'S BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

Nervousness and nervous debility are almost invariably the results of some drain upon the vital forces. The results that follow, when nervous troubles are allowed to run unchecked and uncared for, are terrible and appalling. Sleeplessness, mental depression, loss of spirits and energy, dullness of brain and eye, shrinking from society, defective memory and insanity, make life a continued agony.

Medical science has bestowed upon nervous sufferers a great blessing and a perfect cure. It is known to the world as Paine's Celery Compound, Professor Phelps' great discovery for nervous diseases.

The record of this wonderful medicine is truly a grand one, and thousands now live who owe their lives to its marvellous curing virtues. Each passing day brings fresh and grateful letters from men and women who have found a new life through the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

Mrs. W. Allen, jr., of Almonte, Ont., writes thus:

"Through the pleadings of a friend I tried Paine's Celery Compound for nervousness and loss of sleep, and I find it has done more for me than any other medicine I ever used; it is certainly the best of all medicines. After using but two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, I find myself as well and as strong as ever before. It is needless to say I recommend the compound at every opportunity."

Like Lightning.

The rapid actiono the "great pain cure," Polson's Nerviline, in relieving the most intense pain, is a matter of wonder to all who have used it. There is nothing surprising in its results, for it is made of the strongest, purest and most efficient remedies known in medicine. Nerviline cures toothache instantly; cramps in five minutes; neuralgia after two applications; rheumatism is at once relieved by its use; and the same may be said of all kinds of pain. Sample bottles costing only 10 cents, at any drug store. The large bottles only 25 cents. Polson's Nerviline sold by druggists and country dealers.

How to get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.
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KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, SATURDAY, MAR. 30.

TAXES AS THEY ARE IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, speaking before the Young Men's Conservative Club at Winnipeg lately, gave some facts about taxation in England, which he had culled from the Reform Almanac for 1895, and from which he found that local taxation threatens to equal the Imperial imposts. Millions sterling go for poor rates, yet they have free trade, which is Mr. Laurier's panacea, until in another portion of his speech he goes in for a revenue tariff, or as the programme of the convention of 1893 demanded—and which he quotes in his speech at Montreal—he goes in for reciprocity. The ruined farmer and the ruined mechanic can hug the joy of free trade in England, said Mr. Davin, and look forward with cheerful enthusiasm to the workhouse. In fifty years, up to 1868, local taxation rose from £8,000,000 sterling ($40,000,000) to $80,000,000, and of the increase of $40,000,000 the poor rates have to be credited with $10,000,000—but you have the panacea of free trade, which is a great consolation—and the ratio of increase since 1868 has been still greater. Do you want to pay for stamps on cheques, agreements, notes? In 1894 the land tax amounted to $5,172,000, and as all our farmers are freeholders, they would have the privilege. House duty amounted to $6,125,000, which you would all have to pay. You would enjoy this. Property and income tax goes near to $100,000,000; stamps, $64,300,000, exclusive of free and patent stamps, which amount to $4,354,215. To be more particular, customs amounting to $150,000,000, all on things consumed by the poor—beer, chicory, cocoa, coffee, currants, figs, plums, raisins, spirits, tea. Tea alone paid $17,500,000. Then the excise—$50,000,000 in beer; $81,500,000 in spirits; and on railways, which, of course, falls on the traveller, $840,000; stamps—death duties of various kinds, $50,000,000; deeds and other instruments, $10,200,000; receipts, drafts and other penny stamps, $5,850,000; At every turn of his life the Englishman pays taxes; $250 on becoming a barrister, $400 to be articled to an attorney; land tax on land and tenements, $5,100,000; inhabited house duty. $7,200,000; total land tax and house duty, $12,300,000; income tax, $79,300,000. For every male servant, $3.75, and 8 cts. a pound on tea. Gentlemen, you pay your money and take your choice. Take the population of the United Kingdom and the population of Canada, and do a sum in proportion. Give Mr. Foster these sources of revenue, and he can give you free trade, and let in wheat, cattle, pork, horses, etc. all free, while you pay to sell them in the United States.

What joy around the old farm-house fire with doughnuts leavened by Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A WANT SUPPLIED.

The Ontario is, in prize ring parlance, a "glutton for punishment." Not content with being virtually knocked out in his wild contention that the Grit party are not advocating free trade, by our producing columns from the speeches of Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright, that they had been advocating "Free Trade as it is in England," and even from its own columns and also those of the Globe and the Montreal Witness, it comes to the scratch again in its issue of Thursday and cries out "for more." Its defence, however, is very feeble. Here is the best that it can do:

> Supposing for the sake of argument that the Ontario along with some of our Tory friends became quasi converts to the theory of "annexation" what has that to do with the position of the Liberal party on the Trade Question? For all that the INTELL has said, yet, our former assertion holds good that it cannot quote a single sentence from the speeches of any Liberal leader to prove that the fiscal policy advocated by the Liberal party is Free Trade as they have it in England or anywhere else.
>
> Mr. Laurier has said that the fiscal policy of the Liberal party when they came into power at the next election would be such that the financial interests of the country would not be thrown into confusion. Freedom of raw material and a revenue tariff on the manufactured article will afford manufacturers all the protection compatible with the agricultural and labor interests of this country.

Now that our contemporary has asked for more, it shall have more—sufficient to satisfy its most gluttonous propensities.

Mr. Laurier, as all must have observed who have followed his political meanderings, suits his utterances so far as he can to the section or particular locality in which he may happen to be. In the great manufacturing centres he has spoken guardedly of a gradual strangling of the policy under which our manufactures have been built up; but in Winnipeg, where he believed free trade was in favor, he said in his speech last autumn:

> "We shall give you free trade, and, although it will be a hard fight, we shall not give in one inch, or retrace one step, until we have reached the goal, and that goal is the same policy of free trade as exists in England to-day."

Is the Ontario satisfied, or does it need more evidence that "Free Trade as it is in England" is being advocated by a Liberal leader, and by the organs of the party, as the policy of that party?

If not, we will just mention, in order to show that leading journalistic exponents of the Liberal policy are urging the adoption of Free Trade, that the St. Thomas Journal has hoisted at the head of its editorial columns the motto for the campaign, "Free Trade on British Lines," and that the Hamilton Times is reproving its party confreres for infirmity of purpose in calling a halt in the declaration that a Free Trade tariff will be enacted as soon as possible, should the Grits attain to power.

In face of this positive evidence, no further denial by the Ontario that Free Trade 's the policy of the Liberal can be regarded otherwise than as a stubborn refusal to acknowledge the truth.

TO CURE DEBILITY,
Loss of appetite, sleeplessness and all nervous troubles, physicians recommend
Campbell's Quinine Wine.
Do not let your druggist persuade you that some other is just as good.
K. CAMPBELL & CO., Mfrs., MONTREAL.

What's the use of wasting time with inferior cooking materials? Dr. Price's Baking Powder saves time and money.

M. COQUELIN.

The Great French Comedian.

These are the features of the Prince of French Comedians, whose "Tartuffe," which he may be said to have made his own, convulses every audience which has the delight of seeing the master portray the arch hypocrite. Respecting "Vin Mariani," he says: "Strange to say that 'Vin Mariani,' so exquisite a wine, should also be a remedy, and a delicious one at that, so pleasant to the taste and so beneficial to the entire system." And Coquelin merely states a truth which is attested by the most famous men and women of the age, by the foremost medical men, and the managers of all the great hospitals. "Vin Mariani" is indeed beneficial to the system. The weakest can digest it; the most debilitated are benefited by it; the most hopeless are revivified by it; and as has been often said regarding it, "It gives new life and hope." "Vin Mariani" is the great tonic-stimulant of the age, used by the great brain-workers of the world, who find that, exhausted by overwork, it refreshes, strengthens, and builds up the whole system. An album of portraits of many celebrities who have spoken highly of "Vin Mariani" will be sent to those who send their address to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian Agents.

WINES FOR EVERYBODY.

France produced three hundred million gallons more wine last year than it could consume or export. The Bordeaux Claret Company of 30 Hospital Street, Montreal, have purchased some of this good nourishing wine from the growers, and are now offering it at $5.00 and $4.00 per case of 12 large bottles, or $1.00 extra per 24 pint bottles. Write for price list to the Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Courage.

Because I hold it sinful to despond,
And will not let the bitterness of life
Blind me with burning tears, but look beyond
Its tumults and its strife;

Because I lift my head above the mist,
Where the sun shines and broad the breezes blow,
By every ray and raindrop kissed
That God's love doth bestow;

Think you I find no bitterness at all?
No burden to be borne like Christian's pack?
Think you there are no ready tears to fall
Because I keep them back?

Why should I hug life's ills with cold reserve,
To curse myself and all who love me? Nay!
A thousand times more good than I deserve
God gives me every day.

And in each one of these rebellious tears,
Kept bravely back He makes a rainbow shine;
Grateful I take His slightest gift; no tears
Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and, when clouds are past,
One golden day redeems a weary year;
Patient I listen, sure that sweet at last
Will sound His voice of cheer.

—CELIA THAXTER.

Relief in six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages, male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passage almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Dec.8,9mos,wed&sat.

SPECIAL MENTION.

IF SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

PAIN FROM INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

"SUDDEN COLDS."—At the commencement of a cold, take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little milk and sugar and the cure is more sudden than the cold. Only 25c. New Big Bottle.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid, which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is perfect a substitute for the oil sup, plied by nature in youth and health as modern chemistry can produce.

—John O'Shea, the Kingston life saver, died on Thursday night from dropsy. He saved many lives from drowning, and was the wearer of a Royal Humane medal and a gold watch, the gift of the city. These were given for his rescue of a drowning girl. His swimming and diving feats were remarkable.

PRETTY EASTER GIFTS

DAINTY LITTLE THINGS APPROPRIATE TO THE OCCASION.

How to Transform Eggshells Into Ornaments—Vases and Bonbonnieres Made in Charming Designs—Caricatures That Will be Amusing to Young and Old.

Easter has become almost equally with Christmas in many families a day of gladness and gift-giving, while the custom should never be allowed to become a cause of expense ill to be borne, it is quite possible for everybody, high and low, to bring a little extra good feeling into the household by simple remembrances all around.

It is true that many a mother has nothing better to hand than a few eggs, but some of the most popular Easter gifts for children have been made from eggshells; likewise some of the daintiest for a fastidious friend; and a few hours have been enough time to make dozens of little offerings.

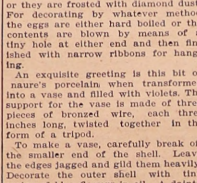


Fig 1

Countless are the conceits and none are elaborate. In the simpler forms the eggs are swiftly colored in rainbow hues with aniline dyes, thne daintily etched with a sharp-pointed knife; or they are coated with metallic paints; or they are frosted with diamond dust. For decorating by whatever method the eggs are either hard boiled or the contents are blown by means of a tiny hole at either end and then finished with narrow ribbons for hanging.

An exquisite greeting is this bit of naure's porcelain when transformed into a vase and filled with violets. The support for the vase is made of three pieces of bronzed wire, each three inches long, twisted together in the form of a tripod.

To make a vase, carefully break off the smaller end of the shell. Leave the edges jagged and gild them heavily. Decorate the outer shell with tiny sprigs of blue flowers in oil. A dainty bit of white and blue china is the result.

By tinting the shell a delicate yellow, gilding the jagged edges of the opening and then adding light designs in red and gold lines, the vase is suggestive of Royal Worcester.

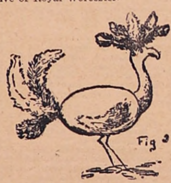


Fig 2

A great variety of vases can be made. They should in every case be filled with dainty spring flowers.

Prior to the application of paints to the shell, it must be well washed, thoroughly dried, and rubbed with benzine. After this treatment there is no more difficulty in painting on eggshells than on paper.

THE BONBONNIERES.

Egg bonbonnieres, filled with choice confections, are welcome gifts to anyone, but they are specially suitable as presents to little friends.

Boil large eggs very hard. With a sharp knife cut off one end and scoop out the contents. Glue the shell to a ball-like support molded of putty. A strip of cardboard glued to either side of the shell serves as a handle. Decoate in china effect, or simply gild, ball and all.

NESTS OF EGGS.

Prettily decorated eggs, nestling in the fragrant depths of flowers, or in a nest of fresh grass, breathe of glad springtime.

A quaint wooden shoe, gilded and supplied with white satin ribbons for carrying, may be filled with smilax, posies and eggs.

A large straw hat, with ribbon handles in pale and deep green, lined with sweet grass, is a delicious nest for colored eggs.

Fig. 4

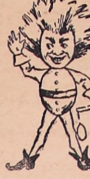
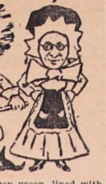


Fig 3



An artistic fancy is a straw basket twined and lined with smilax and filled with none but frosted eggs. The effect of glistening white from the soft, refreshing green is charming. To the handle is tied a white satin ribbon on which is printed in gold an Easter greeting.

THE COMICAL EGGS.

But it is the egg caricatures that delight and amaze the little ones. The egg is blown and the shell cleaned and rubbed with benzine.

Fig. 1 shows the general style and features of two extremes—a sage and a dunce. Success depends upon the markings in sepia, which are few but striking. The eyes are either blue or brown. The lips and ears are red. The hair and beard are of fine cotton, glued in position. A cord tied to a splint, slipped through the hole through which the egg was blown, suspends these curious heads.

A nameless bird is seen in Fig. 2. The eggshell body is tinted brown. The neck and head are of pasteboard, glued to the body, and likewise tinted. Bright beads are glued on to serve as eyes. The feet are of bent wire. The claws must be of sufficient length to insure a firm support. A wonderful comb, tail and wings are of gorgeous feathers glued in place. The feathers are brightened with touches of gold and silver paint. The bird always proves a great success.

Fig. 3 shows a mischievous Dame Grundy. The head is an eggshell properly marked. The body is an English walnut, on which the head is made to rest by means of sealing wax or drippings from a wax candle. The arms and skirt are of stiff paper. The little gossiping dame is gowned and capped in tissue paper. She may be made to stand by spreading the stiff underskirt, or she may be suspended by a string running from the body through the head.

A right jolly little fellow can be modeled from Fig. 4. His body and head are eggshells. These are joined by slipping the splint with a string into the body shell and extending the cord up through the head. Features are painted in grotesque expression. The hair is of cotton, arms and limbs of pasteboard. The whole is painted a brilliant red, with trimmings in gold.

Pen-wipers for older children are made by decorating ordinary eggshells like heads. Effective models are those of a sweet-faced nun, a pretty student, with characteristic "mortar-board" hat, or a dear, smiling baby in lace-frilled cap. The shell head is securely glued to a support of several layers of chamois or flannel.

Poverty in Paris.

Nor is it less true that in smiling, gaudy Paris the distress, though not so visible as it sometimes is in London, is more widespread, more severe, and more cruel. The number of persons who, having known better days seek refuge in murder and suicide, is far greater in Paris than it is with us. In England there is always more or less the restraining power of religious influence. But with the prevailing doctrines of ni Dieu ni maitre, the only alternative left seems to be blank despair, or joining in the war against society. The poor relief in France is administered by the State, and is conducted in a manner very satisfactory to the army of functionaries who live upon the funds which should be appropriated to the relief of the destitute. The English poor law system is not perfect, but the worst excesses of Bumbledom fall very far short of the maladministration of the pachas set up here to administer State relief to the poor. There were last autumn twelve cases of appalling suicides. One was especially sad—the father out of employ; a mother and six young children; the father out from morning till night, eager to find a job, returns home one night, finds the door locked; it is broken open, a pan of charcoal is burnt out and the mother and five children are lying stone dead on the floor. Of course this case led to some sort of inquiry, and it was ascertained that the Assistance Publique was very discriminating in its administration of relief. It reserves its favors for those paper families who decline to have their children baptized. The Assistance Publique has an endowment of £1,600,000 sterling a year.

Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that Anarchist and Socialist doctrines should spread. Recent documents show that the army and the staff of the railways is honeycombed with Anarchism. When the next outbreak occurs, what will happen? The Government of the day seem neither to know nor care. "Apres nous le deluge" is its motto. But there are others who have much to lose, and they view the present with dissatisfaction and the future with dismay. One of the leading men in France told the present writer but a few days since, "How is it people in England do not realize our condition? We are on the eve of a terrible Socialistic outbreak, and we do not know that the troops and railway servants will not join the insurgents." This anticipation is, perhaps, premature, but a fresh Convulsion de Paris may be nearer at hand than it was in December, 1847, or in June, 1870.—Paris Correspondence London Standard.

"TAKEN FROM LIFE."

"You were embarrassed when you proposed to me, George, were you not?"

"Yes, I owed over $20,000."

Witticusso—What do you think of these "Lines to a Gas Company?"

Pitticusse—The metre is false.

Witticusse—That is done intentionally to make it realistic.

"Jack was very disagreeable last night."

"Was he full of whisky?"

"It was worse than that. He was full of himself.

It was a wise child who, for the first time seeing a picture of a group of angels, wondered how they got their clothes on over their wings.—Life.

A Nickel Standard.

Five cents was the value which a Texas farmer once placed upon a minister's prayer. The story is told in The Epworth Era of Rev. H. S. Thrall, one of the pioneers of Methodism in Texas.

In company with a number of itinerants, who were on their way to conference, Doctor Thrall stopped to spend the night with an old farmer. It was the custom then to settle the bill at night, so that they might rise about 3 o'clock in the morning and ride a good way before breakfast and lie by in the heat of the day.

Doctor Thrall, acting as spokesman of the party, said to the old farmer after supper: "We are a company of Methodist preachers going to conference. If you will get the family together we will have prayers with you."

After prayers, one by one settled his bill. Doctor Thrall's turn came and he asked for his bill. The old farmer replied:

"Well, pa'son, I charged the rest 25 cents, but bein' as you prayed for us so good, I won't charge you but 20 cents." The brethern had the laugh on Doctor Thrall.

An Easter Penitent.

Your blushes, how they come and go
With ardor spent—
Your neighbor's bonnet has no bow,
And you're content.

Within your cushioned pew you kneel
And whisper soft
Your prayers, while furtive glances steal
To organ loft.

Your mind no sermonizings lend
To sermons told;
You're glad the season's at an end—
For Lent is cold.

Great self-denial and its dregs,
No more you dread;
Your mind is fixed to-day on eggs
And hats instead.

—H. S. Keller.

EVOLVING THE NEW WOMAN.

Lady Henry Somerset Believes in the Bicycle as a Regenerator of the Sex.

Lady Henry Somerset, the English apostle of the new woman, sailed for England a week ago with Miss Frances Willard.

She chatted with a World reporter a few minutes before sailing on what she had intended to accomplish and what she had accomplished during her American trip, and this is what she said:

"My purpose in coming to America was chiefly a personal one. I wished to see my son, who has been in America studying, and is now starting on a South American journey. He is to be absent from me for a long time, and I naturally wished to come to America to bid him good-bye. That purpose accomplished, I am now going home to my work in England.

"I did not come here to reform America, and I am not leaving American shores with a sense of disappointment that it is not reformed. I have spoken for the better life and the new woman in America, and I have told of the new woman in England and what she has been doing to help bring about social and political reforms. Since I have been here I have worked, lecturing almost constantly, filling every minute of my time. I was most happy to be able to attend the Woman's Council in Washington and I take home with me much that is inspiring and full of encouragement.

"One of the most encouraging signs to me, in the progress of American woman, is the increasing interest in physical culture. The bicycle is one of the greatest factors in this regeneration. The bicycle is building up a new race of women to be the mothers of a higher type of manhood and womanhood in the future. The benefits of this growing interest in physical culture are incalculable, and the bicycle I consider one of the reformers of the age.

"For myself, I have never ridden a wheel, and never expect to ride one, but it is not because I lack the courage of my convictions. I cannot speak to often nor too strongly for the cause of the bicycle girl, and the athletic girl in general, who is doing so much along all lines of physical culture, both in England and America to make the new woman in the best sense a success."

Then Lady Henry Somerset was claimed by a group of bewitching, pretty-as-picture, up-to-date American illustrations of her theories, who said breathless good-byes at the last moment and rushed ashore to flutter white handkerchiefs from the wharf until the steamer was a mere speck on the horizon.—New York World.

DIED FROM TIGHT LACING.

The latest victim of tight lacing, says The London Daily News, is the unfortunate actress who died in the midst of the performance at the Elephant and Castle Theatre on boxing night. She seems to have been gripped as in a vise by the stays of her stage costume, and this, aggravating a natural weakness of the heart, brought on her death. She had just finished a song and danced off to the wings when she collapsed, with all the signs of fatal illness. Her husband, who was in the house, was called to her side, and her agonized cry to him to unlace her dress seems to have been the last that left her lips. She was dead in her dressing-room before the doctor came. The circumstances were such as to constitute every possible aggravation of her danger. Her lacing had paralyzed every vital function at a moment when it needed most freedom and play. A dance in loose costume would have been trying enough, amid all the excitement of a first night. An added dance, and both in a garment that fitted like the torture-boots of the middle ages, proved too much for the patience of outraged nature.

FEMININE PECULIARITIES.

English women are taller than their American sisters.

A fashionable dress designer in the West End of London is computed to make, on an average, between $25,000 and $30,000 a year.

Collarettes and movable berthas of the same variety of materials are in all shapes and sizes and as plenty and pretty as fancy can picture.

The infatigable Mrs. Oliphant has written another novel, which is announced for publication this spring. She calls it "Two Strangers."

The chief exponents of music in Japan are women. Most men would consider that they were making themselves ridiculous by playing and singing in society.

"The Story of Bessie Costrell" is the title of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new novel. It is a tale of English village life. Serial publication will precede its appearance in book form.

No season at Bermuda is complete without the engagement of some British officer stationed there to an American girl, even though the engagement does not always result in a wedding.

Mrs. Eliza Lord, a member of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, who died in June last, left all her property to Mrs. Talmage, in return for her kindness shown during her last illness. The will shows the estate to be worth about $13,000.

Two Good Irish Stories.

A Protestant magistrate once had a little waif of an Irish boy brought before him for some trifling misdemeanor. Wishing to ascertain how much the child comprehended of his duty to God and his neighbor, he asked him if he could say his prayers. The boy promptly repeated the Lord's Prayer, and further volunteered that he could say the "Hail Mary." The magistrate testily replied that he did not want to hear that, but requested him to repeat the Creed. The child, much frightened, began to do so, but when he came to the clause, "Born of the Virgin Mary," he stopped short, and anxiously said, "Please, yer Worship, she's turned up again, and what am I to do?"

A tourist was being driven over a part of the country in Ireland where his infernal majesty appeared to have given his name to all the objects of interest in the locality, for there was the Devil's Bridge, the Devil's Cauldron, the Devil's Glen, etc. Said the traveller: "The devil seems to be the greatest landowner in these parts!" "Ah! sure, your Honor," replied the jarvey, "that is so; but he lives in England. I think he's what they call an absentee landlord in Ireland."—London Gentlewoman.

Ought to Work It Oftener.

"Jimmie Smith is awfully deceitful."

"In what way?"

"Well, sometimes he washes his face twice a week."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Well, the teacher thinks he's sick and lets him go home."

Awkward for the Ladies.

At the Wigan pantomime the other night two ladies who lived at a distance, having to catch an early train, were obliged to leave the theatre before the performance was finished.

Selecting, as they thought, a quiet interlude, they were passing out of the stalls when an actor suddenly appeared on the stage and repeating a part of his role, exclaimed:

"There they go. The only two women I ever loved. One I couldn't have and the other I can't get!"

The amusement of the audience and the astonishment of the young ladies can be imagined.

MUCH LIKE A MIRACLE.

A STATEMENT FROM A WELL-KNOWN BERLIN MERCHANT.

How his Daughter Was Restored From the Terrors of St. Vitus' Dance—Her Case one of the Worst Ever Known—Has Fully Recovered Her Health.

From the Berlin News

The readers of the News have been made familiar with the virtue of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People through the articles appearing from time to time in these columns, and while the druggists say that many in this vicinity have received undoubted benefit from their timely use, it is only recently that we have heard of a cure in Berlin of such importance as to take rank among the most remarkable yet published. There is hardly a man or woman in the town of Berlin, or the county of Waterloo, who does not know Mr. Martin Simpson, issuer of marriage licenses and general merchant, King street. Anything said by Mr. Simpson will be implicitly relied upon. A day or two ago we had a talk with him in reference to his fourteen year old daughter Helen, who had for two years been a great sufferer from St. Vitus dance. He tells us that it was the worst case he ever saw. She did not sleep for whole nights and was an intense sufferer. She was totally helpless and could neither eat nor drink unless administered to her by her parents. The best medical attendance was had, but all to no avail. She kept getting worse and worse, and finally, when in the paroxysms, commenced to froth at the mouth, and her parents believed she was going out of her mind. Though unable to walk for about eight months she would in her spells have fits, making her jump high above her couch. While in this condition, the worst case ever seen in this place, Mr. Simpson, as a last resort, purchased some Pink Pills and gave them to his suffering and afflicted daughter. He assures us that in thirty hours she found some relief. In a week the "dance" was entirely stopped and she was able to sleep, and was rapidly regaining her former strength. Some months after the use of the Pink Hills was discontinued she again had touches of disease, but a few doses of the pills stopped it, and for the last eight months has been entirely free from the terrible malady from which no one who knew the circumstances, expected she would recover, are warm in their praise of the wonderful remedy which worked such great results. These facts are known to all who are acquainted with the family and further comments are wholly unnecessary.

When such strong tributes as these can be had to the wonderful merits of Pink Pills, it is little wonder that they are the favorite remedy with all classes. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, suppression, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. William' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations in this shape), at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., at either address.

Manitoba's Alternative.

Winnipeg Norwester, March 25.

Primarily the right to legislate with respect to legislation is vested in the Local Legislature exclusively. The right of the Federal Legislature arises only after an appeal to the Governor-in-Council has been made and a remedial order has been rejected or disregarded. Necessarily in such a case the Dominion remedial legislation will be in the direction of a restoration of the Provincial act under which the Roman Catholic minority enjoyed the rights of which they were deprived by subsequent provincial legislation. It is altogether unlikely that an Act would be originated in the Dominion Parliament—the restoration of the "status quo ante" being all that is provided for in the right to appeal.

It is, however, equally apparent that the Provincial Legislature could solve the whole difficulty without re-enacting all the provisions of the old law; and this is what the judgment of the judicial committee of the Privy Council suggests. It is believed that an Act could be framed which would be acceptable to Roman Catholics and Protestants alike, containing such provisions as would ensure to the Roman Catholic taxpayer an equivalent for his taxes, and to all state-aided schools, the inspection and supervision necessary in order to ensure proper results from the expenditure. The teacher could be subjected to examination and certification, and the condition for secular education in all public schools assimilated. There has been no desire, so far as we are advised, on the part of the Roman Catholic minority, to evade any stipulation which would tend to the efficiency of their schools, nor has there been any disposition to evade the payment of a school tax, where the disposition of that tax has been for the benefit of their denominational schools. No fault has been found, within our knowledge, by Roman Catholics during the whole discussion as to their right to Separate Schools, of the axiom that "if Separate Schools are to be aided by the State, the State should have the same security for a sound secular system in them as in other State-aided schools.

Such being the case, it is at present open to the Provincial Legislature to settle the whole question without further disturbance. It can be done in such a way as to satisfy the reasonable demands of the minority while maintaining intact the general principles of the School Act of 1890.

The issue before us is a serious one, the possible end of which may be disastrous, should the Local House not see its duty in the premises. They can, if they choose, so frame an act that it will not interfere with the present act in its general application, while redressing the grievances complained of by the Roman Catholic minority. By so doing, it will remove the question from the Federal arena, and preserve for the Province the exclusive right to deal with its educational interests. * * * After the questions of law have been decided in the courts, and the highest court in the realm has indicated, not only that a grievance exists, but the remedy that must be applied, it is idle to claim that the Dominion Government has, for political reasons, determined to invade the constitutional rights of the Province. The reverse is actually the case.

Sure Cure for Asthma.

P. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffman's Asthma Cure," free to any sufferer. He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package

Science Triumphant at Last.

Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the outcome of the latest scientific researches. There was always a prejudice against taking Cod Liver Oil on account of its disagreeable to the palate, and that is one reason why it has become so popular with the medical fraternity, the hospitals of the country and the households wherever consumption or lung troubles prevail. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c. and $1, at all Drug Stores.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

"Election"

Will be the subjects of the Rev. E. N. Baker, M.A., B.D.'s sermon at 11 a.m. in

BRIDGE STREET METHODIST CHURCH

To-morrow.

The Rev. J. S. Trotter, Rector of Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal church, will preach at 7 p. m.

Sunday School 2:30 p.m.

Evangelistic services 8:15 p.m. conducted by E.L. of C.E.

Strangers in the city, students at Albert College, the business colleges, the schools, and all other visitors invited to these services.

TABERNACLE METHODIST CHURCH.
Church St.
Rev. E. Roberts, Pastor.
Sunday Services.

To-morrow is our $ Sunday, when every member of the congregation will have the opportunity of giving $1.00 or more to apply on the church debt.

Our former pastor, the Rev. D. O. Crossley, of Napanee, will preach morning and evening—giving a song sermon in the evening.

Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.
You are cordially invited.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Salesman, with or without experience. Full or part time. Salary or commission. Season opens April 1st. dw&s BROWN BROS. CO'Y., Continental Nurseries, Toronto.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER. Apply Box 565 274dtf

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for City and County on salary or commission, to sel Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to F. W. BRESEE Manager, Front Street. 245d3m.

REMOVAL.

GREEN and Harwood have removed their butcher shop from 242 on Front street to No. 2 and 4 stalls in the old meat market.
Mar.20d3m GREEN & HARWOOD.

TO LET.

DWELLING in Bellevue Terrace. Apply to MRS. W. H. GRAHAM, house No. 1.

FOR SALE.

AT a great bargain, the House and Lots of Wm. Meredith, East St. Charles st. Enquire of A. R. Dougall.
Mar.16.sat's&wtf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A GOOD SAILING SKIFF—Fast sailer, very safe, roomy, and easy to row. For particulars apply at this office.
268d3t,eod

NOTICE.

THE time for receiving tenders for the dam and Crib has been extended until Saturday, noon, April 20th.
J. L. BIGGAR,
mar27,30. Secretary Belleville Gas Co'y.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

THE Ratepayers of the City are hereby invited to report to the undersigned at all times any coal oil, gas or electric lights not lighted, or not giving proper service,
A. ROBINSON,
Chairman Water and Gas Committee.
BELLEVILLE, March 15, 1895. d16,18,23,30,1,6

FOR SALE.

THE executors of the estate of the late Henry Grass will receive written tenders for the purchase of the cottage and premises on the corner of Hotel and William treets in the City of Belleville. Payment cash. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 15th day of March next.
CHARLES H. GRASS.
1aw242d5t) Belleville P.O.

FOR SALE.

16 ACRES of Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Sidney, together with Stock and Implements. Small house, good barn and young orchard on the premises Best of land. Well adapted for gardening purposes. For particulars apply to
MRS. JAS. GORDON,
Mar. 4, d&w1m Coleman Stree
Fall plowing all done.

BELLEVILLE PLATING WORKS,
Harris & Walton's Factory, Mill Street, Belleville.

ELECTRO, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Tableware replated equal to new. Bicycle Work, Surgical Instruments, Chandeliers, Lamps, &c., Polished and Lacquered. Carriage Plating, Plating, Polishing, Buffing and Lacquering. All work first-class.
254d1m E. J. BURTON.

SEEDS!
— FOR —
EARLY - SOWING.

Pansey in bulk; Lawn Grass, 35c. per lb.; Grass for Boulevards, 15c per lb.; Celery, Tomato, Cabbage, etc.

C. E. BISHOP,
SEEDSMAN, - BRDIGE STREET.

A Big Run

That is what our GRAHAM GEMS have had ever since we first introduced them to the pnblic. They are a capital thing for lunch or tea served warm. Have you not tried them? The trial will not cost you much, as they are only 10c per doz.

ED. F. DICKENS.
Successor to H. C Dickens & Son.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!
ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!
ICE CREAM.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Carpets !
Curtains ! !
Draperies ! ! !

NEW CARPETS,
NEW LACE CURTAINS,
NEW CHENILLE CURTAINS.
NEW CHENILLE PORTIERS.
NEW ORIENTAL DRAPERIES,
NEW TABLE COVERS,
NEW RUGS,
NEW ART BLINDS.

OUR NEW SPRING GOODS!
HAVE ARRIVED ! !

We have just received our first shipment of New Carpets, Curtains, &c., and can safely say that for quality and style of pattern they are the finest ever shown in the City.

The Glasgow Warehouse in the past, has been known far and wide as the leading Carpet and House Furnishing Establishment of this section, and we have spared no pains to retain the lead, and show the very latest designs and the best values possible in this department.

We have bought largely from a well-known European firm, whose goods were never introduced in this section before, namely, T. J. Firth & Son, which will enable us to show some entirely new and handsome designs in the very best qualities.

Also Crossley's and other makers' goods in stock.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
Belleville, March 27, 1895.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, SATURDAY, MAR. 30.

Chauncey Ashley, issuer of marriage licenses, Division Court Office, Pinnacle street, or at residence over Benmore & Benson's store. No witnesses required. d&w

HOW IS YOUR EYESIGHT ?

REMEMBER that L. W. YEOMANS & CO., are opticians of long experience, and best results are assured. Eyes tested free of charge.

CITY AND DISTRICT.

Passion Sunday to-morrow.

"All Fools" day on Monday.

Stephen Lynch, drunk, $2 or thirty days.

There are 180 pupils in attendance at the High School.

The police protected five tramps from the storm last evening.

Two more desertions from A Battery, at Kingston, occurred this week.

A case of diphtheria was reported to the police this morning and the house was placarded.

The intelligent housewife prefers Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and will have no other.

The Rev. Mr. Baker will exchange pulpits with the Rev. J. Simpson Trotter to-morrow evening.

Remember the promenade concert in Belleville Business College on Monday evening in aid of the Hospital fund.

The vital statictics for March, as registered with the City Clerk, were as follows: Births 7, marriages 7, deaths 15.

The Rev. D. O. Crossley will have charge of the Tabernacle services to-morrow, giving a song sermon in the evening.

Miss Gordon's next lecture will be given on Friday next, April 5th, instead of Monday. Lecture at tne hospital at 3 p.m.

A little girl lost a parcel on Front st. containing an unfinished vest. The finder will please leave it at the police station.

We have just received a large shipment of peanuts from Virginia. These are a fresh crop and full, plump nuts.—JAKIE FINKLE.

Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder imparts to the teeth that pearly whiteness, and preserves the enamel. Price 25c. 262d,t,t,s

The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla, once fairly tried, becomes the favorite spring medicine, speaks volumes for its excellence and merit.

The Humane Society will hold another of their popular penny readings on Thursday evening next. The programme will appear in Monday's issue.

Have you used Cerol, the wonderful new non-injurious, high polish, Waterproof Shoe Dressing. Black and Russet 15 cents. All dealers. Jan.17,d3m,t,tr,s

Minaker's $60 bicycle will down them all. The best English wheel for the price in the market. Man in charge to give you all information on Monday, when they will be here. Wait till you see them before you buy.

The C.P.R. weekly excursions to Manitoba are to be continued for a short time only. Intending passengers can get all necessary information, and tickets to start from Belleville station, from S. Burrows, general Ticket agent.

The G.T.R. has new switch lamps, which they will put on all the switches. It is called the Piper lamp and is giving good satisfaction. It shows a better light than the old style of lamp. The new lamp requires no globe and the wind cannot blow it out.

There is no reason why one should have a cough any length of time. All that is needed to allay soreness of the throat or to free the bronchial tubes from irritating mucus is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a wonderful cough-cure, and should be in every medicine-chest.

It is an interesting astronomical fact that on Good Friday, April 12, the heavenly bodies which gravitate around the sun will be in exactly the same position that they occupied in the firmanent on the day that Christ died on the cross. It will be the first time such a thing has occurred in 1,862 years.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

"Boys," said a teacher in a Sunday school, "can you quote a verse from Scripture to prove that it is wrong for a man to have two wives?" He paused and after a moment or two a bright boy raised his hand. "Well, Thomas," said the teacher, encouragingly. Thomas stood up and said: "No man can serve two masters." The question ended there.

DARK BLUES WIN AGAIN.

OXFORD ONCE MORE BEATS CAMBRIDGE ON THE THAMES

A Good Race Part of the Way—Ailsa Beats the Britannia in Heavy Weather—Notes of Track and Stable—Gleanings in Other Lines of Sport.

OXFORD WINS AGAIN.

LONDON, March 30.—The annual boat race between Cambridge and Oxford University eights was rowed to day, Oxford winning. As the pistol was fired by Mr. Willan, both crews got well away. Opposite the boat-house, Oxford had a lead and got the bow of their boat in front of the Cambridge boat. For the first minute Oxford rowed 28 strokes and Cambridge 36. Oxford drew rapidly ahead and soon led by a length. Cambridge spurted, but could not gain against Oxford's long, sweeping stroke. At Thorneycroft's the rough water bothered both crews and Cambridge had a shade the best of it, Oxford being hardly a length ahead. From this point Cambridge fell behind and at Barnes' bridge Oxford was three lengths ahead. From there to the Ship, Oxford practically maintained the lead and won by about three lengths.

THE RACE TRACK.

The trotting horse Wilkes Golddust, record 2:17¾, died on Thursday night at Utica, N.Y., of spinal meningitis.

Richard Croker and Michael F. Dwyer have sailed for England, where they go to try their luck on the British race tracks. Mr. Dwyer yesterday seemed none too sanguine as to the possible success of his venture. "I expect to have an enjoyable time," he said, "especially as everything will be practically new to Mr. Croker and me. I really don't know what the horses are doing, but from all the reports I have received I should say that they are doing very well, and are just as forward as any of their English rivals."

The Grand National steeplechase, run at Liverpool yesterday, was for 2500 sovereigns inclusive of a trophy valued at 100 sovereigns; second horse to receive 300 sovereigns and the third horse to receive 200 sovereigns from the stakes; a handicap for four year olds and upwards; Grand National course, about four miles and 856 yards. Mr. John Widger's aged chestnut gelding, Wild Man from Borneo, was first; Mr. F. B. Atkinson's Cathal, six years old, a bay gelding, was second, and Major A. Crawley's Van Der Berg, aged, a bay gelding, was third. Nineteen horses ran.

YACHTING.

At Nice yesterday the Ailsa and Britannia started in a race over a thirty mile course for prizes given by James Gordon Bennet, a cup valued at £500 and a purse of 500 sovereigns. The course was a triangular one. They got a flying start, the Britannia crossing the line at 11.00.15; the Ailsa at 11.03.45. The Britannia carried her canvas better than the Ailsa did, and increased her lead, but before the round was finished the Ailsa passed the Britannia and at the completion of the first round the Ailsa was leading by thirty-three seconds. At the end of the second round the Ailsa had increased her lead to two minutes and seventeen seconds. The Ailsa eventually won the race by two minutes.

The Capt. of the Vigilant expresses hope that he will be able to start the boat from Southampton for New York on April 9.

The date of the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club has been fixed for July 23th, the fleet to rendezvous at Hampstead Harber, Glen Cove.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. Murdock Kendrick, of the University of Pennsylvania, President of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, has sent a challenge to Oxford and Cambridge for a field and track meeting between the winners of the meeting in England next July of those two colleges and the following meeting at Mott Haven.

Ten cents a pound will buy cheap and poisonous baking powders. They work direct injury to nursing mothers, and dyspeptics. Dr. Price's is perfectly pure.

From an O.B.C. Stenographer in New York City.

The success which attends the graduates in the shorthand department of the Ontario Business College is well illustrated in the following letter just received from a young lady:

Office of Mills & Whitehouse,
N. E. corner 42nd st.
NEW YORK, March 20th, 1895.

Messrs. Robinson & Johnson, Belleville,
Canada:

GENTLEMEN,—Thinking that you would appreciate a letter from an old student, and hearing that a brother of mine has entered O.B.C., I have pleasure in telling you that I am now stenographer for the above firm and am receiving a salary of $625 per annum. Wishing your institution the prosperity it so justly merits, I am

Very truly yours,
LETITIA M. HODGINS,

The Remains Arrived.

The remains of the late J. W. Canniff, who died in Montreal yesterday morning, were brought to the city on the 3:20 train this morning and taken to the residence of his father on Pinnacle St. Deceased's father and mother, wife and brother, Mr. Barton Canniff, accompanied the remains. The casket was covered with beautiful flowers from friends in Montreal. The funeral takes place at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon to the cemetery.

All Over Two Trees.

Chas. Walker, of Tyendinaga, charged Erastus Davis, of Thurlow, with appropriating trees and wood to his own use, at the police court this morning. Plaintiff bought two trees from defendant, but subsequently sold them to a third party, whom deft. refused to allow to take them. Judgment for plff. for $13.40. A. A. Roberts for the prosecutor, and deft. conducted his own case.

The Weather.

There was another light fall of snow last night, which the bright sun of to-day soon converted into slush. The temperature continues to keep well down. The coldest last night was 14; at 8 a.m. 20; at noon 32.

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh to strong easterly winds; fair to cloudy; showers of sleet or rain in some localities.

Worth Trying.

If your foot is peculiar, so much the more reason for buying ready made boots. You can try on and keep trying on till you find something just to suit you. Haines & Lockett claim they can fit and suit anyone. Try them

Prepare for Moths.

We have anticipated the season for putting away woollens and furs by laying in a large supply of best English camphor and also "Moth Balls," at lowest prices.—ALEX. RAY.

A butcher offered some slink veal for sale on the market this morning and the police promptly ordered him to remove it. Another party offered a side of beef which was considered unfit for food and this was also ordered off.

Mr. R. W. Miller has been appointed Postmaster at Bridgewater in the place of the late Joseph Roberts, deceased. The transfer will be made on April 1st. The appointment of Mr. Miller to this position is a good one.—Tweed News.

BY CONSULTING OUR OPTICIAN you escape any risk of injury to your sight and ascertain the proper course to pursue with regard to wearing glasses. Testing free.
ANGUS McFEE & CO.,
272 Front Street.

MODERN OFFICE.

Such Will be the New Quarters of the Bank of Commerce.

An evidence of the city's life and progress is its modern banking institutions. A few months since the Dominion Bank removed from its old quarters on the corner of Front and Campbell sts., to its present palatial offices on the corner of Front and Bridge sts., and the Bank of Commerce, not to be outdone, leased the Dominion's old quarters from Col. Lazier, the proprietor of the Metropolitan block, in which they are situated, and workmen were at once set to work to change the building into a modern form.

Mr. Joshua Lang and his staff of masons modeled the old bank to its present handsome proportions. The main entrance was moved from the south-west corner to the north-west corner. The old full length windows on the south side were replaced with the more modern high sill window and a great deal more necessary work was done to strengthen and beautify the building.

Mr. Frank Dolan and his staff of plasterers came next and they made a great change in the appearance of the interior walls and the ceiling. The ceiling will be left a pure white, but the walls will be delicately tinted.

The woodwork has been neatly done by Mr. Lewis Grills. The main entrance is beautiful, the doors and frames being of highly polished quartered oak, as are also the swing doors which open off the vestibule from the main office. The whole interior is wainscoted in ash and quartered oak finished in oil and beautifully polished. The counters and desks will face north and will be of the finest workmanship, also in oak. The Manager's office is on the Front st. side and has an entrance from in front and behind the counters. The steel vault has not been moved, but has been overhauled.

Mr. John Cornelius has done the painting and furnishing in his usual stylish manner. He will also do the tinting of the walls.

The heating is done by hot water supplied by a Daisy hot water boiler and Safford radiators. The plumbing has all been done by C. F. Smith & Co., who have, as usual, done a most complete job. A neat little bath room has been fitted up in the basement and supplied with a handsome steel clad bath tub.

When finished the Bank of Commerce will have offices second to none in Central Ontario and of which they may justly feel proud. The Bank will move into its new quarters about April 15th.

Whatever will give us light and wholesome food at a fair outlay tends to make life not only bearable, but pleasurable. Dr. Price's Baking Powder will do it.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Another Good Meeting Last Evening—Steps Taken to Secure Grounds.

The second meeting for the formation of an Athletic Association was held last evening in the Institute Hall, and if possible was more enthusiastic then that of a week previous. The report of the committee appointed at last meeting to look for a suitable ground was received. The location that met with the most favor with the meeting is the plot of ground bounded on the north and south by Queen and Bridge streets and on the east and west by McDonald st, and Bleecker avenue. The plot is a beautiful piece of ground and large enough for a third of a mile track. The cricket grounds of last year form a part of the block and will be used, if the site is secured, for the grand stand and a tennis court.

After some discussion as to other locations a committee was appointed to find out what rental would be asked for the grounds and also to get specifications and estimates for a grand stand, fencing and other equipments. The following gentlemen compose the committee: C. Bogart, Chairman; T. W. R. McRae, Secretary; J. D. Clarke, Dr. McColl, A. A. Roberts, F. B. Smith, I. O. Frost, Wm. Robertson, F. J. Lewis and W. E. Thomas. The committee will meet at Bell & Biggar's office on Monday evening.

The scheme is now assured, and it is likely that at the next meeting a joint stock company will be formed. It has been proposed to put the shares at $5 each and thus enable every young man to take at least one share.

Orange Blossoms.

A very pleasing event took place at the residence of Mr. John Bush, of the 4th con. of Sidney. on Wednesday evening, March 27th, it being the marriage of their daughter Sarah to Mr. Oliver W. Huff, of Frankford. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. Depew in the presence of about eighty guests. The bride was attended by her cousin Miss Annie Thrasher, of Thurlow, while the groom was assisted by Mr. Wm. Doyle, of Frankford. The bride was attired in a handsome gown of cream serge trimmed with lace and satin ribbon and the bridesmaid in a very pretty swiss muslin with moire silk sash. The bride wore a bouquet of white roses on the left shoulder and the bridesmaid a bouquet of carnations on the left shoulder. After the congratulations were received by Mr. and Mr. Huff all partook of a nicely prepared tea.

Spraying Fruit Trees.

The Department of Agriculture of Ontario propose giving practical illustrations of spraying fruit trees in all the fruit growing sections of the province during the coming season. Their plan will be to select an orchard near the principal town or city of the section and send practical men to spray it during the summer, thus demonstrating the benefits to be obtained thereby. Mr. B. Mallory, of Sidney, has received a circular from Mr. A. H. Pettit, Secretary of the Central Farmers' Institute, informing him that he will be in Belleville on April 10th to select an orchard and to give general instructions as to spraying.

Customs Returns.

The customs business of the port of Belleville for the month of March compared as follows with the same month of 1894:

IMPORTS.	Value.	Duty
1894	$28,586	$7,689.86
1895	41,100	9,476.80
Inc.	$12,514	$1,786.94

EXPORTS.	Value.
1894	$ 7,172
1895	17,852
Inc.	$10,680

Died This Morning.

An old resident of this city died this morning in the person of Mrs. Hannah Johnson, relict of the late Jacob Johnson, at the residence of Milton Griffin, south Ann st. Deceased, who was for many years a resident of this city, was in her 86th year. The funeral takes place at 2:30 p.m. on Monday.

Veterinary Graduates.

The following are amongst the graduates from the Ontario Veterinary College: James E. Alyea, Consecon, Ont.; Oscar J. Amery, Ernestown Station; Geo. A. Hay, Campbellford, and John W. Johnston, Bath.

Good Advice.

Never say you can't get just the kind of boot or shoe you want, ready made 'till you try Haines & Lockett.

A DISCOVERY IN GAS LIGHTING

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY ARE INVESTIGATING IT.

New Light on the Production of Gas That May Revolutionize the Distribution of Light—The Lucky Find of a Former Hamiltonian — Manager Pearson's Views on the Matter.

(Toronto World.)

The Consumers' Gas Company have under consideration a new discovery in the materials from which gas is manufactured which is likely to revolutionize the light-producing industry, as well as other manufactures. The discoverer is a Canadian, Thomas L. Willson, a grandson of Senator Willson, and a former resident of Hamilton, Ont.

The real triumphs of chemistry have been in the field of synthesis or the building up of compounds. The great desire of chemists, although they hardly dared to hope for it, was the synthesis of carbon-hydrogen. This synthesis leads to results now undreamt of. The luminosity of the gas produced from our gas works is due to the presence therein of hydrocarbons. Nothing among the late achievements in the field of chemistry has excited more popular attention than the production of coal tar colors, but at the basis of all these come the inevitable hydrocarbons.

At last it seems that the great synthesis has been accomplished. While Mr. Willson's discovery has been known for some time past to his immediate friends and the capitalists interested with him, it is only lately that it was announced in scientific circles.

In the theatre of the Society of Arts, London, Eng., on Jan. 16, Prof. Lewes, one of the highest authorities on illuminants, read a paper entitled The Commercial Synthesis of Illuminating Hydrocarbons, in which he described Mr. Willson's process and illustrated in an interesting way its scientific and commercial possibilities. And a very startling exhibition it was, as fresh and convincing as good matter in the hands of a master in the art of science exposition could make it.

Carbide of calcium was a chemical curiosity until Mr. Willson found out a way of preparing it in bulk in the course of his experiments upon the manufacture of calcium alloys by the agency of his electric furnace. When an article that has only existed in grains comes to be turned out by the ton, it is to all intents and purposes a new article, and its industrial possibilities are never still, inasmuch as only the most direct and obvious of these developments have as yet been ever hinted at. Produced in large quantities, it is impossible to surmise what chemical industry will be able in the fulness of time to make of it.

The product of fusing together in an electrical furnace such common materials as lime and carbon was exhibited by Prof. Lewes as a greenish-grey, stone-like substance resembling the commonest description of serpentine rock. Upon handling it a faint, unpleasant odor resembling garlic manifests itself. Upon a piece of this material Prof. Lewes sprinkled a few drops of water, and put a lighted taper to it. The nascent gas, acetylene, immediately ignited, and continued to burn over the wetted surface until all the water was gone. Then came the display of the same gas evolved in a jar, which contained pieces of the carbide in water, and stored in glass holders. It was indeed a flame to wonder at. There is something startling in the suggestion that gas of 240 candle power, calculated upon the basis of a consumption of five cubic feet per hour, can be burnt by an open flat flume burner. It is difficult to convey in words the impression of steadfastness, whiteness, and, so to speak, solidity, which the flames made on the observers. No smoke nor smell escaped from the flames, which, though exhibiting in their color the evidence of intensely active combustion, were found to be much cooler than oil gas flames of the same size. This is the most striking feature of free burning acetylene. The incandescent electric lamps by which the theatre was lit were made to look as dull as "red-hot hair-pins" by the aggressive acetylene, which, by the irradiation of its dazzling white flames, formed balls of almost blinding light.

In a paper recently read before a scientific society in New York, Mr. Willson stated that acetylene gas could be produced at a cost of 5 cents per 1000 feet. When this is considered, along with the fact that it can be readily made and used in private residences, or compressed into a fluid form, and used in portable lamps, it is not speeking too strongly to state that the discovery will revolutionize the lighting and heating processes of the world.

Mr. M. M. Thompson, manager of the local works, was in Toronto and saw the new gas tested on Thursday. He says the light it produces is almost equal to sunlight. The new process is a little too expensive just yet to be adopted, but it is thought the expense of manufacturing can be greatly cheapened. It will be introduced here for all purposes as soon as it can be made at a fair profit.

The acme of perfection in cookery is embodied in Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. No other works so quick, or gives such dainty food.

Officers Installed.

The following officers of Loyal Moira Lodge No. 116, C.O.O.F., were installed at their regular meeting on Thursday night: N.G., J. H. Anderson; V.G., G. Cronk; Secretary, J. A. Falls; Treasurer, T. Luscombe; I.M., H. W. Taylor; R.S.S., J. Sharp; L.S.S., J. Irwin; L.S.N.G., S. Cummings; R.S.V.G., J. Petty; R.S.N.G., R. Orr; L.S.V.G., G. Thompson; W., H. Sharp; C., J. McCarthy; I.G., C. Anderson; O.G., L. West; Trustees, W. Kemp, J. Lyne, S. Wedden; Auditors, J. H. York, H. W. Taylor, G. Anderson; Surgeon, Dr. W. W. Boyce.

Fizzled Out.

The Kingston News of yesterday says: "The civic investigation made its final fizzle on Thursday, when it was shown before Judge Price that the responsibility for the whole affair was caused by the misconception of ex-Ald. T. L. Snook's remarks by two reporters of a newspaper. The good name of the City Council has been sustained, and not a witness presented himself to make charges of any kind."

Oxford Shirts 50 Cents.

You must certainly know the wearing qualities of Oxford Shirting. You know what it will cost you per yard. Now, we want you to figure it up, and you will be in a position to judge whether the Oak Hall saves you money or not. We sell you genuine Oxford shirts, well made, assorted patterns, all sizes, for only 50 cents. They cost 90c. and $1.00 any other place. Don't forget this now.

Effects of Tobacco—What are They?

Tobacco is slow poison. Its Nicotine enfeebles digestion, and produces general debility. Tobacco Heart, Tobacco Nerve and tobacco "blindness" are results of tobacco poison. Tobacco "kills" men. Want to quit it? PRICE'S TOBAC-CURE will help you. $1 a box at L. W. Yeomans & Co's.

Trunks and Valises.

If you need a Trunk at any time call and see our assortment. We keep only the best and will sell them at a small profit.—VERMILYEA & SON.

Mr. J. W. Dykeman
St. George. New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.:

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them." J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George H. Pope is in town.

A. Callery is home from Trinity Medical School.

The condition of Miss Burdett remains unchanged.

Mrs. Brintnell, of Toronto, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Robinson.

W. H. Biggar, M. P. P., is home from Toronto to spend Sunday.

Harry Berry, for some years a student in C. E. Lyons' office, is dangerously ill.

Rumor has it that a civil service employee will marry a young lady of Peterborough on Easter Monday.

A. A. Roberts will open a law office in the Metropolitan block, next to Clute & Williams' office.

Mr. W. N. Ponton is still unable to attend to business, but is expected to be able to be down on Monday.

Mr. Corby, M P., is expected to return to-night from New York, where he has been on a business trip.

Miss Annie Merrill daughter of Judge Merrill, Picton, is the guest of Miss Chamberlain, Hotel st.

Mrs. Harry Dean and Regie, of Deseronto, who have been in the city for a week, returned home at noon to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Cherry gave a pedro party at their residence, Coleman st., last night. Every one present had a very pleasant time.

Mr. Arthur Blackburn, of the Telephone office, has made rapid strides towards recovery in the past week. He is now able to sit up a little each day.

The Rev. S. T. Bartlett, of Cobourg, was yesterday and to-day the guest of Mr. C. P. Holton, President of the Bay of Quinte Young People's Societies.

D. C. Macnaughton, Montreal; Thomas E. P. Sutton, H. J. Liscomb, W. H. Pearson jr., Toronto; and F. Mills Turner, Detroit, are among the guests at the Quinte.

Mrs. S. Eustace went last night to Toronto, whither she was summoned to attend the funeral of her friend Mrs. Clancy, whose husband keeps a hotel on King Street.

Mr. Wilbur Gordon, hardware merchant, Tweed, was in the city yesterday, visiting his brothers, Alderman W. H. Gordon, and Mr. Robt. Hall Gordon, of Albert College.

It is feared that, as a result of the bite of a dog which attacked him recently, W. Hazlett, chief engineer of the steamer Hero, may have to have his leg amputated.

A. Taylor, J. C. Gardner, D. B. McCoun, Wm. McKee, jr., and J. A. Imrie, Toronto; Ed. Riechenback, Orville, O.; John Forsyth, Berlin; W. Bensley, Warkworth; L.D. Kent and J. Underhill, London; A. R. Elliott, Port Elgin, are guests at the Anglo.

Rev. D. F. Bogert, of Belleville, delivered an interesting Lenten lecture in St. Mary Magdalene's church last evening.—Mr. J. L. Tickell, of the firm of Tickell & Son, Belleville, was in town Tuesday.—Mr. James Wallace, of the Merchants' Bank, Belleville, spent Sunday with his parents in town.—Mr. Perry Huffman came down from Belleville on Tuesday to attend the wedding of his sister. He returned on Thursday morning.—Mr. Walter Fanning, of Belleville, was in town Wednesday purchasing horses.—Napanee Beaver.

Roll of Honor.

STATION SCHOOL.

Senior Part II.—Lily Hough, Harry Manson, Arthur Collins, Oscar Cummings, Willie Acton, Daisy Biscomb.

Junior Part II.—Edith Hamlin, Florence Mawson, Mabel Mawson.

Part I.—Flora Hamlin, Edith Mayo, Ethel Mayo, Joe Taylor.—L. M. PHELPS, teacher.

NO. 1 SCHOOL.

Senior III.—Willie Hough, Willie Pratt, Fred Foster, Nellie Powell, Fawn Baker, Bertha Fraser.

Junior III.—Ruth Powell, Lily Hurst, Maud Handley, Maggie Andrews, Myrtle Boyce.

Senior II.—Rossie Leavens, Nellie Davis, Tilly Hulley, Bertha Calling, Edith Stapely, Wm. Hulley.

Junior II.—Thomas Wrennick, Christie Pratt, Aggie Bowler, Ada Mills, Gilbert Gardiner, Flora Coleman.—D. BARRAGAR, teacher.

Senior Part II.—Thomas Powell, Harry Hagerman, Walter Thomas, Jessie Hodgins, George Handley, Aleck Hodgins.

Senior Part I.—Willie Coleman, Helen Andrews, Albert Frost, Annie Irvine, Miltie Bowler, Ernie Pascoe.—E. WATERHOUSE, teacher.

Women insist on having Dr. Price's Baking Powder because it makes cake, biscuit and pastry lighter, sweeter and more wholesome than any other.

Albert College News.

There was not room for the numbers who gathered last evening to hear the "Mock Trial." Although the trial lasted over two hours, and many had to stand throughout it all, the order was remarkably good. We are pleased to know that the closing meeting of the society for this college year was so eminently successful.

Next Friday evening Prof. Shephard will give his closing entertainment. If you want to get standing room in the chapel that evening you had better be there early.

To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock a missionary meeting of special interest will be held in the College Chapel. Mr. J. M. Walters will speak on "Medical Missions" and Mr. R. H. Gordon on "Why should I be a Foreign Missionary?" We hope a goodly number will be present from the city. We will be pleased to see the chapel filled.

Nervous People

And those who are all tired out and have that tired feeling or sick headache can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25c.

- HIGH CLASS -

Dress Fabrics!

- AT MODERATE PRICES. -

We are showing a very fine collection of the newest weaves in Dress Materials, including Tweeds, Cheviots, Serges, Covert Coatings, Armures, Grenadines, Henriettas, Vigoreux, Etc., Etc., Etc.

A Spelndid Showing of Crepons !

In Black, Cream, Sky, Nile, Cadet, Bluet, Brown, Black and White, Black and Green; also Cream Crepons embroidered in Gold, Nile, Sky Blue, and Pink.

Samples forwarded on application.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.
IMPORTERS.

SIR PATRICK GRANT.

A Sketch of a Brave Soldier and Capable Officer.

Sir Patrick Crant, whose death was reported lately, was born in 1804 and had been in the service of the British army about seventy-five years. He entered the army as an ensign the very year that the Duke of Cambridge, its present commander-in-chief, was born—1820. He had been in the service twelve years when Lord Roberts, the most famous, perhaps, of England's soldiers, was born, and thirteen years before the birth of Sir Garnet Wolseley. He was decorated and redecorated. He had been thanked for his services by his sovereign more times than he can remember. He was a Knight of the Garter; his name is on the roll of the highest order to which an English military man may belong, for he was a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath; in short he won every honor to which an English soldier may aspire.

When young Patrick Grant, through his Scotch father, got an appointment in 1820 as ensign in the military service of the East India Company, which then practically ruled India, there was constant warfare being waged with the natives. Young Grant was right in the midst of it from the first. Yet promotion was slow, so slow indeed that Grant was in the Indian service twenty-four years before he became a major by brevet. By good service he was made a lieutenant in 1823, and a captain in 1832 after twelve years hard service in the Indian jungles.

In 1843 there was a real outbreak of some importance, and in this Gwahur campaign, as it is called, Captain Grant's bravery and ability was shown in a marked way, for he won his majority, and at the same time the Bronze Slav for Maharajapur. Again in 1845 there was another rebellion, and Major Grant served as Adjutant General under Sir Hugh Gough. He was repeatedly mentioned in the despatches of his superiors for his bravery and dash, and at the end of this campaign he was made a Colonel by brevet, and a C. B. He was also awarded a medal with three clasps for bravery. Then followed an outbreak of the warlike tribes in the Punjaub. Colonel Grant, as ever, was in the front of the fighting, and so well did he acquit himself that he was awarded a medal with two clasps, and was made an aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the full title of Colonel. In 1849 and in '50 Sir Charles Napier waged his famous war with the Hill tribes of India, and Colonel Grant fought side by side with the famous General. So well did he perform, that, upon Sir Charles' recommendation, he was given another medal, this time with one clasp. In 1856, for his distinguished services, Colonel Grant was made a Major-General, and an even greater honor was conferred on him. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath. At about this time he was also appointed Commander in Chief of Madras, and at last was beginning to reap the rewards of his faithful services, Then, when General Anson died in 1857, just as the Indian Mutiny was breaking out, General Grant went over to Calcutta and acted as commander of Bengal, pending the arrival of Lord Colin Campbell. At the conclusion of the mutiny General Grant, whose name had again and again been reported in the despatches to the English Government for his ability and bravery, was awarded the Grand Cross of the Bath.

In 1867 his services were again awarded in a practical way. The honorable and coveted position of Military Governor of the Island of Malta was given him. General Grant remained at Malta until 1874, when Rev. Sidney Cotton, Governor of the Military Hospital at Chelsea, died. General Grant accepted the post. Since he has been at Chelsea new honors have been conferred upon him. In 1885 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, the famous "Blues," as they are generally known. Later Queen Victoria appointed him a "Gold Stick in Waiting." He had, in 1883, received a yet higher title, that of Field Marshal in the British Army.

Work is easier, care is lighter, the table better, the household more healthful and contented whenever Dr. Price's Baking Powder is used.

THRIFTY MOTHERS CAN DRESS THEIR LITTLE ONES HANDSOMELY AND CHEAPLY.

Thrifty and economical mothers rarely buy new clothing for their children, yet the little ones are always well and handsomely dressed for school and church. This is the result of using Diamond Dyes, which make all the fashionable colors with but little work.

Suits for boys and little dresses and jackets for the girls that have faded and become discolored, are quickly transformed into new garments by the magical working of Diamond Dyes.

These wonderful package dyes cost but 10 cents per package; they are simple to use—indeed any child can use them and get a grand color. The colors produced by Diamond Dyes are fast and strong, and in many respects far superior to the colors used in large dyeing factories.

When buying dyes for home use see that your dealer gives you "Diamond Dyes"; imitation and worthless dyes will ruin your materials and garments.

To-day's Market.

With neither wheeling nor sleighing to-day's market was not as large as it should have been, yet the supply was equal to the demand. Eggs sold at 12c and 14c; butter, 17c to 20c; potatoes, 50c; apples, 50c to 55c; lard, 9c to 10c; lamb, 5c and 6c; dressed beef, 3½c to 5c; fowls scarce and dear. Some new maple syrup was offered at 25c per quart, but it did not last long.

MARRIAGES.

CAVERLY—WANNAMAKER.—By the Rev. Geo. Porteous, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 20th March, 1895, PETER K. CAVERLY to Miss MARY EFFIE, daughter of Alfred Wannamaker, all of Carlow, Ont.

THOMSON—BIERWORTH.—At the residence of Mr. F. Fisher, on the 25th March, by the Rev. H. B. Rowe, Mr. DONALD THOMSON to Miss SARAH BIERWORTH, both of Bancroft.

McLELLAN—KELLY.—At the parsonage, Bancroft, on the 27th March, by the Rev. H. B. Rowe, Mr. DUNCAN McLELLAN to Miss MELINDA KELLY, both of Faraday.

McCONNELL—WEISS.—On the 27th March, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev Geo. Porteous, Mr. EDWARD J. McCONNELL, of Carlow, to Miss PHOEBE CATHARINE, daughter of Mr. Lorenzo Weiss, of Dungannon.

DEATHS.

CANNIFF—At Montreal, on Friday, March 29th, 1895, JOHN WALLACE CANNIFF, aged 40 years, 2 months, and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Mr. Daniel Canniff, Pinnacle St., on Sunday afternoon, March 31st, at 2:30 o'clock.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

NIX.—In the Township of Brighton, on Sunday, March 24th, 1895, HARRIET ANN, beloved wife of Henry Nix, aged 75 years and 8 months.

PEISTER.—In the village of Brighton, on Thursday, March 28th, 1895, AURILLA SOPHRONAI, daughter of Henry Peister, aged 30 years, 9 months and 9 days.

A Good Thing is Always Desirable.

So it is with the visits of Dr. Dorenwend to Belleville. On his last visit he was so busy that many ladies and gentlemen were unable to be attended to. He is therefore returning to give all who desire it, another opportunity of procuring his art goods for the head. Prof. Dorenwend is undoubtedly one of the leaders of his profession on this continent—his skill in arranging the coverings for the head of either lady or gentleman is well-known. His goods are acknowledged to be perfect, and in every way true to nature. They are the best protection to the head, besides giving a refined and youthful expression to the face. Call and examine these marvels of his art, and have them fitted in order to judge of the effect. Consult him about your hair. He will (free of charge), give you advice as to the preservation of it. He will be at Hotel Quinte, on Thursday, 11th April, 1895. w2t d4t

Pleasant, fragrant, and indispensable Lyon's "Rose" tooth paste or powder. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents. 261d m,w,f

SINCLAIR & OSTROM.

WE HAVE bought several parcels of Dry Goods held in bond, AT A DISCOUNT.

We have placed them in stock at SALES PRICE DURING THE CLEARING SALE, WHICH STILL CONTINUES.

The follhwing list are the Goods contained in the packages:

DRESS GOODS ! . . .
In French and German Manufacture.
SPOT MUSLINS ! . . .
In White and Colors.
Cotton Crinkle & Crepe
In all the newest designs.
Parasols, Lace Curtains, Laces, Etc.

Our Millinery Show Rooms are open for the season, under the able management of MISS JOHNSON.

Dress-making done on the premises. This department is in charge of MISS CONWAY late with J. P. Thompson & Co.

Sinclair & Ostrom !

Successors to W. Flint Jones, next door to Haines & Lockett's.

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UNHAPPILY MARRIED.

REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACHES UPON AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

Sturdy Blows in Behalf of the Home and Against the Dissoluteness of Modern Society—Wholesale Divorce Condemned—The Blessed Marriage State.

Rev. Dr. Talmage chose as the subject of his afternoon sermon in the Academy of Music a topic of national interest, viz.: "Wholesale Divorce." The great audience repeatedly showed its appreciation of the sentiments expressed by the reverend speaker, and his sturdy blows in behalf of the protection of the household and against the dissoluteness of modern society were received with marked appreciation. The text selected was Matt. 19, 6, "What therefore God hath joined together let not man put asunder."

That there are hundreds and thousands of infelicitous homes in America no one will doubt. If there were only one skeleton in the closet, that might be locked up and abandoned; but in many a home there is a skeleton in the hallway and a skeleton in all the apartments.

"Unhappily married," are two words descriptive of many a homestead. It needs no orthodox minister to prove to a badly-mated pair that there is a hell; they are there now. Sometimes a grand and gracious woman will be thus incarcerated and her life will be a crucifixion, as was the case with Mrs. Sigourney, the great poetess and the great soul. Sometimes a consecrated man will be united to a fury, as was John Wesley, or united to a vixen, as was John Milton. Sometimes, and generally, both parties are to blame, and Thomas Carlyle was an intolerable scold, and his wife smoked and swore, and Froude, the historian, pulled aside the curtain from the lifelong squabble at Craigenputtock and Five, Cheyne Row.

Some say that for the alleviation of all these domestic disorders of which we hear, easy divorce is a good prescription. God sometimes authorizes divorce as certainly as He authorizes marriage. I have just as much regard for one lawfully divorced as I have for one lawfully married. But you know and I know that wholesale divorce is one of our national scourges. I am not surprised at this when I think of the influences which have been abroad militating against the marriage relation.

For many years the platforms of the country rang with talk about a free-love millennium. There were meetings of this kind held in the Cooper Institute, New York; Tremont Temple, Boston, and all over the land. Some of the women who were most prominent in that movement have since been distinguished for great promiscuosity of affection. Popular themes for such occasions were the tyranny of man, the oppression of the marriage relation, women's rights, and the affinities. Prominent speakers were women with short curls and short dress and very long tongue, everlastingly at war with God beause they were created women; while on the platform sat meek men with soft accent and cowed demeanor, apologetic for masculinity, and holding the parasols while termagant orators went on preaching the doctrine of free love.

The campaign of about twenty years set more devils into the marriage relation than will be exorcised in the next fifty. Men and women went home from such meetings so permanently confused as to who were their wives and husbands that they never got out of their perplexity, and the criminal and the civil courts tried to disentangle the Iliad of woes, and this one got alimony, and that one got a limited divorce, and this mother kept the children on condition that the father could sometimes come and look at them, and these went into poorhouses, and those went into an insane asylum, and those went into dissolute public life, and all went to destruction. The mightiest war ever made against the marriage institution was that free-love campaign, sometimes under one name and sometimes under another.

Another influence that has warred upon the marriage relation has been the polygamy in Utah. That was a stereotyped caricature of the marriage relation, and has poisoned the whole land. You might as well think that you can have an arm in a state of mortification, and yet the whole body not be sickened, as to have those territories polygamized, and yet the body of the nation not feel the putrefaction. Hear it, good men and women of America, that so long ago as 1862 a law was passed by Congress forbidding polygamy in the Territories, and in all places where they had jurisdiction. Twenty-four years passed along and five administrations before the first brick was knocked from that fortress of libertinism.

Every new President in his inaugural tickled that monster with the straw of condemnation, and every Congress stultified itself in proposing some plan that would not work. Polygamy stood more entrenched, and more brazen, and more pulssant, and more braggart, and more infernal. James Buchanan, a much abused man of his day, did more for the extirpation of this villainy than most of the subsequent administrations. Mr. Buchanan sent out an army, and although it was halted in its work, still he accomplished more than some of the administrations which did nothing but talk, talk, talk! At last, but not until it had poisoned generations, polygamy has received its death-blow.

Polygamy in Utah warred against the marriage relation throughout the land. It was impossible to have such an awful sewer of iniquity sending up its miasmi, which was wafted by the winds, north, south, east and west, without the whole land being affected by it.

Another influence that has warred against the marriage relation in this country has been a pustulous literature, with its millions of sheets every week choked with stories of domestic wrongs, and infidelities, and massacres, and outrages, until it is a wonder to me that there are any decencies, or any common sense left on the subject of marriage. One-half of the news-stands of all our cities reeking with filth.

"Now," say some, "we admit all these evils, and the only way to clear them out or correct them is by easy divorce." Well, before we yield to that cry, let us find out how easy it is now.

I have looked over the laws of all the States, and I find that while in some States it is easier than in others, in every State it is easy. The State of Illinois, through its Legislature, recites a long list of proper causes for divorce, and then closes up by giving to the courts the right to make a decree of divorce in any case where they deem it expedient. After that you are not surprised at the announcement that in one county of the State of Illinois, in one year, there were eight hundred and eighty three divorces. If you want to know how easy it is, you have only to look over the records of the States. In the city of San Francisco three hundred and thirty-three divorces in one year; and in twenty years in New England twenty thousand. Is that not easy enough?

If the same ratio continue—the ratio of multiplied divorce and multiplied causes of divorce—we are not far from the time when our courts will have to set apart whole days for application, and all you will have to prove against a man will be that he left his newspaper in the middle of the floor, and all you will have to prove against a woman is that her husband's overcoat is buttonless. Causes of divorce double in a few years—doubled in France, doubled in England, and doubled in the United States. To show how very easy it is, I have to tell you that in Western Reserve, Ohio, the proportion of divorces to marriages celebrated is one to eleven; in Rhode Island, is one to thirteen; in Vermont, one to fourteen. Is that not easy enough?

I want you to notice that frequency of divorce always goes along with the dissoluteness of society. Rome for five hundred years had not one case of divorce. Those were her days of glory and virtue. Then the reign of vice began, and divorce became epidemic. If you want to know how rapidly the empire went down, ask Gibbon.

What we want in this country and in all lands is that divorce be made more and more difficult. Then people before they enter that relation will be persuaded that there will probably be no escape from it except through the door of the sepulchre. Then they will pause on the verge of that relation until they are fully satisfied that it is best and that it is right and that it is happiest. Then we shall have no more marriage in fun. Then men and women will not enter the relation with the idea it is only a trial trip and if they do not like it they can get out at the first landing. Then this whole question will be taken out of the frivolous into the tremendous and there will be no more joking about the blossoms in a a bride's hair than about the cypress on a coffin.

What we want is that the Congress of the United States changes the national constitution so that a law can be passed which shall be uniform all over the country and what shall be right in one State shall be right in all the States and what is wrong in one State shall be wrong in all the States.

How is it now? If a party in the marriage relation gets dissatisfied, it is only necessary to move to another State to achieve liberation from the domestic tie and divorce is effected so easy that the first one knows of it is by seeing in the newspaper that Rev. Dr. Somebody, on March 17, 1895, introduced in a new marriage relation a member of the household who went off on a pleasure excursion to Newport, or a business trip to Chicago. Married at the bride's house, No cards. There are States of the Union which practically puts a premium upon the disintegration of the marriage relation, while there are other States, like our own New York State, that had for a long time the pre-eminent idiocy of making marriage lawful at twelve and fourteen years of age.

The Congress of the United States needs to move for a change of the national Constitution and then to appoint a committee—not made up of single gentlemen, but of men of families, and their families in Washington—who shall prepare a good, honest, religious, comprehensive, uniform law, that will control everything from Sandy Hook to the Golden Horn. That will put an end to brokerages in marriages. That will send divorce lawyers into a decent business, That will set people agitated for many years on the question of how shall they get away from each other to planning how they can adjust themselves to the moro or less unfavorable circumstances.

More difficult divorce will put an estoppel to a great extent upon marriage as a financial speculation. There are men who go into the relation just as they go into Wall street to purchase shares. The female to be invited into the partnership of wedlock is utterly unattractive, and in disposition a suppressed Vesuvius. Everybody knows it, but this masculine candidate for matrimonial orders, through the commercial agency or through the county records, finds out how much estate is to be inherited, and he calculates it. He thinks out how long it will be before the old man will die, and whether he can stand the refractory temper until he does die, and then he enters the relation; for he says: "If I cannot stand it, then through the divorce law I'll back out." That process is going on all the time, and men enter the relation without any moral principle, without any affection, and it is as much a matter of stock speculation as anything that transpired yesterday in Union Pacific, Illinois Central or Delaware and Lackawanna.

Now, suppose a man understood, as he ought to understand, that if he goes into that relation there is no possibility of his getting out, or no probability, he would be more slow to put his neck in the yoke. He would say to himself, "Rather than a Caribbean whirlwind with a whole fleet of shipping in its arms, give me a zephyr off fields of sunshine and gardens of peace."

Rigorous divorce law will also hinder women from the fatal mistake of marrying men to reform them. If a young man by twenty-five years of age or thirty years of age have the habit of strong drink fixed on him, he is as certainly bound for a drunkard's grave as that a train starting out from Grand Central depot at eight o'clock to-morrow morning is bound for Albany. The train may not reach Albany, for it may be thrown from the track. The young man may not reach a drunkard's grave, for something may throw him off the iron track of evil habit, but the probability is that the train that starts to-morrow morning at eight o'clock for Albany will get there, and the probability is that the young man who has the habit of strong drink fixed on him before twenty-five or thirty years of age will arrive at a drunkard's grave. She knows he drinks, although he tries to hide it by chewing cloves. Everybody knows he drinks. Parents warn, neighbors and friends warn. She will marry him, she will reform him.

If she is unsuccessful in the experiment, why then the divorce law will emancipate her, because habitual drunkenness is a cause for divorce in Indiana, Kentucky, Florida, Connecticut, and nearly all the States. So the poor thing goes to the altar of sacrifice. If you will show me the poverty-struck streets in any city, I will show you the homes of the women who married men to reform them. In one case out of ten thousand it may be a successful experiment. I never saw the successful experiment. But have a rigorous divorce law, and that woman will say: "If I am affianced to that man, it is for life."

A rigorous divorce law will also do much to hinder hasty and inconsiderate marriages. Under the impression that one can be easily released, people enter the relation without inquiry and without reflection. Romance and impulse rule the day. Perhaps the only ground for the marriage compact is that she likes his looks and he admires the graceful way she passes around the ice cream at the picnic! It is all they know about each other. It is all the preparation for life. A woman that could not make a loaf of bread to save her life will swear to cherish and obey. A Christian will marry an atheist and that always makes conjoined wretchedness; for if a man does not believe there is a God, he is neither to be trusted with a dollar nor with your lifelong happiness. Having read much about love in a cottage, people brought up in ease will go and starve in a hovel.

By the wreck of ten thousand homes, by the holocaust of ten thousand sacrificed men and women, by the hearthstone of the family which is the cornerstone of the state and in the name of that God who hath set up the family institution and who hath made the breaking of the martial oath the most appalling of all perjuries, I implore the Congress of the United States to make some righteous, uniform law for all the States and from ocean to ocean, on this subject of marriage and divorce.

Let me say to the hundreds of young people in this house this afternoon, before you give your heart and hand in holy alliance, use all caution; inquire outside as to habits, explore the disposition, scrutinize the taste, question the ancestry, and find out the ambitions. Do not take the heroes and the heroines of cheap novels for a model. Do not put your lifetime happiness in the keeping of a man who has a reputation for being a little loose in morals, or in the keeping of a woman who dresses fast. Remember that while good looks are a kindly gift of God, wrinkles or accident may despoil them. Remember that Byron was no more celebrated for his beauty than for his depravity. Remember that Absalom's hair was not more splendid than his habits were despicable. Hear it, hear it! The only foundation for happy marriage that has ever been or ever will be is good character.

Ask God whom you shall marry, if you marry at all. A union formed in prayer will be a happy union, though sickness pale the cheek, and poverty empty the bread-tray, and death open the small graves, and all the path of life be strewn with thorns, from the marriage altar with its wedding march and orange blossoms clear on down to the last farewell at that gate where Isaac and Rebecca, Abraham and Sarah, Adam and Eve, parted.

And let me say to you who are in this relation, if you make one man or woman happy you have not lived in vain. Christ says that what He is to the Church you ought to be to each other; and if sometimes through difference of opinion or difference of disposition, you make up your mind that your marriage was a mistake, patiently bear and forbear, remembering that life at the longest is short, and that for those who have been badly mated in this world, death will give quick and immediate bill of divorcement written in letters of green grass on quiet graves. And perhaps, my brother, my sister—perhaps you may appreciate each other better in heaven than you have appreciated each other on earth.

In the "Farm Ballads," our American poet puts into the lips of a repentant husband, after a life of married perturbation, these suggestive words:

> And when she dies I wish that she would be laid by me,
> And, lying together in silence, perhaps we will agree.
> And if ever we meet in Heaven, I would not think it queer
> If we love each other better because we quarreled here.

And let me say to those of you who are in happy married union, avoid first quarrels; have no unpleasant correspondence with former admirers; cultivate no suspicions; in a moment of bad temper do not rush out and tell the neighbors; do not let any of those gadabouts of society unload in your house their baggage of gab and tittle-tattle; do not stand on your rights; learn how to apologize; do not be so proud, or so stubborn, or so devilish that you will not make up. Remember that the worst domestic misfortunes and most scandalous divorce cases started from little infelicities. The whole piled-up train of ten rail cars telescoped and smashed at the foot of an embankment came to that catastrophe, by getting two or three inches off of the track. Some of the greatest domestic misfortunes and the wide-resounding divorce cases have started from little misunderstandings that were allowed to go on and go on until home and respectability and religion and immortal soul went down in the crash, crash!

And, fellow-citizens as well as fellow-Christians, let us have a Divine rage against anything that wars on the marriage state. Blessed institution! Instead of two arms to fight the battle of life, four. Instead of two eyes to scrutinize the path of life, four. Instead of two shoulders to lift the burden of life, four. Twice the energy, twice the courage, twice the holy ambition, twice the probability of the worldly success, twice the prospects of heaven. Into the matrimonial bower God fetches two souls. Outside that bower room for all contentions, and all bickerings, and all controversies, but inside the bower there is room for only one guest—the angel of love. Let that angel stand at the floral doorway of this Edenic bower with drawn sword, to hew down the worst foe of that bower—easy divorce. And for every Paradise lost may there be a Paradise regained. And after we quit our home here may we have a brighter home in heaven, at the windows of which this moment are familiar faces watching for our arrival, and wondering why so long we tarry.

ONE ON THE REPORTER.

An Excellent Simile That Caused a Smile.

A man in Port Huron, Michigan, was giving a reporter an item of news.

"Yes," he went on, after saying he had something to tell, "we had quite a storm up our way the other day."

"Any rain?" inquired the reporter.

"Some; but it was the hail I wanted to speak about."

"Much hail?"

"I don't know whether you would call it much or not, but there wasn't a hailstone fell that wasn't bigger than an egg."

"Come off!" dissented the reporter, "did many fall?"

"Millions of them."

"You must be the hailstone liar," suggested the reporter.

"No, I'm giving you the straight truth."

The reporter still had his doubts, says The Detroit Free Press.

"What kind of eggs?" he ventured.

"Fish eggs," smiled the Port Huron humorist and the reporter offered to buy the cigars.

Something at Any Rate.

Weary Higgins—Dusty, I've a awful pain in me stomach.

Dusty Spriggins (sadly)—That's more than I has in mine, cully.

Knew His Business.

Mr. Goodly—My little man, do you know this is Sunday.

Little Man—Well, what would I be havin' my skates along with me for if I didn't?

Preparing for Argument.

"Hello, Hakenton," said one of the statesmen in the House of Representatives as he picked up from his neighbor's desk four or five dictionaries of invectives and slang. "I see you're studying philology."

"Not exactly," said his neighbor, burying himself still further in a treatise on the history of billingsgate. "I'm merely preparing for my debate on the financial question."

Such Wonderful Credit.

"We frequently see it stated," said Mr. Oddfish, "that such and such men started from extreme poverty, coming into town, in the first place, without a farthing, and rising by their own exertions. When I first came I had to borrow money to get here, and I've been borrowing money ever since. It is a great thing at sixty to have established such a wonderful credit."

Everybody Emancipated.

Wife—I thought you were going to stay at home with the children to-night, while I went to the meeting of the Emancipated Woman's League.

Husband—I did intend to, Lucilla, but at the last moment this afternoon received notice of the preliminary meeting of the Emancipated Man's Association.

Wife—Well, what's to become of the children?

Husband—Oh, I've arranged that. They're going to the regular Thursday night social of the Emancipated Youth's Society.—Judge.

COMFORT PEASE AND HER GOLD RING.

MARY E. WILKINS.

CHAPTER III.

When Comfort came downstairs the next morning there was a bright red spot on each cheek, and she was trembling as if she had a chill.

Her mother noticed it and asked her if she was cold, and Comfort said: "Yes, ma'am."

"Well, draw your stool up close to the fire and get warm," said her mother. "Breakfast is most ready. You can have some of these pancakes to carry to school for your dinner."

Comfort sat soberly in the chimney corner until breakfast was ready, as her mother bade her. She was very silent and did not say anything during breakfast, unless some one asked her a question.

When she started for school, her mother and grandmother, stood in the window and watched her.

It was a very cold morning, and Mrs. Pease had put her green shawl on Comfort over her coat, and the little girl looked very short and stout as she trudged along between the snow ridges which bordered the path, and yet there was a forlorn air about her.

"I don't know as the child was fit to go to school to-day," said Mrs. Pease doubtfully.

"She didn't look very well, and she didn't eat much breakfast, either," said Grandmother Atkins.

"She was always crazy after hot pancakes, too," said her mother.

"Hadn't you better call her back, Em'ly?"

"No, I won't," said Mrs. Pease, turning away from the window. "She's begun to go to school, and I'm not going to take her out unless I'm sure she ain't able to go."

So Comfort Pease went on to school and she had the gold ring in her pocket, which was tied around her waist with a string under her dress skirt, as was the fashion then. Comfort often felt of the pocket to be sure the ring was safe as she went along. It was bitterly cold, the snow creaked under her stout shoes. Besides the green shawl, her red tippet was wound twice around her neck and face, but her blue eyes peering over it were full of tears which the frosty wind forced into them, and her breath came short and quick. When she came in sight of the schoolhouse she could see the straight column of smoke rising out of the chimney, it was so thin in the cold air. There were no scholars out in the yard, only a group coming down the road in the opposite direction. It was too cold to play out of doors before school as usual.

Comfort pulled off her mittens, thrust her hand in her pocket, dangling against her blue woolen petticoat, and drew out the gold ring.

Then she slipped it on over the third and fourth fingers of her left hand, put her mittens on again, and went on.

It was quite still in the schoolhouse, although school had not begun, because Miss Tabitha Hanks had arrived. Her spare form, stiff and wide, and perpendicular as a board, showed above the desk. She wore a purple merino dress buttoned down the front with hard black buttons, and a great breast pin of twisted gold. Her hair was looped down over her ears in two folds like shiny drab satin. It scarcely looked like hair, the surface was so smooth and unbroken, and a great tortoise shell comb topped it like a coronet.

Miss Tabitha's nose was red and rasped with the cold, her thin lips were blue and her bony hands were numb, but she set copies in the writing book with stern patience. Not one to yield to a little fall in temperature was Tabitha Hanks. Moreover she kept a sharp eye on the school, and she saw every scholar who entered, while not seeming to do so.

She saw Comfort Pease when she came shyly in, and at once noticed something peculiar about her. Comfort wore the same red thibet dress and the same gingham apron that she had worn the day before, her brown hair was combed off her high, serious forehead and braided in the same smooth tails, her blue eyes looked abroad in the same sober and timid fashion, and yet there was a change.

Miss Tabitha gave a quick frown and a sharp glance of her grey eyes at her, then she continued setting her copy. "That child is up to something," she thought, while she wrote out in her beautiful shaded hand: "All is not gold that glitters."

Comfort went forward to the stove which was surrounded by a ring of girls and boys. Matilda Stebbins and Rosy were there with the rest. Matilda moved aside at once when she saw Comfort and made room for her near the stove.

"Hullo, Comfort Pease," said she.

"Hullo," returned Comfort.

Comfort held her numb right hand to the stove, but the other she kept clenched in a little blue fist hidden in her dress folds.

"Cold, ain't it?" said Matilda.

"Dreadful," said Comfort, with a shiver.

"Why don't you warm both your hands?" asked Matilda.

"My other hand ain't cold," said Comfort, and she really did not think it was. She was not aware of any sensation in that hand except that of the gold ring binding together the third and fourth fingers.

Pretty soon the big girl with red cheeks came in. Her cheeks were redder than ever, and her black eyes seemed to have caught something of the sparkle of the frost outside. "Hullo," said she, when she caught sight of Comfort. "That you, Comfort Pease?"

"Hullo," Comfort returned faintly. She was dreadfully afraid of this big girl, who was as much as sixteen years old and studied algebra and was also said to have a beau.

"Got that gold ring?" inquired the big girl, with a giggle, as she held out her hands to the stove.

Comfort looked at her as if she were going to cry.

"You're real mean to tease her, so there!" said Matilda Stebbins, bravely, in the face of the big girl, who persisted, nevertheless. "Got that gold ring?" she asked again, with her teasing giggle, which the others echoed.

Comfort slowly raised her left arm. She unfolded her little blue fist, and there on the third and fourth fingers of her hand shone the gold ring.

Then there was such a cry that Miss Tabitha Hanks looked up from her copy, and kept her weary eyes fixed on the group at the stove.

"My sakes alive! Look at Comfort Pease with a gold ring on two fingers!" screamed the big girl, and all the rest joined in.

The other scholars in the room came crowding up to the stove. "Let's see it!" they demanded of Comfort. They teased her to let them take it. "Let me take it for just a minute? I'll give it right back, honest," they begged, but Comfort was firm about that; she would not let that ring go from her own two fingers for one minute.

"Ain't she stingy with her old ring?" said Sarah Allen to Rosy Stebbins. "Maybe it ain't real gold," whispered Rosy, but Comfort heard her. "'Tis, too!" said she, stoutly.

"It's brass, I can tell by the color," teased one of the big boys; "'fore I'd wear a brass ring if I was a girl."

"It ain't brass!" almost sobbed Comfort.

Miss Tabitha Hanks arose slowly, and came over to the stove. She came so silently and secretly that the scholars did not notice it, and they all jumped when she——

"You may all take your seats," said she, "if it is a little before nine. You can study until school begins. I can't have so much noise and confusion."

The scholars filed discontentedly to their seats. "It's all the fault of your old brass ring," whispered the big boy to Comfort with a malicious grin, and she trembled.

"Your mother let you wear it, didn't she," whispered Matilda to Comfort as the two took their seats in the bench. But Comfort did not seem to hear her, and Miss Tabitha looked that way, and Matilda dared not whisper again. Miss Tabitha moreover looked as though she had heard what she said, although that did not seem possible.

However, Miss Tabitha's ears had a reputation among the scholars for almost as fabulous powers as her eyes. Matilda Stebbins was quite sure she heard, and Miss Tabitha's after course confirmed her opinion.

The reading class was out on the floor fixing its toes on the line when Miss Tabitha walked behind it straight to Comfort.

"Comfort Pease," said she, "I don't believe your mother sent you to school wearing a ring after that fashion. You may take it off."

Comfort took it off. The eyes of the whole school watched her; even the reading class looked over its shoulders.

"Now," said Miss Tabitha, "put it in your pocket."

Comfort put the ring in her pocket. Her face was flushing redder and redder, and the tears rolled down her cheeks.

Miss Tabitha drew out a large pin, which was quilted into the bosom of her dress, and proceeded to pin up Comfort's pocket. "There," said she. "Now you leave that ring in there and don't touch it till you go home, then you give it right to your mother. And don't you take that pin out, if you do I shall whip you."

Miss Tabitha turned suddenly on the reading class, and the faces went about with a jerk. "Turn to the fifty-sixth page," she commanded, and the books all rustled open as she went to the front. Matilda gave Comfort a sympathizing poke and Miss Tabitha an indignant scowl under cover of the reading class, but Comfort sat still with the tears dropping down on her spelling book. She had never felt so guilty and so humble in her life. She made up her mind she would tell her mother about it and put the ring back in the box that night and never take it again until her finger grew to it, and if it never did she would try to be resigned.

When it was time for recess, Miss Tabitha sent them all out of doors. "I know it's cold," said she, but a little fresh air won't hurt any of you. You can run around and keep warm."

Poor Comfort dreaded to go out. She knew just how the boys and girls would tease her. But Matilda Stebbins stood by her, and the two hurried out before the others and ran together down the road.

"We've got time to run down to the old Loomis place and back before the bell rings," said Matilda. "If you stay here they will tease you dreadfully to show that ring, and if you do she'll whip you. She always does what she says she will."

The two girls got back to the scholhouse just as the bell rang, and beyond sundry elbow nudges and teasing whispers, as they went in, Comfort had no trouble. She took her seat and meekly opened her geography.

Once in a while she wondered, with a qualm of anxiety, if her ring was safe. She dare not even feel of her pocket under her dress. Whenever she thought of it Miss Tabitha seemed to be looking right at her. Poor Comfort had a feeling that Miss Tabitha could see her very thoughts.

The Stebbins and Sarah Allen usually stayed at noon, but that day they all went home. Sarah Allen had company, and the Stebbinses had a chicken dinner. So Comfort stayed alone. The other scholars lived near enough the schoolhouse to go home every day unless it was very stormy weather.

After everybody was gone, Miss Tabitha and all, the first thing Comfort did was slide her hand down over the bottom of the pocket, and carefully feel of it under her dress skirt.

Her heart gave a great leap and seemed to stand still—she could not feel any ring there.

CHAPTER IV.

Comfort felt again and again, with trembling fingers. She could not believe that the ring was gone, but she certainly could not feel it. She was quite pale and shook as if she had a chill. She was too frightened to cry. Had she lost Aunt Comfort's ring?—the real gold ring she had given her for her name? She looked at the pin which Miss Tabitha had quilted into the top of her pocket, but she dared not take it out. Suppose Miss Tabitha should ask if she had, and she had to tell her and be whipped! That would be almost worse than losing the ring.

Comfort had never been whipped in her life, and her blood ran cold at the thought of it.

She kept feeling wildly of her pocket. There was a little roll of writing paper in it, some leaves of an old account book which her mother had given her to write on. All the hope she had was that the ring had slipped inside that, and that was the reason why she could not feel it. She longed so to take out that pin and make sure, but she had to wait for that until she got home at night.

Comfort began to search all over the schoolroom floor, but all she found were wads of paper and apple cores, slate-pencil stumps, and pins. Then she went out in the yard and looked carefully, then she went down the road to the old Loomis place, where she and Matilda had walked at recess. Miss Tabitha Hanks went home that way, but no sign of the ring could she find. The road was as smooth as a white floor too, for the snow was old, and well trodden.

Comfort Pease went back to the schoolhouse, and opened her dinner-pail. She looked miserably at the pancakes, the bread and butter, and the apple pie and cheese, and tried to eat but she could not. She put the cover on the pail, leaned her head on the desk in front, and sat quite still until the scholars began to return. Then she lifted her head, got out her spelling book and tried to study. Miss Tabitha came back early, so nobody dared tease her, and the cold was so bitter, and the sky so overcast that they were not obliged to go out at recess. Comfort studied and recited, and never a smile came on her pale, sober, little face. Matilda whispered to know if she were sick, but Comfort only shook her head.

Sometimes Comfort saw Miss Tabitha watching her with an odd expresson, and she wondered forlornly what it meant. She did not dream of going to Miss Tabitha with her trouble. She felt quite sure she would get no sympathy in that quarter.

All the solace Comfort had was that one little forlorn hope that the ring might be in that roll of paper, and she should find it when she got home.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Notes of all Sorts.

Burmese children of both sexes begin to smoke almost as soon as they can speak.

It is calculated that if the children under the care of the London School Board were to join hands, they would reach from London to Carlisle, a distance of 300 miles.

The total amount of gold in circulation at the present time is estimated at about 1,070 millions of pounds sterling, weighing altogether 865 tons.

The earliest snow ever known in Great Britain was on October 7, 1829.

A decapitated snail, kept in a moist place, will in a few weeks grow a new head, quite as serviceable and good-looking as that which was taken away.

Recent insurance statistics show that if the wife dies first, the husband on an average survives nine years; while if the husband dies first, the wife survives eleven years.

The giraffe has a tongue almost eighteen inches long.

HEALTH, COMFORT & GOOD APPEARANCE!

Are necessary to happiness; then let all those who are bald, or have thin hair, call on

PROF. DORENWEND!

—HE WILL BE AT—

HOTEL QUINTE on

THURSDAY, APRIL 11th, 1895,

With Goods that will promote comfort, aid health and secure a good appearance. A lovely head of hair is always admired, and his Hair Goods are true to nature. Every lady and gentleman (whether they require them or not) is invited to call and examine his display of WIGS, TOUPEES, BANGS, WAVES, PLAIN FRONTS, SWITCHES, &c.

Remember at . . . .

HOTEL QUINTE,

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH.

DORENWEND'S TOUPEE'S.

Tell your friends of this visit

BABY'S Own Soap

PRIZE COMPETITION!

FOR BRIGHT CHILDREN!

A handsomely framed oleograph, one which would be prized in any drawing-room (it has no advertising matter on it) will be given each week by the proprietors of Baby's Own Soap to the boy or girl under sixteen years of age, who will have sent during the current week the best advertisement, illustrated or not, suitable for publication in the newspaper for advertising Baby's Own Soap. The prize winning advertisement will become our property, and no others will be returned unless they will have been accompanied by postage stamps for the purpose.

CONDITIONS:—1st, that competitors be under sixteen years of age.

2nd.—That the wrappers of a cake of Baby's Own Soap accompany the advt.

3rd.—That the age, name (in full) and address of the competitor be plainly written and attached to the submitted advertisement.

REMEMBER—One prize is given every week and if not successful at first—try again.

N. B.—Two or more advertisements may be submitted at the same by any competitor.

Address:—E. D. Account, ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., McCord and William Streets, Montreal.

GOOD NEWS

You'll think it a little early to talk about FRUIT JARS but its too good to keep. Present indications are that you'll get quart jars for about 75c or less a doz. this year. Moreover, we've been looking and there's going to be lots of fruit; so cheer up, there's a good time coming. With cheap sugar and jars and lots of fruit what more on this earth could your heart desire.

W. J. REID & CO'Y.,

CRYSTAL HALL. Rous' Old Stand.

John's got the Rheumatism and Muscular Pains again eh! Why not try the D&L Menthol Plaster. my wife got me one, it cured like magic

For a long time I suffered with Rheumatism in the Back so severely that I could not even sit straight. My wife advised a D. & L. Menthol Plaster. I tried it and was soon going about all right. S. C. HUNTER, Sweet's Corners.

Price 25c.

ANTISEPTIC . . . .

. . . TOOTH POWDER!

Imparts a pearly whiteness to the teeth; arrests decay; is very refreshing, and thoroughly cleansing.

PRICE, - - - 25c. per Bottle!

. . . AT . . .

J. S. McKEOWN'S

DRUG STORE,

Opposite Foot Bridge.

A FREE GIFT

We are giving to our customers handsome pictures beautifully framed, absolutely free. A coupon given with each purchase. We would ask for your inspection and see what can be procured with no extra outlay.

J. A. ELLIOTT,

GROCER, Front Street.

Telephone 237.

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Geo. A. McIntyre, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold by public auction at the Court House in the City of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, A.D., 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Belleville in the County of Hastings, and being Lots eight and nine on the west side of Cedar Street, and north side of Henry Street, in the said City of Belleville.

On said premises is erected a frame dwelling house and good stable and shed.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance within thirty days thereafter without interest.

For further particulars apply to

C. E. LYONS, Vendor's Solicitor,
Belleville, Ont.

Dated 20th Feb., 1895. [mar.2d4tlaw

THE Star

PRESSED . . .

. . . BRICK!

- Are the Product of -

1. Powerful Presses.
2. Modern and scientific kilns.
3. Expert skill and labor.
4. Best of materials.
5. Ample Capital.

All combining to manufacture the best article at lowest price.

— FOR SALE BY —

THE RATHBUN CO'Y.,

BRIDGE STREET.

The Plans

OF THE

Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company ARE

ALL ORDINARY LIFE POLICIES

LIFE POLICIES paid up in 10, 15, or 20 years.

ENDOWMENTS payable in any number of years or at any age.

ANNUITIES payable in 5, 10, 15 or 20 years or during lifetime; or to the beneficiaries of the policy after the death of the assured.

TERM POLICIES at very low rates.

S. BURROWS,

General Agent.

J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business.

240d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

= Morning Glory ! =

Our Parasols Open up . . . .

As pretty as a morning glory. They embrace all the newest styles and having imported them direct, we are able to quote prices not found elsewhere. See our

Splendid Dollar Parasol . . .

Durable Silk--A Stylish Handle--Are its noticable features. Also great values in finer qualities at $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, Etc.

NATHAN JONES.

BARGAINS!

Do you want 12 bars of good Yellow Soap for 25c.? Come to

THE FAIR.

Do you want 2 large bars of good Family Soap and 2 good large Cotton Towels for 25c.? Come to

THE FAIR.

Do you want a first-class pair of Scissors, worth from 30c. to 45c.? Come and take your choice for 25c. at

THE FAIR.

Do you want a good Carving Knife and Fork for 25c.? Come to

THE FAIR,

FRANK WEEKS MANAGER.

Up To Date

Our Store up to date.
Our Stock up to date.
Our King Shirt up to date.
New Store, new Goods, new Prices.
Everything new, bright and cheerful.
New Collars and Cuffs, new Neckwear.
New Gloves, new Shirts, new Braces.
Everything new and up to date.
Come and see our alterations and try our new Patent King Shirt.

A. E. FISH & CO.

The Noted Shirt Makers, and Gents Furnishers, of Belleville.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. IT NEVER FAILS

Mothers and Wives, you can save the victims.

BOOK OF PARTICULARS FREE

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO. TORONTO, Ont.

Dont Play . .

With Two Kinds of Fire!

You insure against one kind, don't risk that by another kind—avoid new fangled insurance schemes. They may be all right, but you don't know it very much. They haven't been merited like the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; pay a good, honest price for secure insurance. We have that kind and the records to prove it.

W. P. HUDSON, Agent.
BELLEVILLE

FRESH MAPLE SYRUP!

25c. per quart.

CHOICE HONEY, 3 Packages. 25cts.
CHOICE STRAINED HONEY, 25c. a Lb.

— AT —

R. BATEMAN'S.

Telephone
CHOICE FAMILY GROCER.

IF YOU USE A
BLENDED - TEA
Ask Your Grocer For
'MORAHNEE'
It has no equal.
In one half pound packets, 40c. and 50c. per lb.

J. E. WALMSLEY & CO.,
Agents for the British Tea and Trading Association, London, Eng

THE
WARWICKS
Are here. See them at
FOSTER'S!
OPEN TO-NIGHT.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE sold my business and all accounts not paid by the first day of April will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for collection. Office at my old place of business.

249d&w1m J. W. VERMILYEA.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MEDICAL.

DR. G. S. RYERSON.

60 COLLEGE STREET,
Toronto.
218d&w1y

A. QUACKENBUSH, M. D., H.M.D.
M.C., P.S.O.

HOMŒOPATHIC Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office over Flint Jones' store, Front street. Residence, George Street, south of Bridge.

JOSEPH CALDWELL,

DENTIST—Office, Caldwell Block, Front Street. Residence, Bridge Street.
223d&wtf

JOHN J. FARLEY, M. D., C. M., M. R. C. S. England.

OFFICE and Residence—corner of Bridge and George Streets—three streets east of Post Office.

LEGAL.

GEO. A. KINGSTON.

BARRISTER, Solicitor, etc., with Lount, Marsh and Cameron, 25 Toronto St., Toronto. Money to loan on farm property lowest rates. 233dtf9w.

FLINT & McCAMON.

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Office, City Hall, Front Street, Belleville, Ont. d84tf.
JOHN J. B. FLINT, W. J. McCAMON.

STEWART MASSON.

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, Conveyancer, etc. Office, South side Bridge St., over Wallbridge & Clarke's, Belleville, Ont. Money to loan at lowest rates. 76dwtf

J. F. WILLS' LAW OFFICE.

REMOVED to Campbell Street (south side,) 2nd door from Front Street, on ground floor.

A. GOODRICH.

LAWYER, 124 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., 28 years' experience; secrecy; special facilities in several States; Goodrich on Divorce; with laws of all States in press.
76d1y.

MIKEL & ROBERTS.

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notary Public, Conveyancers, etc. Offices, Bridge St., Belleville. Money to loan at lowest rates.
W. C. MIKEL. A. A. ROBERTS

THOMAS & HALLIWELL.

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Conveyancers. &c. Money to loan. 293d3mwly,
J. PARKER THOMAS, J. EARL HALLIWELL.

PONTON & MORDEN.

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Conveyancers. Office over Express and Telegraph Office, Bridge St., Belleville, Money to loan—private funds.
WM. N. PONTON, M. A., Solicitor Hastings Loan and Investment Society.
W. S. MORDEN, B.A.

E. GUSS PORTER.

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public etc. Office in the Robertson Block, east side of Front Street.
☞Private Money to Loan. 271dwly.

FRANCIS S. WALLBRIDGE.

(Successor to Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Q.C. BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Office, McAnnany building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. Private and Company money to loan at 6 per cent., on easy terms upon good land security. Charges moderate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENRY CARRE, C. E.,
M. C. Soc. C. E.
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.

Special attention paid to Hydraulics and Land Drainage. Patents obtained and Drawings made. Office—McAnnany Block, under Ontario Business College, Front St P. O. address—Box 203, Belleville.

A. G. NORTHRUP.

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Shire Hall, Belleville. 226d&wly.

D. I. DULMAGE, L.D.S., D.D.S., (Toronto University.)

DENTIST—Office over Brignall & Thompson's. Night calls at residence on Forin Street. d,w.

CHAS. JOSE.

VETERINARY Surgeon, Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Member Ontario Veterinary Society. Office and residence, Foxboro, Ont. Calls by mail or telegram promptly attended to. 301d,wly

To Counteract . . . .

The ravages of March winds, use

Almond Milk
—COMPLEXION—
Toilet Soap,

Containing Milk of Almonds and Cocoa Butter delightfully perfumed.

15 cents per cake.

At the PHARMACY,

D. M. WATERS.

- FINE TAILORING -

We have moved into the Store lately occupied by

MR. MILLS.

OUR NEW . . .

SPRING GOODS

Arriving daily. Inspection solicited.

A. N. REID.

MR. MINOR, Cutter

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.
17d&wly

Collars of fancy edged black ribbon supporting a spray wreath of roses, with ends of ribbons to the waist.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Boy's new sailor suits, consisting of a short jacket and long trousers to be worn with a jersey front or vest.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, P.O., writes:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

Girl's light cotton frocks trimmed with lace beading through which narrow black ribbon is run.

An Open Letter.

During the winter of 1892-93, I was covered with Pimples on my right leg between the knee and ankle, and sought medical advice, but getting no relief I tried a bottle of B.B.B., applying some of it to my leg as well as using it internally, and the disease disappeared within three weeks, and I am thankful to say has never reappeared.

N. MITCHELL, Carman, Man.

Nightgowns having crush collars of open embroidery through which ribbon is drawn and tied.

Asthma Sufferers

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief, should try "Schiffman's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

Girl's white nainsook frocks trimmed with double bertha ruffles of pink or blue embroidery

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Sluggish Liver and all Stomach Troubles.

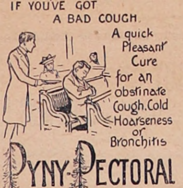
BRISTOL'S PILLS

Are Purely Vegetable, elegantly Sugar-Coated, and do not gripe or sicken.

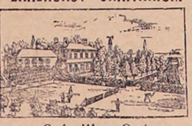
BRISTOL'S PILLS

Act gently but promptly and thoroughly. "The safest family medicine." All Druggists keep

BRISTOL'S PILLS


YOU CAN'T GO TO SLEEP IN CHURCH IF YOU'VE GOT A BAD COUGH
A quick Pleasant Cure for an obstinate Cough, Cold Hoarseness or Bronchitis
PYNY-PECTORAL
Big Bottle 25¢

LAKEHURST SANITARIUM



Oakville, Ont.

For Treatment and Cure of Alcoholism, Morphine Habit, Tobacco Habit and Nervous Direase.

The system employed at this institution is the famous Double Chloride of Gold System. Through its agency over 200,000 slaves to the use of these poisons have been emancipated in the last fourteen years. Lakehurst Sanitarium is the oldest Institution of the kind in Canada, and has a well earned reputation to maintain in this line of medicine. In its whole history there is not an instance of failure to remove the appetite for these poisons. In its whole history there is not an instance of any after ill effects from the treatment. Hundreds of homes in all parts of the Dominion bear eloquent happy witness to the efficacy of a course of treatment with us. For terms and full information, write

THE SECRETARY,
28 Bank of Commerce Chambers,
Toronto, Ont.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract...One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast.......Half a Cake
Sugar.....................Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water.........Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

HONITON LACE BRAID.

—(o)—

We have received a complete new stock of these desirable goods. As these braids are very scarce just now, all ladies requiring any will do well to purchase early.

New Laces and Ribbons in all styles and widths in abundance.

New Linens in single and double fold suitable for all fancy work.

New Denims in Brown, Nile green and Red for Cushions, &c.

New Art Sateens at 25c per yard.

New Veilings in all shades at 10c, worth double, at

THE BEEHIVE,
CHAS. N. SULMAN

A CAT THAT LOVES WATER.

The Remarkable Predilections of a Precocious and Interesting Feline.

Since the days of Baron Munchausen and "Puss in Boots" there has been no more remarkable cat than Tuxie, the property of a New York cotton broker, who makes his home in Harlem. Tuxie is the affectionate diminutive of Tuxedo, and he comes from a large family, his brothers having all, however, met with an early death.

While not a trick cat by any manner of means, Tuxie's performances are very remarkable from a feline point of view. All these performances are distinguished by his ardent love for water with a slight chill on. He approaches his mistress at least once a day with a plaintive and effective me-ow, and as she rises, knowing well what he wants, walks before her to the wash basin. The basin is filled nearly to the brim, and Tuxie then leaps to the marble slab framing it and utters a grateful purr. For ten or fifteen minutes thereafter he amuses himself by dipping in one fore-paw after the other and splashing vigorously. When he has tired himself with this play he gravely pulls the stopper out and jumps to the floor.

Tuxie's chief playground is the kitchen on wash days and when the oil-cloth is being scrubbed. On these latter occasions he sticks close to the housemaid, avoiding the dry floor and standing delightedly on the section where the scrubbing-brush has just been. At least a round dozen of times he has been caught in the high tin pan that is used on cleaning days, sending the water whirling over the surrounding objects and his own fur. Another of his pastimes is to poke his mouth under the faucet of the butler's pantry if by chance there happens to be any dripping there. Rain is hailed with joy by him, and as soon as the flagstones outside get thoroughly wet he will stand and violently mew at the back kitchen door until it is opened for him to go and splash in the puddles.—New York World.

DON'TS FOR WOMEN.

Don't wear a veil with a hole in it. It gives a woman a squalid look of poverty that there is no excuse for. Veils cost little, and at the worst she can go without one.

Don't lift up your skirt high on one side and allow it to trail on the other. Every woman should practice holding up her skirts before a pier glass. They can be so caught together in the back as to lift them effectively and modestly.

Don't wear a hat too young unless you wish to look old. A sailor hat can be confidently recommended as calculated to make any mature woman look like a grandmother.

Don't wear a bang bigger than the moment's fashion justifies if you don't wish to look hopelessly vulgar. It is a general law that you can always do a simpler thing than the fashion with safety, but to be fussier than the fashion is to be lost to good taste and dead in vulgarity and commonness.

Don't wear your clothes tight if you are too fat.

Don't cut yourself in two near the knees with a coat that strikes you about there if you are a short woman. Nothing detracts more from an appearance of height.

Don't forget in arranging your headgear that the effect of the modern variations of the Alsatian bow depends altogether in fine shades in placing it. You can have horns growing horizontally out of your temples and feel fashionable, but you will look crazy and ugly. These bows can be set well back on the head or they can be put forward if they seem to come from near the top of the head, but they must not grow out of the temples.

Don't forget that pointed openings of the dress at the throat are becoming only to slender women.

The Coldest Winter.

The most notable thing about the spell of cold weather through which we have passed is its widespread intensity. All Europe has been in the grasp of the ice king, and his antics are more talked about than those of any other monarch. In far Asia Japanese sailors were frozen to death while training their guns on the Chinese forts and fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei, and even in Northern Africa snow fell for the first time in so long a period that grown men gazed at it with wonder.

What does it all mean? Scientists have been at work for years to figure out a law of climatic and weather changes, and their conclusion is that it takes between thirty and thirty-five years to get from the extreme of heat to the extreme of cold. Just why this is they cannot tell, but their delving into the old records convinces them that there is some natural law at work, and that sooner or later it will be discovered.

Five years ago a Swiss professor, Brueckner by name, published a book called "Climatic Oscillations Since 1700," and strangely enough, his calculations made it appear that that one of the culminating periods of extreme cold would come around about this time—perhaps in this very year—to be followed by gradually increasing warmer weather, which is scheduled to reach its highest point about the end of the first quarter of the next century.

While we think of our present sufferings, we may, therefore, turn for consolation to 1925 or 1930, and revel in the anticipation of the mildest winter that we can secure in this latitude.—New York News.

To the Pole by Balloon.

In the meeting of the Swedish Academy of Sciences at Stockholm on February 13 the aeronaut, Andre, read a paper about his proposition to reach the north pole by aerial navigation. He argued that the conditions for a balloonist are most favorable from every standpoint. The present highly developed technique of aerial navigation would enable a balloon rising at Spitzbergen in the early summer to take advantage of the warm aerial current blowing northward at this season, and to finish the trip across the unexplored arctic regions in about thirty days. He estimates the entire expense of his voyage at about $35,000. His arguments were listened to with considerable interest, and it is likely some action will be taken in the matter.

Luna's Diameter.

Reports from some of the observatories, including those at Washington and New Haven state the observers were much discouraged over the fact that they were unable to measure the diameter of the moon during the eclipse of Sunday night, March 10th. This may surprise some unprofesssional readers, who have been under the impression that the diameter of our luminary is accurately known. It has been ascertained that it does not differ much from 2,163 miles and may be set down as pretty certain that it is not less than 2,160 and not greater than 2,165. The diameter, as measured under ordinary circumstances, is found to be greater than the fact in occulation and eclipses of the sun, a difference which may be explained as partly due to the effect of brightness in augmenting the apparent size of an object and in part to the bending of the rays of light passing from the sun or star through a very spare atmosphere surrounding the moon. The first named condition is not present when the moon is in the earth's shadow during a total eclipse of our satellite, and this fact explains the anxiety of the astronomers to measure it Sunday night in the phase of totality.—Chicago Tribune.

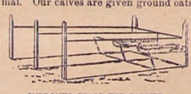
RAISING DAIRY CALVES.

How the Successful Dairy Farmers of Wisconsin Keep Up Their Herds.

Dairy farming in this part of Wisconsin (Jefferson Co.) is practiced to the exclusion of almost all other kinds, a few hogs of course being kept for the purpose of consuming the skimmilk. To be successful the farmers must have good cows, and to have good cows they must begin with good calves.

We select the calves produced by the most profitable cows, taking into consideration not only the quantity of milk, but the quality also as determined by the Babcock test. Our herd, consisting of 46 thoroughbred cows, is headed by a full-blood bull. When a calf is born that we wish to raise, we allow it to run with the mother one day only unless the cow's udder is in bad condition. In that case we believe it is best for the calf to suck. After the first day teach it to drink, giving the milk from the mother. Give about 8 lbs. night and morning for a month. The past season after the first month we began giving 10 lbs. of skimmilk in the morning and about thd same amount of sweet milk at night. At this age also begin to feed a little fine hay.

At about two months of age they are put into winter quarters, where they are fed skimmilk entirely with a good supply of hay and grain. Begin with 8 or 10 lbs. at a feeding and gradually increase the amount until it reaches 15 lbs. Feed regularly and heat the milk to 90° before giving it to them. Always treat them kindly. The exact amount and kind of grain feed will be governed by circumstances largely and by the capacity of the individual animal. Our calves are given ground oats with a sprinkling of old process oilmeal; probably no two receive the same amount. In feeding grain be careful to not overfeed at first. Begin with a light ration and gradually increase it. Some farmers in my vicinity give calves constant access to grain feed after they have become accustomed to it.



IMPROVED STALL FOR CALVES.

We stable our calves in a warm barn, each one having a separate stall, two of which are shown in the accompanying illustration. Each stall is 2½ ft. high, 2 ft. wide and 4 ft. long from manger to drop. In front of the calf is a manger for hay 2 ft. high, 1½ ft. long, and just as wide as the stall. In one corner, a a, is a little box in which to place grain feed. At the back end of each stall partition is a 2x2 in. timber running from the ground to the ceiling, for support. At the front every 4 or 5 ft. is a 2x4 answering the same purpose. A strap on which is placed an iron ring, is fastened around each calf's neck. A rope with a snap at one end is tied to the manger and by it the calf is secured. In spring when the grass is well started the calves are turned out to pasture and not again taken up until they are yearlings.—American Agriculturist.

The Keeping of Lent.

The season which the church has set at the opening up of the year's vernal life is a season in which man is called upon to look upon his own life, and provide, under God, for its correction and renewal. Lent is to be an annual period of fresh effort. The capacities of each individual life are to be surveyed, the claims of God upon each individual soldier of the Cross are to be reconsidered, the solemn truths which cluster around the Christian doctrine of redemption are to be seriously contemplated. Lent is a time for raising up again in the habits of the individual what has run down, or fallen down. It is a time for beginning again, and as this season starts afresh upon a new division of the race, so it should be a time when the race each year is to be begun again with greater keenness and earnestness and continued with greater concentration of will and purpose, and with greater patience. Lent is intended to deepen the spiritual convictions of the Christian world. It is intended to arouse in sinners a sense of the exceeding sinfulness of sin and to teach them that discipline which ever points out the way of escape which God has provided in every temptation. But, apart from subjective lessons of the most crucial importance, Lent brings home to weak and erring man the truth that Christ has suffered and died as the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world. It shows the end of effort and the success of perseverance; it says in the words of the apostle: "Be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

The Cab of the Future.

A coach builder has brought out the first part of the cab of the future. It recalls a bath chair somewhat, and accommodates two persons, together weighing sixteen stones. The vehicle itself represents 56 stones. Thirteen miles an hour is the average speed. The principle of propulsion is electricity, stored in thirteen accumulators; power is transmitted to the axles, not by a chain movement, but by the Cordan cog-wheel. Unfortunately, the accumulators have to be frequently recharged. That is a matter for the intended company to remedy by having "feeding electricity depots" as close to each other as possible. In the new electric tram line that runs from the Rue St. Lazare to the Bois de Vincennes, a distance of six miles, the accumulators are recharged at a halfway office while the passengers are quitting and entering the 'bus. The coming cab will have its own electric lamps, inside and outside. It will be heated by electricity, and so be superior to the present ambulatory refrigerators. A clock will be permanently fixed in the vehicle, with faces on the exterior and inside; the tariff will be based on a unit charge of five minutes. Cabby will hand a ticket to the fare, pencilling thereon the hour of starting. He will, when the journey is ended, mark on the ticket the cost of the trip. Each ticket will be numbered consecutively, as well as displaying that of the vehicles and the amount to be paid per five, ten, fifteen, etc., minutes, up to twelve fives, or 60, brought out on the margin. The last attempts at electric cars revealed three drawbacks—the clocks somehow went too fast, or the hands declined to move on; one vehicle took fire, and the lady occupant was so barricaded with her small parcels that she was nearly prematurely cremated; another fin de siecle cab exploded and the careful conductor has since been missing.—London News of the World.

Russian Rice Pudding.

Wash a cup of raisins and place in a basin with half a cup of best rice and a pint of milk. Cover the basin and stand it on the stove. Stir the contents occasionally till the milk is absorbed. When this is done, add a little grated lemon peel and place it in a pie dish. Make a custard with three-quarters of a pint of milk and one egg, and when it is cool pour it over the rice and raisins. Bake in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes, and serve with caster sugar and ground cinnamon. The raisins on no account must be stoned or they will "turn" the custard; therefore, for a children's pudding, it is best to substitute sultanas for the raisins.—Housewife.

STUDYING CHIROGRAPHY.

The Beatings of the Pulse Are Now Shown in the Handwriting.

In connection with the trial of Captain Dreyfus, the Paris correspondent of The Daily News writes: "What Dreyfus said about the judgment of the experts on handwriting proves right. Four such experts were summoned. Two of them declared that the document was not written by Dreyfus, one that he could not form any decided opinion, and only the fourth that the document was written by the prisoner. The opinion of Dr. Bertillon, who is known as the inventor of the anthropometrical system, decided the matter. Dr. Bertillon claims to have discovered a new process for identifying handwriting. It is based on the measurement of the beatings of the pulse, which are said to have in everybody a different and thoroughly characteristic effect on the handwriting. The inventor is said to enlarge the specimens by photography, till the letters are a foot high, and then the characteristic marks are seen."

Electricity from Typewriters.

Static electricity and electro-magnetism have been reported recently from a new source—the typewriting machine. In manifolding, where four to eight carbon copies are made, on removing the carbons the frequently stick together and to hands, or if laid against the clothing or on a blotter will cling very closely; but if slowly drawn apart several times the magnetism gradually passes away. Some of the typewritten copies repel each other very strongly, while others stick together. Miss Harriet Russell, of Chicago, who reports this interesting fact, also complains that after a great deal of duplicating the machine becomes so charged as to yield a distinct and very annoying shock each time the gutta percha space bar is struck.—Western Electrician.

Beer Displacing Ale.

Lager beer, made in Germany or Austria, is gradually ousting English ale in foreign markets. Five years ago British brewers exported 599,000 barrels, but since that time an annual decrease has been recorded, and the last figures stood at 414,261 barrels, or about 14,913,396 gallons, being over 6,000,000 gallons less than before. On the other hand, the German and Austrian brewers are gaining in prosperity annually, especially those in Bavaria and Baden, and are increasing their exports every year. The report for last year shows that the Fatherland, after supplying all the bocks consumed in Germany, exported no less a quantity than 66,000,000 gallons of lager beer to other countries.

Magnetic Sand Under Car Wheels.

An experiment has recently been made near Orange, N. J., on the Suburban Traction Company, with magnetic sand from the ore separating works at Ogden. Edison had an idea that the sand would have more effect in preventing slipping of the wheels than the ordinary sand. The experiment was tried during a snowstorm on the Eagle Rock Line, where the grades are excessive and the difficulties of operating in snow are enormous. The experiment proved a complete success, the sand making a perfect electrical connection with the rails and no slip being noted.

CIGARETTES FOR FAIR LIPS.

Some Noted Women Are Noted for Their Devotion to the Mild Vice.

Mrs. Crawford, the noted journalist of Paris, says that the cigarette has not yet found its way with after-dinner coffee into the official drawing-room, but it soon will. At all the homes setting up to style it is served at intimate breakfasts and small and lively dinners. Nobody is shocked when a lady smokes not merely one cigarette, but two or three. A minister of Queen Christina is responsible for the report that that highly respectable and respected lady is an inveterate and a veteran smoker. Most of the Russian grand duchesses are smokers. Mrs. Crawford does not know whether the Queen of Italy smokes, but some of her ladies certainly do. When she was at Spezia she saw them enjoying cigarettes while boating on the lake and in the grounds of the Duchess of Genoa's villa, where the queen was. Modjeska is an inveterate smoker, and is really quite disturbed if the women guests at her table do not smoke with her. "Ah," she once said in the hearing of a New York Sun reporter, "if you would but smoke with me then I would be sure of your loyalty. In Poland one ever says kind things of another when they have smoked together." It is always a cigarette the woman smoker indulges in. Fair Phyllis with a pipe, or even a cigar, would be a monstrosity not to be tolerated. And yet the doctors agree that the cigarette is far more injurious. Few men really enjoy seeing the woman smoke for whom they care most. It is all very well at the gay little dinner after the play or the lively supper in free-and-easy Bohemia. And it does seem cozy and jolly to see some other fellow's wife smoke with her husband, but for the little woman at home, whom his children call mother, even while he rather urges her to have a cigarette for company, in his secret heart he is glad she refuses, and because he knows she will refuse is the reason why he invites her so persistently to share his confidences with my Lady Nicotine.

Telegraphers' Peculiar Penmanship.

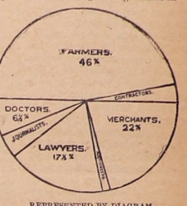
"An expert telegrapher can always be told by his writing," said an operator recently. "No matter how indifferent the writing of expert operators may be, there is a similarity that can always be distinguished by a fellow manipulator of the keys. It seems that there are certain muscles of the hand capable of quicker motion than others. A telegrapher who is compelled to take down thirty or fifty words a minute develops these muscles and makes them do most of the work. So the writing of expert operators has a peculiar resemblance which is particularly noticeable to persons who follow the business. A telegrapher is compelled to adopt a different style of writing from that usually in schools. In the case of the telegrapher, he must have speed, and great speed, too, or he will be thrown aside. The other day a fellow operator and myself saw a postal card. I had only glanced at it when I remarked that it was the writing of a man who had once been a telegraph operator. My companion agreed, and further suggested that he had received his education in a railway office, inasmuch as he dated his postal in the right hand corner, as the blanks are made in that form. Yes, and he had been a bookkeeper; for, although the figures in the table given were written hastily, they were on perfect lines, added my friend. This all came from our noticing the class distinction in the writing of a telegrapher. As there was no name signed to the postal, it merely giving a list of shipments, we were anxious to find out whether our judgment was correct. We asked the man who received it who had written it. He gave the name of a now prominent business man who began life as a messenger in a railroad office, then became a telegrapher, next was given a position of trust where bookkeeping was one of the duties, finally launching out for himself in a line entirely foreign to railroading or bookkeeping. The characteristics that had crept into his writing during his early training were still visible. We had guessed the history of the man from his writing."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

ONTARIO'S LEGISLATURE.

An Interesting Diagram Showing the Division of Members by Occupations.

The eighth Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario is now in session at Toronto. Sir Oliver Mowat, who has been Premier for the last 20 years and over, has a safe majority in the House of straight Liberal followers. For the first time in the history of the Province, however, there was a farmer's political party in the recent general election campaign and this movement returned 17 independent farmers, or Patrons of Industry as they are called, to the Legislature. At the opening of the session Mr. Marter, the leader of the Conservative opposition, threw out a suggestion to all the agricultural members of the House to combine for their own interests. This has set many of the politicians estimating the actual voting strength of the farmers with a view to possible developments.

The better to elucidate the composition of the whole house the diagram on this page, drawn with proportionate accuracy, shows the various occupations represented in the eighth Legislature in a rather striking manner. Division 1 represents the farmers, who number 42 out of a total list of 91 members, or a fraction over 46 per cent. of the house. The farmers certainly have no reason to complain on the score of representation. Section 2 represents all who may properly be classed as merchants. The term includes store-keepers, millers and lumber merchants. Twenty of this influential and numerous class are in the Legislature or a representation of nearly 22 per cent. The next section, 3, represents the lawyers, who must be numerous in Ontario if their strength in the House is proportionate with their numbers in the population of the Province. They count 16 in all, or over 17½ per cent. of the House. The medical doctors do not take so largely to public life as the members of the legal profession. Their force is only six in the chamber, or a fraction over 6½ per cent. They are represented by section 4. Sections 5 and 6 represent the journalists and contractors, who take equal rank, three from each body. One auctioneer, section 7, completes the circle. On the whole it would perhaps be hard to find all the world over a House better qualified, in view of its composition, to deal intelligently with its business.—Buffalo Express.



REPRESENTED BY DIAGRAM.

CROWNED BY FAME.

Willis was famous befor 20.

Everett was a noted orator at 30.

Wilbeforce entered parliament at 21.

Whitney at 18 invented the cotton gin.

Edison was famous for his inventions when 23.

William of Orange commanded the army on the French frontier at 22.

Bacon was a member of parliament at 23; at 26 one of its leaders.

Poe was a poet at 16; at 33 he wrote "The Raven." He died at 38.

Hayne at 22 had the best paying law practice in South Carolina.

Tennyson at 33 took that high stand among the poets he held till his death.

Bryant wrote poetry at 9. At 18 his masterpiece, "Thanatopsis," was published.

Longfellow's first poetry was published at 13. At 32 he was ranked with our best poets.

Bryson's first poem appeared at 19. At 24 he reached the highest pinnacle of his literary fame.

Napoleon at 27 commanded the army in Italy. At 35 he was emperor. Saw Waterloo at 46.

Scott entered the fair realm of literature at 25. At 34 he was the most popular poet of the day.

Choate entered college at 16. Began practicing law at 25. At 30 was peer of any practitioner.

Washington was prominent at 21. At 47 commander-in-chief of the American army. At 57 was President.

Galileo discovered the isochronism of the pendulum at 19. When 36 was the most famous astronomer in Europe.

Alexander was King of Macedonia at 20; at 25 Lord of Western Asia; at 30 master of the world. He died at 32.

Hamilton began his public career at 17. At 27 was one of the best known lawyers and statesmen of his day. At 32 was Secretary of the Treasury.

Pitt, the younger, was in Parliament at 21; Chancellor of the Exchequer at 23; at 25 First Lord of the Treasury, and for 17 years was the most illustrious and powerful uncrowned head in Europe.—St. Louis Republic.

The Sound of a Sunbeam.

One of the most wonderful of the many discoveries in science that have been made in the last few years is the fact that a ray of light produces sound. A beam of sunshine is caused to pass through a prism, so as to produce what is called the solar spectrum or rainbow. A disk, having slits cut in it, is revolved swiftly and the colored light of the rainbow is made to break through it. Place the ear to the vessel containing silk, wool or other colored material. As the colored lights of the spectrum fall upon it, sounds will be given by different parts of the spectrum, and there will be silence in other parts. For instance, if the vessels contain red worsted and the green light flashes upon it, loud sounds will be given. Only feeble sounds will be heard if the red and blue parts of the rainbow fall upon the vessel and other colors make no sound at all. Green silk gives sound best in a red light. Every kind of material gives more or less sound in different colors, and utters no sound in others.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dick Darleigh—You ought to be the happiest of fathers. You have a beautiful daughter that everybody admires.

Old Gruffpop (sardonically)—Yes; and pretty soon, I suppose, I shall be having a would-be-son-in-law to boot.

Tobacco Smoke as a Disinfectant.

M. Tassinari, a Parisian scientist, has been experimenting with the smoke of tobacco and finds it to be one of the most perfect germicides and disinfectants ever used. In proving his claims smoke from a cigar was blown across a strip of linen which had been dipped in a fluid containing thousands of virulent microbes. When the cigar was finished the linen was immediately placed in a bowl of beef broth, where common microbes are expected to breed and multiply very rapidly. To the surprise of the doubters it was found that the smoke had had the effect of delaying the growth of the organisms, that the majority of them were dead and that the which managed to live never fully de' oped.

FACTS OF HISTORY.

Experience is the Best of All Teachers.

LET CANADA BE WISE.

And Profit by the Mistakes of Other Nations—What Other Peoples Have Done and What They Have Been Sorry for—Protection and Free Trade Viewed in the Light of Experience.

NO. 2.

After most careful enquiry by commission and otherwise, Germany in 1818 adopted a protective system. Under that protective system her industries were greatly developed and the country became prosperous. Indeed no country in modern times has shown so great an industrial progress as Germany has, since her entrance into the Zollverein, which removed the customs houses from between her several separate states to a common frontier and protected her industries against foreign competition by a high tariff.

In 1864, through following the example of France, Prussia reduced her tariff from a protection to a revenue basis. The foreign competition at once set in and the result is a matter of history, viz., that disaster overcame many great industries which had been developed by the early protective policy of the Zollverein. Very gladly indeed did Prussia return to the protective policy, in 1879, and to-day Germany is thoroughly protectionist and her industries great; her people well employed and no free trade doctrines affect them in any way. Indeed within the past few years they have increased their protective acts. The German people are a careful, sensible, level-headed people.

Let Canadians be guided by their good sense in holding to a national policy.

THE EXPERIENCE OF IRELAND.

Great Industries Under Protection—Thorough Ruin Under Free Trade.

Before the union of Ireland and England the former country had great manufacturing industries. For instance, when the union took place and Ireland's protective policy was destroyed she had hands employed in Dublin, according to statistics, in the manufacture of woollens to the amount of about 5,000 and in the manufacture of carpets nearly 1,000 were employed in Dublin.

The result of the union upon these Irish industries, followed as it was by the great influx of English goods, is told by the history of that time in the following language.

"There are only 682 (instead of 5000) employed in all branches of the woollen industry in Dublin and its vicinity. So far as the carpet industry is concerned, it can hardly be said to exist at all."

Another example of the free admission of English goods upon the industries of Ireland is given in the facts with regard to Cork.

Before the union there were 457 looms there and 2500 people in the City of Cork engaged in manufacturing. Thirty-four years afterwards that 2500 had dwindled to 156 and a very short time after that period the manufacturers were absolutely gone.

Let us quote from the history of the times again.

"The most fatal effects have followed because of the destruction of our tariff, and the premature withdrawal of the protective duties, whereby Ireland's industries have been left open to a fruitless competition against the overwhelming capital and influence of England. Before the withdrawal of protection about 150,000 people were making their living and acquiring a competency out of the manufactures of this country. These now are wholly thrown upon charity; our cotton industry is gone; our woollen industry has disappeared; our looms are silent. No doubt the union will contribute to the greatness of the Empire and possibly to the safety of Ireland but the influx of English and other goods from the continent will for ever prevent Ireland possessing prosperous manufacturing and laboring classes, upon which depends the prosperity of the farming classes."

Canadians, Take Warning!

Canada has been getting her industries established during the past 15 years. These industries have been established by our defensive policy steadying the home market. Let us take down that defensive tariff and we should find the same destruction wrought. The enormous capital invested in the manufactories of England, of Germany, and of the United States, and the great power of those industries is ready to crush Canadian industries just as Ireland's industries were crushed before the greater power of English capital.

France Learns a Lesson.

Under all changes of government France clung to the commercial protective policy of Colbert and Napoleon down to a short time ago. That she advanced most rapidly in the development of every material interest is as clearly proved by the official returns to the Government as well as anything can be. Manufactures increased; labor was well paid; the production of wheat increased; and agriculture was prosperous.

Some idea of her progress may be had from the fact that in one period of twenty years during that time the value of her exports increased 131 per cent., though the population had only increased five per cent.

In 1860, however, France lowered her tariff very greatly against England and the trade between the two countries greatly increased. The result was, however, most unsatisfactory, her industries being most severely injured thereby, and France has returned to a high protective tariff. In support of this tariff the people of France are almost unanimous and no amount of persuasion would succeed in getting them to return to a free trade or revenue tariff basis.

Switzerland Tries a Low Tariff.

The Swiss people may be said to be the most self-governing people perhaps in the world. For a long period the Swiss tried and made a sincere attempt to carry out the doctrine of free trade. For years this effort went on but finally they were forced by consequent industrial depression to return to a protective system, which they did in 1885. A prominent Swiss asked recently as to how long it would be before Switzerland should again try free trade, said:

"Not until we forget that we tried it a long time before."

THE SENTIMENT OF MODERN TIMES.

Is Protection Being Destroyed or Is It Growing Stronger?

There is no need of us multiplying examples such as I have given. The fact is that the world outside of England is protectionist.

Do some of my hearers say, "This is true, but light is shining in in recent years, and the modern view is in favor of protection?"

Well let us see. Austria adopted protection in 1879; Russia increased her tariff in 1877 and in 1881; Germany, as we have shown, put up her walls higher in 1879; France increased her tariff in 1882 for purely protective purposes; Spain did the same in 1877 and 1882; Greece adopted a high protective tariff in 1885, and Switzerland in the same year; Sweden and Norway followed suit in 1887 and 1888; Italy began protection to her agriculture last year; the British Colony of Victoria in Australia had a general election last year and out of 79 members in a contest in which the trade question was the main issue, there were 65 protectionists and 14 free traders elected. Then on the top of all this comes the sweep out of Democratic Tariff Reform Free Traders in the United States only two or three months ago.

If, after these historical facts which I have given, there is any comfort for the men who think that protection is on the wane in the world, they are welcome to that comfort. Is not the fact however just as Lord Salisbury stated?

"That we live in an age of a war of tariffs, that every country has its weapons and we cannot fight unless we have our weapons too."

Liberals say "never mind the experience of ages and every other civilized country with the exception of England, but let us throw away our weapons."

Conservatives say "Our own experience and the experience of other countries teaches us that we should stand by a defensive tariff. Let us hold our own markets until other nations are willing to reciprocate by opening theirs—which think you is best and wisest?

Two Teachers.

Electors, you have two teachers before you. The one teacher is the teacher of history and the experience of all countries in the various ages. That teacher warns you to stand by a defensive policy.

The other teacher is the Liberal party, or rather politicians who want to get into office in that party. These men ask you to follow them in the pursuit of some will-o-the-wisp.

Remember, electors, their policy is a different one each election. Remember that in the last five years they have had as many different policies and each time they have told you that the sure, and safe and only remedy for Canada's ills, was the policy which they were at that time supporting. The policies of a few years ago are all forgotten by them now. They have a new fad now, and as usual they are telling you it is the only thing that could be of use to Canada.

Ask yourselves, please, this question. Why have they changed policy so often? Has their change come from conviction? If so, then their convictions of other days must have been badly founded and adopted after very immature consideration; but the fact is, they have been speaking to you not from conviction, but they have been trying this and that and every other cry for the purpose of getting into power. That is just what they are doing now.

Can you trust a party who will resort to such tactics and who place their desire for office above everything else.

PATRON TREACHERY.

To the Editor of The Mail and Empire,

SIR,—I notice in your paper of a recent date some particulars in connection with the course pursued by the Patrons of Industry Association as to nominating candidates.

Your correspondent "E.O." gives many instances in the lower part of the province of counties where Conservatives are opposed by Patrons, and many more instances where Liberals are not opposed by Patrons. He makes a very strong case for his section of the country, but the same thing seems to rule almost all over Ontario, and should be a warning to Conservative Patrons. As "E. O." writes particulars I send you the instances below given, which it seems to me ought to be a warning.

In Kent Mr. Pardo, Patron M.P.P., appeared at the convention which nominated Mr. A. Campbell, Grit, and made a speech, showing that Grits and Patrons, as he understood them, were one.

In this riding Mr. Schell, the Patron candidate, appeared at the nominating convention of Sir Richard Cartwright, and publicly supported that gentleman. He said Grits and Patrons were one. Just imagine the spectacle of Conservative Patrons following the lead of Sir Richard Cartwright.

In North Norfolk Mr. Vanloon, the Patron candidate, has publicly announced his intention of supporting John Charlton, Grit. And The Norfolk Reformer rejoices that Patrons will help elect John Charlton in North Norfolk and defeat David Tisdale in South Norfolk. Splendid game! Surely Conservatives will hardly be dupes enough to help it played!

Lincoln is a strong Reform riding. It is held by Mr. Gibson, a Grit. The Patrons ran a candidate in the Local; now they say they are not strong enough to run a man in the Dominion. It should be remembered that the Local member for Lincoln was a Conservative, and the Patrons opposed him. The late Patron candidate is an active supporter of Mr. Gibson.

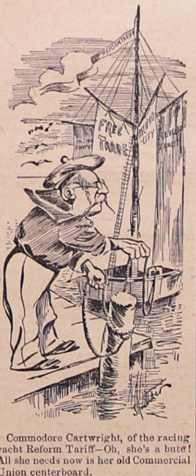
This is a strong Grit riding, and a wholly agricultural riding. There is no Patron candidate here, though if one would run well anywhere it would be here. There is evidently no desire to bother James Somerville, Grit.

In Haldimand the representative i Hon. W. H. Montague, Conservative, and a Patron is being run; while in South Brant, which is represented by Wm. Patterson, M.P., no Patron candidate is being run.

These instances, sir, ought surely to have some meaning in them.

A WELLAND CONSERVATIVE.

A SAIL FOR EVERY BREEZE.



Commodore Cartwright, of the racing yacht Reform Tariff—Oh, she's a bute! All she needs now is her old Commercial Union centerboard.

PATRON INCONSISTENCY.

To the Editor of the Mail and Empire.

SIR.—The numerous facts you have published regarding the suspicious tactics of the Patrons of Industry induce me to ask attention to one or two further points. Mr. John Brown is running as a perfectly independent candidate against Hon. Clarke Wallace, yet I find Mr. Brown sold $3,557 worth of flour to the Ontario Government in 1894. Then take their votes in the Legislature. Their first vote was straight Grit, but the Grand Association has met since. There has been such a kick among the Conservative Patrons that they had to adopt one of the planks of the Conservative platform to square themselves. One of their number, Pardo, went astray on that vote. The next vote was on supplies to public institutions. If there is anything on which they are strong it is the purchase of public supplies by tender, and not by favor. Yet when the vote came they were not there. All the Conservative Patrons voted with the Opposition, plus two Grits. I do not believe we will ever see another division in which the Patrons will be found to be solid, because the Tory Patrons have found that they are being made cats' paws of to save the Mowat Government. They will not vote confidence in the Government if they know it. The Patron movement began in the Grit camp, and will end there. It is seeking to oust the Conservative Government, at Ottawa, while refusing to vote want of confidence in the Mowat Government, even to the point of voting against its own platform.

JOHN MEULLER.

NOW TROUBLES ARE DIVIDED.

Neither Sex Has a Monopoly and They Vary Chiefly in Kind.

Troubles are pretty evenly divided, after all, says the Philadelphia Times. A girl may be so nearly distracted when she feels that the band of her dress skirt has come unfastened, but think of the misery of the man when the buttonhole in the neckband of his shirt rips open and lets his collar and necktie slide up to his ears. A girl has to fold her hands and wait for a man to ask her to go to the theatre with him, but when she does go she has the comfort of making the man spend a lot of money. That consoles her to a certain extent. A girl has to entertain stupid callers whether she wants to or not, because society demands it. A man has to dance with girls who can't even walk gracefully, because if he didn't his hostess would consider him rude. A girl carries her life in her hands when she tries to get within a rod of a bargain counter, but she can walk along the street in peace. Half a dozen bootblacks don't yell, "Shine, sir; shine?" at her. A girl has heaps of trouble with her complexion and her front hair, but she doesn't have to have a razor go travelling over her face every day. A girl is very likely to spend weeks in planning the construction of a new hat, but when she does get it people don't sit on it, as they always do on men's headgear. Perhaps that's because a girl doesn't leave her hat lying around on sofas and chairs.

SERVANTS' CATECHISM.

The Extraordinary Interrogatories Put to a Former Employer.

Perhaps some of my lady readers will sympathize with a complaint I have had as to the number and length of the interrogations occasionally administer by ladies when nquiring as to the character of servants. Here is a sample:

Do you consider her thoroughly respectable, honest, good-natured and obliging?

Is she clean in her work and her person?

Does she dress neatly?

Does she thoroughly understand plain cooking and housework?

Is she of good height, manners and general appearance?

Kindly mention how long she was in your service, when and why she left, what character you had with her, and what wages you paid her?

Do you know what she has been doing since she left your service?

Is she quick, sensible, able to learn and an early riser?

Has she any serious faults, and will you kindly say if you consider her in any way unsuitable for a good situation?

Are you acquainted with her father and mother or any of her family?—London Truth.

THE GARDEN ON THE FARM

ITS PRACTICAL VALUE UNDERESTIMATED BY MANY.

With a Little Forehanded Labor the Farmer May Enjoy Home-Grown Vegetables and Fruits in All Their Freshness.

The garden on the farm is the most important of all, yet there are thousands of farmers who do not have gardens. They deprive themselves of luxuries which they could easily grow, and go to the country stores to purchase fruits and vegetables, that are sent from the cities. The farmer looks upon the garden as costly the work required to produce the fruits and vegetables being more than he is willing to bestow. The strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, early peas, radishes, kale, asparagus, onions, celery, beets, melons and other garden products, which provide a variety for the table, are no inducement to the farmer, who makes wheat, corn, potatoes and hay his main crops. There are farmers however, who know the value of gardens, but the farmers as a class produce but a limited variety and are satisfied to either buy or limit themselves to the same fare in summer that they subsist upon during the winter, which is not conducive to health or pleasure

IMPROVEMENTS IN GARDENING.

Garden implements, such as the hoe, rake, spade and spading fork, are now being superseded. Seeds can be sown with a small drill, and the weed hoe, and hand cultivator will keep the weeds and grass down. The proper plan for a garden on the farm is to grow everything in long rows, using the horse hoe for cultivation. By this method there is a saving of labor, but more space is required and more manure must be used than when the area is smaller and the hand tools used. Seed sowing and covering, which was formerly a very tedious operation, can be quickly done with a seed drill. It is simply a matter of pushing the drill at a slow walk, and the entire work of planting a large garden than can be done in a day. The main work is in plowing the land and in harrowing the soil fine, so as to form a seed bed fit to receive the finest seeds and properly cover them.

ADVANTAGES OF THE HOME-GROWN ARTICLES.

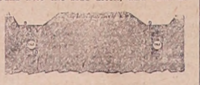
While the farmer may possibly be able to purchase some vegetables as cheap as he can produce them, yet he can never have them as fresh and wholesome as he can grow them. There is a difference in the flavor of fruit picked ripe and carried to the table and that picked partially green and transported a long distance to market. The same may be claimed of vegetables both early and late. When grown on the farm they are never stale, and a selection can be made of the best and choicest. The value of the articles produced in a garden in proportion to cost than the staple crops, and it does not pay the farmer to grow the cheaper articles and purchase the dearest. He should apply his labor where it will give him the greatest return for the outlay, and he cannot do this to better advantage than to cultivate a well-stocked garden.

An Old Landmark

One of the landmarks of St. Louis, the old homestead which was built by Pierre Chouteau 125 years ago, has been taken down by his great-grandson, of the same name, and removed, to be put up and preserved on the bluffs of Carondelet, where the family now resides. Before the work of razing the old building was begun, each timber was marked so that it could be restored to its old place when the house is put together again. The first Pierre Chouteau built it for a country home. Every piece of timber which went into the house was cut on the ground. In it is a great deal of black walnut, which at that time was plentiful, but has since become very valuable. All the planks used were cut out by hand. The walnut had to be sawed, but the other timber was chopped. When originally built, the house was an old-fashioned log cabin, but it was afterwards covered by a framework of weather boards. Additions were also made on both sides. When set up the structure will appear simply as the old log house without framework or additions. Pierre Chouteau acquired the land on which the cabin stood by grant from the Spanish Government about the year 1770. The family sold the land a few years ago to a syndicate, which has divided it into lots, and put it on the market again. The family still has in its possession the original Spanish grant.—New York Post.

Good Roads Where the Land Is Level.

The illustration represents an admirable plan for constructing roads in level regions. "a a" shows the level of the ground before working. "d d" are ditches on either side of the road. "f f" the road bed made of the earth taken from both side ditches. "t t" trench for placing tile which carry off the surplus water. Water from roadbed naturally runs into the side ditch, and then settling down to the tile, is carried off. Very little fall is required for getting rid of large quantities of water. The width of the tile will of course depend upon the amount of water to be disposed of. The tile can usually be made near home. During these hard times when so many men are out of work, it seems to me it would be advisable to utilize cheap labor in the construction of better highways.



Mr. Oscar Wilde.

Opinions concerning Mr. Oscar Wilde are so numerous that it will do no harm to add one more to the number. Mr. Wilde is still spoken of as a thing of beauty and a person of engaging appearance. The writer met him in London last summer, and he had an extended conversation with the ex-aesthete upon a business matter which was subsequently settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Mr. Wilde was at that time addicted to wearing cork-soled boots of a very large and cumbersome make, and he wore flapping trousers that bagged at the knees. His rather shapeless body was encased in a frock coat which might have been made by an obscure tailor in Newark, so awkward and ill-fitting were its outlines, and it would be the widest possible departure from the truth to assert that his general appearance and expression were anything but repellant. The front of his coat was stained with grease. His teeth were discolored, and the fat hung in heavy masses over his jaw bones. Along with his unwieldly bulk and general ungainliness of movement there was a manner of assumed feminity that aroused ridicule if not disgust. Mr. Wilde sat humped up in a chair, with his eyes turned upward, and his voice was pitched like a woman's. He twisted his rings nervously, and occasionally pressed a handkerchief with a narrow lace border to his lips as he talked. There were two prominent Americans present at the interview, and they must read with interest the assertion made in some of the despatches that Mr. Wilde is a man of magnificent physique, with engaging manners, and a generally magnetic presence.—New York Sun.

B·B·B
CURES
DYSPEPSIA
SCROFULA
CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET
Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

Everybody Knows.

Everybody in King's Co., N.B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dryden, of Mitchell, Sussex, N. B. He says:—"My wife had a very bad cough that for ten days was most distressing, finally I tried Norway Pine Syrup, and one bottle cured her. I have never found its equal."

Moired velvet for fancy collars.

Many large floor rugs in dull blue shades.

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Our self-love springs, ordinarily, from a lack of understanding of the subject.

COUGHS, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

We should try through life to make friends. Enemies will make themselves.

For Throat Troubles.

Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

The truest companion is he who most enjoys solitude.

TO DESTROY WORMS and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm syrup.

In many parts of the West Indies shark oil is used in lamps.

A lifetime of torture is often endured by the rheumatic. Their pangs may, however, be promptly relieved and the disease eradicated with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is, moreover, a swift and thorough remedy for, neuralgia, lame back, sores, bruises, frost bite, corns, excoriated nipples, inflamed breasts, liver complaint, and all affections of the breathing organs.

In parts of Peru taxes are paid in cocoa leaves and Peruvian bark.

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DEAR SIRS,—One bottle of B.B.B. cured me of Constipation, and I think there is no better medicine made.

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A hearth tax was formerly assessed in many of the German States.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

The coasts of the world are protected by 6,208 lighthouses.

QUALITY Is the Test of CHEAPNESS!

• • •

For smoked meats, rich, mild and mellow, no finer in the Dominion is to be had anywhere than those cured by your

CITY PORK PACKER.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Mild Hams.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Matchless Breakfast Bacon.

McGuiness' White Sugar-cured Rolled Bacon.

When buying from your grocer, ask for McGuiness' meats, and be sure you get no other.

McGuiness.

Railway Time Tables

Grand Trunk Railway.

Trains arrive at and depart from Belleville Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Mixed	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Mixed		9:00 a.m.
Express	1:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.

GOING WEST.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Express	3:20 a.m.	3:25 a.m.
Passenger	11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Express	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.
Mixed	9:30 p.m.	

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION.

Going West.	(Leave.)
Mail	5:45 a.m
Mixed	5:10 p.m
Mixed	12:45 a.m.

Going East.	(Arrive.)
Mail	4:30 p.m.
Mixed	11:40 a.m.
Mixed	8:30 a.m.

INSURANCE.

Western Assurance Company,
Fire and Marine, Head Office, Toronto.
North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.,
Fire and Life, Head Office (Can.) Montreal
Atlas Insurance Company,
Fire, Head Office (Canada) Montreal.
M. M. THOMPSON
Water Works Office Bridge St.

LOOK!
FEDORA HATS
- - $1.00 - -
MINAKER,
The Hatter and Furnisher,
2 doors North of Foot Bridge.

Wall Paper

THE designs of our spring wall papers are beautiful and the colorings exquisite. The effects they produce upon the wall have been studied with intelligent sympathy and the "long-felt-wants" of a few years ago have been provided for with cultivated taste. A judicious employment of any of our papers leaves little to be done in a room. A few ornaments, according to the taste or wealth of the occupant, are all that is necessary to contribute to its beauty and comfort. Our papers thoroughly represent the standard of the prevailing taste in Interior Decorations.

C. B. Scantlebury.
Interior Decorations.

Thos. Stewart, Bridge Street.
COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT.
Proprietor of THE CITY MILLS!

Cracked Feed, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw, and all kinds of Feed Grains at lowest Market Prices.

Coal, Hardwood, Blocks and Edgings. Prompt attention to all orders.

We Have in Stock

A full line of Ladies' Phætons, low down, finished in all wool or leather trimmings, gold or silver mountings, at prices unheard of before in Belleville.

Top Buggies at cost from $25.00 up. Platform Spring Democrats, Steel Tubular Axle Waggons. A beautiful Mikado at cost.

Repairing in all its branches very cheap. Give us a call.

John Finnegan & Son,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

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ONE GIVES RELIEF.

GREAT SALE
OF
Brick!
1,500,000
Pressed Brick!
1,500,000
PRESSED BRICK
New Process!
New Machinery!
New Kilns!
THE RATHBUN CO'Y.,
BRIDGE STREET.

Actual...
Results
are indisputable evidence. We can show what the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE CO. has done for its Policy Holders, and can convince you, if you are open to conviction, that the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE CO. is able to give you
GOOD...
RESULTS
S. BURROWS,
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J. G. Davidson, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

BICYCLES—

. . . SOME GOOD VALUES IN

SECOND-HAND WHEELS.

- At Cash Prices. -

Brantford C. '95, $50.00,
New Rapid, $60.00,
Psycho, $30.
Altain, $55.00,

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. . . this daily. . .

C. F. SMITH & CO'Y.

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. . Are in attendance at . .

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Plumbing and Hot Water Heating.
Next to Nathan Jones.
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Which is Warranted.
THE BEST IN CANADA

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Send them an order.

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FOR MARMALADE,
Just Received.

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE
GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
33 and 37, Bridge St.
Also at our Front St. Store, Caldwell Building.

- STAMMERING -
Stuttering and all other impediments
PERMANENTLY CURED
to a distinct articulation.
Our System is Strictly Educational.
No Advance Fee. Write for Circulars.
The Ontario Institute,
65 Shuter Street,
TORONTO.
Formerly The Linton Institute.
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Great Fire Sale!
—OF—
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, CHINAWARE!

A portion of my stock which was stored in the second flat, including Teas, Spices, Soaps, Canned Goods, Woodenware, Etc., and received more or less damage by smoke and water at the recent fire, will be cleared out at FIRE PRICES! Call and inspect. All are bargains.

C. G. ROW,
Front Street, Belleville.
(Next to Jas. Wallace's.)
Bargains in Fresh Fish.

Daily Intelligencer.

Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? It is not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. Is it worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for its frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

Skirts in godet style of heavy black cashmere-finished gros grain.

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken They cure Constipation and Sick Headache

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Large fancy crepe stone buttons in plain and moire effects.

How to Cure Dyspepsia.

DYSPEPSIA arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from it, 99 times in 100.

Collars of ribbon where rosettes and flowers alternate.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Brodchitis etc.

Nainsook underwear trimmed with eyelet embroidery.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Chiffon and flower collars in light contrasting colors.

Plain Facts.

As a prompt, pleasant and perfect cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, influenza and all throat and lung troubles, Norway Pine Syrup is the best remedy known.

Natural wool nightgowns for the late "spell."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT
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-AND THE-
North-West.

SEE YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD AGENT AND GET A COPY OF
"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"

S. BURROWS,
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Ordered Clothing!

Spring Stock complete,
Suits at Bottom Prices,
Special drive in Pantings,
Goods bought here cut free.

GEO. R. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
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Pure Candy

We manufacture alll our own Confectionery, and pride ourselves on making nothing but absolutely pure goods. We will have a very choice assortment on sale this week and invite you to give us a call.

With each box of our Bon-Bons we will give free a pair of silver-plated Candy Tongs.

Our prices will be found as low as quality will permit.

Encourage home trade.

Jas. Wallace & Co.

FINE NORTHERN SPY APPLES,
FINE TALMAN SWEETS,
FLORIDA ORANGES,
VALENCIA ORANGES, 20c. per doz.
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R. BATEMAN'S.
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THE BROADWAY CABLE.

ITS WORK AND THE DIFFICULTIES IT HAS TO CONTEND WITH.

Six Cables Always on Hand for the Immense Traffic of the Metropolis—Eight Months of Life—The Operation of Splicing—How "Kinks" Are Made and Located—The Watcher of the Tension Carriages.

If one stands astride the narrow slot which is, as it were, an artery through an artery of our great city, on Broadway, and watches the snaky cable as it glides along, he must pause a moment to consider before he can realize what an enormous amount of power it carries and what experiences it has to go through. Cruelly gripped by the mechanism beneath the cable cars and straining as it passes over curves, it has indeed a hard road to travel. What stories it could tell!

Before we tell the history of the cable, let us see of what it is composed. A strong hempen strand five-eighths of an inch in diameter forms the inner core; around this are wrapped six steel cables, which are in turn composed of seven strands wrapped around with other strands of steel wire, the whole making a total diameter of one and one-half inches.

A steel rod three-eighths of an inch in diameter and one foot in length weighs approximately one pound. The difference in weight between this cable and a steel rod of the same size may be realized when it is known that this cable weighs but three pounds to the running foot. The use of the central hemp rope is for the purpose of giving a certain pliability.

In order that rust and decay should be avoided, the rope is kept smeared with tar and oil. This is what causes the black shiny appearance. As one of the cables which obtains its power from the Broadway cable house is 20,000 feet in length, it is not difficult to determine the entire weight, which in this case would be 60,000 pounds. The market price of cables being about 40 cents per foot, the cost of this would be in the neighborhood of $8,000 for one coil of wire. The Broadway Company maintain six cables, and as the approximate life of a cable in our busy thoroughfare is little more than eight months, it would appear that the expense caused by the renewal of cables is not a small item, In Denver, Col., longer cables than these exist, the one on the main street being 86.900 feet in length, having a diameter of but one inch and a quarter. Owing to the fact that there is less traffic in the latter city, the work required from the cable is not so great. Its life is slightly lengthened, and ten months may be put to its credit.

It is quite interesting to watch the peculiarities of the cable, and when we stop a moment to think how the gripmen, when they reach the termini of a line, have the destruction of $8,000 worth of property in their power, we can see that some means is yet to be devised which will perform automatically the action of throwing off the grip, for unless the grip is loosened as the car approaches the power house, when it reaches the place where the cable descends to the driving wheels something must give way, and while the cable generally has the best of the encounter, very often a couple of strands are ripped, which entails considerable work upon the repairers.

At the Broadway power house Mr. M. Moore is the person who is technically known as the "splicer." He was brought from Denver, where he had been in charge of the cable in that city. He has about eight or ten men under him, who, with dexterity, make necessary repairs.

Cables are in a measure human. They have their diseases and they need their doctors. Mr. Moore is the medical examiner, and from him we received several points concerning the trouble to which the cable is subjected.

In case a cable has become bent in any way, it is difficult, in fact almost impossible, to straighten it absolutely. The bend remains, and if we stoop down to watch its onward approach it looks like a huge sea serpent, wriggling toward you, performing wonderful gyrations as it approaches. Several of these "kinks," as they are termed, have been made in the up-town cable, which travels at the rate of 810 feet per minute. As the rate of the cable is invariable, by simply looking at the clock, the man, whose sole duty it is to watch the cable, can tell at exactly what place the "kink" is situated. As a matter of curiosity we inquired of the watcher at the Fiftieth street power house when the next "kink" would arrive. Looking at his watch and hastily making a mental calculation, he answered, "between 4.11 and 4.12." In fact, the "kink" came in sight immediately as the hands of the watch pointed to eleven minutes after four.

With the Bowling Green cable, however, few "kinks" occur. The line is straighter and does not run under dangerous curves like those at Fourteenth and Twenty-Third streets. It might be well to mention here that, unless the grip is held fast to the cable as the curve is rounded, the enormous friction, resulting from the slipping of the cable through the grip at this point, would be sufficient te "burn" the strands or grind the grip; in either case doing considerable damage.

While it is easy to localize accidents, it is difficult to assign causes. However, recently, for some reason or other, the Bowling Green cable had about 1,000 feet of strands ripped off, and the writhing, curling mass of wire, as it lay upon the floor of the power house, presented a most confused appearance, and one would be led to wonder how puny men could have the power to cope with such an apparently unwieldy mass. With huge shears, however, those pieces of metal are snapped off, and a new cable must be put in place of the damaged portion. The splicing is an interesting operation. Unlike rope, the strands are extremely difficult to manipulate; yet, with skill acquired from the continual work, each strand is woven into place among other strands, heavy pliers and marlinspikes being used to separate the layers. When all is done, about four inches of the ends of each strand are left outside the cable, and by continued wear they finally break off and the splice becomes practically as a virgin cable. Even the trained eye of Mr. Moore is unable to detect the splice after the wires have been thoroughly covered with tar. The joint is as firm and as strong as the original cable.

Delicate hands are out of place in this work, and cable splicers are veritably "horny-handed sons of toil." Their work is mainly in the wee hours of the night, when traffic is at its minimum. Mr. Moore assures me that with his eight or ten helpers he can splice in a thousand feet of cable in one hour and a half.

At the Broadway station, far down underground, in regions damp and dripping with steam and tar, one may see the tension carriages, which play backward and forward on their slimy beds, with the restraining forces of the cable in one direction and the tension weight of 4400 pounds in the other. Everything is oil and tar, but the atmosphere is kept reasonably pure by a huge ventilating fan. Around and around the ponderous wheels revolve; onward glides the snaky cable, and, with eyes ever alert for approaching danger, the tireless watcher sits and waits for kinks or broken strands.—Electrical Review.

Compulsory Affection.

A Grand Trunk commuter got off the train at a small station this side of Portland. Said a passenger in a seat behind: "I've seen that man get off the train a hundred times or more and walk up towards his house—he lives up in that square building. He has three or four children, and in pleasant weather they're always playing in the yard or in the road. But I have never seen those children run to meet their father or take the least notice of him when he has passed them. They are never down at the train to catch his hand. Yet he seems to think a great deal of them and brings them out little knickknacks from the city. Funny children, shouldn't you say so?" "Well, I think I should say so," replied his companion. "If I had children like that I'd lick 'em till they'd display a little affection and come down to meet me sort of merrylike," and he gazed back at the retreating family grays with a fatherliness as winning as the edge of a meat ax.

AMERICAN WHALING FLEET.

Thirteen Steam and 78 Sailing Vessels—San Francisco Gets the Baleen.

If the remarkable success of steam whalers in the past season shall bring about the substitution of steam for sail power in the American whaling fleet, it will mean something momentous for the capital engaged in whaling. Steam whalers have been used on the Pacific coast for a good many years past, as they have been in the European fleets. The great majority of the American whaling fleet, however, is still composed of sailing craft. There has been a decrease in the tonnage of sailing whalers since the census year and a slight increase in the tonnage of steam vessels. The increase, however, has not been sufficient to indicate the speedy substitution of steam for sails in the whaling fleet as a whole. What is practically the latest official shipping list of whalers, shows 91 vessels of all sorts, Of these 13 are steamers, and the remainder sailing craft of various sorts. Of the 78 sailing craft in the list 40 are barks, 28 schooners, 7 brigs, and 3 ships. The steam whalers are usually larger than the sailing vessels. Of the thirteen steam vessels only one is of less than 100 tons burden, while eight are above 300 tons. Of these eight one is of 440 tons and another of 494 tons, while several are of nearly 400.

Of the sailing craft eleven are of less than 100 tons; thirty others are of less than 200; twenty are of more than 300 tons, and none is of 400 tons. The largest sailing craft in the list is the bark Emma F. Herriman, of San Francisco. The next in size is the ship Niger, of New Bedford, 391 tons. The whaling fleet is distributed according to hailing ports, thus: New Benford, forty two; San Francisco, thirty-four; Provincetown, nine; Edgartown, three; Boston, two; New London, one. Only two steamers hail from New Bedford. The total tonnage of the whaling fleet carried on the list is about 20,000, and of this more than 15,000 tons is in sailing craft, the tonnage of twelve steamers footing up 4015 tons, and that of the thirteenth steamer not being given.

Perhaps it is indicative of a certain business-like character in the steam whaling industry that the steamers seldom bear the romantic and sentimental names that the sailing craft usually bear. Some of the steamers are the Balæna and the Beluga, the Navarch, the Karluk, the Orca, the Narwhale, the Grampus, and the Belvedere. Only one bears a woman's name. The sailing craft bear such names as Bertha, Desdemona, Josephine, Kathleen and a dozen other personal names, or such as Morning Star, Greyhound, Petrel, Sunbeam, Bounding Billow, Hunter and Reindeer.

All, or nearly all of the regular sperm whalers are sailing craft. So are all the vessels that go whaling from New England ports to the North Atlantic. The steam whalers have a popular advantage in the Arctic by reason of the superior ease with which they are handled in the ice. They are built with great strength forward, so that they may stand the shock when they strike the ice with any considerable momentum. They are also specially sheathed about the water line, in order that they may not be cut through by drifting ice. The transformation of the whaling fleet into vessels propelled in part by steam will be an expensive business, and it will doubtless hasten the decay of New Bedford as a whaling port. Only fourteen out of New Bedford's forty-two whalers are reported as visiting the North Pacific, which, with the far north-western waters of Behring Sea and the Arctic Ocean, is now the region where the baleen-bearing whale is chiefly persued. Eleven of the thirteen steam whalers now hail from San Francisco and all make that port their headquarters. Nearly the whole of last season's whale catch has come or will come to San Francisco.—New York Sun.

THE CHINESE FUNERAL.

IT IS THE MOST GORGEOUS SIGHT IN ALL ASIA.

A Hugely Splendid Affair—The Most Important Event in a Chinaman's Life is His Funeral—The Man With the Pig Tail Must Have a Beautiful Coffin.

The most important event in a Chinaman's life is his funeral. A Chinese crowd is the culmination of human noise, and the Chinese are never so noisy as at a funeral. They have hearty appetites at all times, but they never eat so much as they do at a funeral feast. When I first lived in China I used to find it almost impossible to distinguish between a funeral procession and a marriage procession. In the center of one the coffined corpse is borne on the shoulders of men. In the center of the other similar men bear upon their shoulders the bride, who is in an enclosed sedan chair, and she is followed by her bridesmaids. But to the casual observer the two ends of the two processions are quite alike in every other respect. Tomtoms, red-clothed coolies carrying roasted pigs and other dainties, smaller coolies carrying cheap paper ornaments of a Mongolian theatrical type—these are the invariable elements of both processions.

The Chinese are to-day the most unique, the most ancient, and the most misunderstood people on earth. I say the most ancient because they are the least changed from what they were long centuries ago. The least changed! They are not changed at all. The China of to-day is the China Marco Polo knew. A few of us have been in China. I am not speaking of the missionaries; I regard them as a people apart. What have we gained in China? A strange experience (to me a pleasant one), a pound of perfumed tea, and a bale of flowered crepe, for both of which we have paid right handsomely. We have been treated in the main politely, but sooner or later most of us are bowed out of China, if not by the emperor, why, then, by the climate.

The Chinese have at least three religions—Confucianism, Buddhism, and Toaism. But the funeral rites of the three sects are identical. There are several reasons for this, The three religions are much alike, and are all largely founded upon Indian Buddhism. Moreover, religion is a very second-class affair in China. The priests of two sects often live together in the chummiest way. Filial devotion is the real religion of China. All China is one huge family, and the emperor is the "Great Father." By the way, Great Father is what the North American Indians call God. And the Chinese consider their emperor a god. There is one more reason why all Chinese funerals are greatly alike. China is a land of ceremonials, and the smallest details of those ceremonials are prescribed by the "Lake," or Book of Rites. To disobey the least rule of this great national manual is a crime, and a severely punished one. In two respects only does one Chinese funeral differ from another. The first is in the amount of money spent, and the second is in the period after death at which burial takes place.

The first ambition of every Chinaman is to have a splendid coffin. A poor Chinaman will half starve himself and his family for years that he may daily hoard a few "cash" toward the sum needed for the purchase of the coveted casket. When the coffin is really bought it is brought home with great ceremony. It is given the place of honor in the house, and is regarded as the most valuable piece of furniture in the establishment. Among the poorer classes it is customary to buy a very thick coffin. No self-respecting Chinese family—and the Chinese are the most self-respecting of all the nations—will bury a parent until they can do it with more or less Mongolian magnificence. Hence, in China, death by no means implies immediate burial. When a Chinaman dies his neighbors come in and help the women of the family to make the shroud. The body is put in its coffin. Then the funeral ceremonies begin, if there is money enough. If there is not, the coffin is put back in its place of honor until the family finances look up.

The day of the death, or the day after, the relatives not living in the house and the friends come to pay the last duties of respect to the deceased. When the visitors arrive they are shown into a room in which are all the women and children of the establishment. These latter set up a dismal howl, in which the visitors join, or to which they listen sympathetically. When the tympanum of even a Chinese ear begins to ache, the guests are ushered into another apartment, where the men of the house give them tea and refreshment. The refreshment varies according to the means of the family. In the house of the rich it is a dinner. After the visitors have drunk and eaten, they are bowed out by one of the kinsmen of the dead.

A well-conducted Chinese funeral is the most gorgeous sight in Asia. It may seem to us a little tinselly, but that is a mere matter of taste. And I, who make bold to like the Chinese cannot claim that they have a superbundance of taste. At the front of the funeral procession walk the noisy musicless musicians. Then come men (they may be friends, they may be coolies) bearing the insignia of the dignity of the dead, if he had any. Next walk more men carrying figures of animals, idols, umbrellas, and blue and white streamers. After them come men carrying pans of perfume. Just before the coffin walk bonzes, Chinese priests. Over the coffin a canopy is usually carried. The casket is borne by about a score of men. Immediately behind the coffin walk the children of the deceased. The eldest son comes first. He is dressed in canvas and leans heavily upon a stout stick. He is supposed to be too exhausted by grief and fasting to walk without the aid of this staff. The other children and relatives follow this chief mourner. They are clothed in white linen garments. White is the mourning color of the Danes, of the Burmese, and of the Chinese. The women are carried in chairs in the Chinese funeral procession. They sob and wail at intervals and in unison.

When the burying place is reached, the bonzes begin chanting a mass for the dead, and the coffin is put into the tomb. When the coffin is laid in its final position, a large oblong white marble table is placed before the tomb. On the middle of it is set a censer and two vases and two candlesticks, all of as exquisite workmanship as possible. Then they have a paper cremation! Paper figures of men, horses, garments, and a score of other things are burned. They are supposed to undergo a material resurrection, and to be useful to the dead in the Chinese heaven. The tomb is sealed up or closed, and an entertainment concludes the ceremony at the grave. The forms of Chinese tombs vary somewhat according to the province in which they are built, and very much according to the means of the relative who undertakes the expense. With the very poor the coffin is placed upon the ground, earth and lime are packed about it, and a rude grave is formed. With the rich a vault is built in the form of a horseshoe. If the dead was of note or position the decorations of the grave and of the coffin are very elaborate. There are a thousand interesting things to be said about Chinese mourning, about the ceremonies commemorative of the dead, and about the funerals of the Chinese royal family. But they cannot be put into a paragraph or into a column.—Pall Mall Gazette.

CUT OFF FROM CIVILIZATION.

A Family Which Only Hears From the World Twice Yearly.

G. B. Greig, from Fanning Island, was in San Francisco recently. This island is one of a little group that lies in midocean about half way between Honolulu and Samoa, being situated between three and four degrees north of the equator. It is the property of the Greigs, who are Americans. Here members of this family lead an ideal life, apart from all others of their kind, save a hundred natives, who do their work. Once only in six months do they hear from the world, and then a little sailing vessel comes laden with books and provisions and even newspapers six months old. It is always summer in Fanning; always warm enough so that one can swing in a hammock all night with no covering save the clear sky.

"It is not generally known," said Mr. Greig to an Examiner reporter, "that Fanning Island is a British possession. It is the property of our family who work it for copra and guano. It is a coral islet, with a fine lagoon, which has been entered by several warships, American, British and also Japanese. The island has a circumference of about thirty miles. It was annexed to Great Britain in 1859 by Admiral Richards. The place would make a first-class naval coaling station. The proposed cable across the Pacific Ocean, from Australasia to British North America, will probably cross Fanning Island. In that event we will feel quite in the world. What is necessary in the interests of Australasia seems to be a cable from Australia via Fiji, or other islands, to Vancouver, and it is certain that it is possible to lay a cable in an almost direct line, touching entirely on British territory. This line would be a great line in the coming commercial connections between Australia and British North America."

An Imported Farm.

"I once saw," said Bertram Reynolds, of Boston, "an imported farm, the soil as well as the products being absolutely foreign in its surroundings. This was in one of the coldest parts of Manitoba, where I was entertained by a family which had retained its love for milder regions and crops. The bill of fare was necessarily meagre, but some of the vegetables were so bright and green that I could not help asking how they were preserved so well. To my surprise I learned that they were cultivated in a garden patch or a miniature farm, the soil of which had been brought from milder regions so as to insure a fertility not found in the region of ice. The vegetables themselves had been grown from imported seed, and owing to the care and protection that they had had they were a perfect luxury. The expense of conveying the soil in barrels such a long distance would prevent any but comparatively wealthy people from trying the experiment, but my friends had made it a hobby. The only other case of earth-importing that I have met with is that done by the Shah of Persia. The traditions of his country prevent his treading on foreign soil, and when he makes a trip in foreign nations his attendants carry a supply of Persian soil, some of which is placed in his shoes, a practice which accounts for the great inconvenience walking always appears to His Majesty when abroad."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

A novel scheme to provide bread for the poor was recently tried in Michigan. There were 150 competitors among the women of the city to see who could bake the best loaf. Each contestant to make three loaves, the winner to receive a valuable prize and the bread to be given to the poor. The wife of the Mayor was the winner of the prize.

Sleeping in linen is nowadays generally considered to be unhealthy, cotton being preferable.

When the wick of a lamp gets obstinate and refuses to go up or down, just try pulling up a single thread close to the selvage. If this is not enough, take out another near the centre, and that wick will give you no more trouble.

A Pittsburg woman has invented what she calls a "snore diverter." It is composed of a hood and a section of flexible pipe. When her husband's snores grow unbearable, the hood is lowered over his head and the snore is conducted into the cellar. There hasn't been a rat seen in the house since the diverter was used.

How many different ways can you cook and serve potatoes? Did you ever think of it? Well, just count up, and the very doing so will suggest some method you had perhaps forgotten. When you are through would you believe that there are perhaps 100 recipes you have not even thought of?

Get equal parts of paris green and borax and at night set around the haunts of roaches in old dishes. The pests will die like magic. Sometimes they are found in desks, especially in offices. The preparation scattered freely under the bottom paper will rid the drawers of them.

Let the sunlight into your house every day. There is more medicine, more nourishment, more comfort, more inspiration, more of everything that is good for body and mind, in a ray of sunshine than in any meat or drink.

The plebian potato blossom is said to be one of the coming favorite flowers for decorating a spring bonnet.

Good authirity holds that the sharp-pointed toe and high-heeled boot are responsible for much of the internal trouble of to-day, as by the use of such the body is thrown out of pose.

The fashionable comb of to-day is the tall, slender, aggressive-looking affair you have seen in portraits of Madame Recamier, Josephine and the other women who sat for portraits to the famous David.

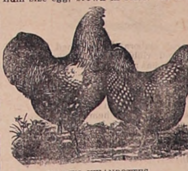
Swimming is now one branch of an English girl's education, and in London last year 3,000 girls were taught to swim.

The word dolly was originally D'Oyley, the surname of one of the followers of William of Normandy. This Sir Robert D'Oyley was granted certain valuable lands by his King on the condition that each year at the feast of St. Michael he should present his King a linen tablecloth worth three shillings. Naturally, as these cloths were used at the royal banquets, the women of the D'Oyley family did all they could to make them worthy of their exalted use by enriching them with beautiful needlework and the D'Oyley linens became famous.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

A Beauty Breed and Possessing Most of the Good Qualities of the General Purpose Fowl.

The accompanying illustration of Golden Wyandottes, the property of C. J. Daniels, Toronto, Ont., is from life. These birds are winners of many first prizes in Canada, and were also second cockerel and first pullet at Cleveland, O., U.S.A., December 1894. "I have been breeding this variety," writes Mr. Daniels, "for five years, and get more in love with them every year; in my judgment they are not only the beauty breed, but also have more of the good qualities that go to make up the general purpose fowl than any other breed. As layers, the Golden Wyandotte excel all other sitting varieties and equal some of the non-sitting, laying most of their eggs in early fall, winter and early spring, when eggs are scarce and high in price, and the single comb varieties are suffering with their poor frosted combs. The pullets will commence to lay at five months old; they lay a medium size egg, brown in color. As mothers, the hens are very quiet and easily managed, they sit well and take care of their chicks, and in most cases start to lay again when chicks are from six to eight weeks old. The Golden Wyandottes are of good size; the standard weights are: Cockerel, 8½ lbs.; hens, 6½ lbs.; but I find they grow much heavier than that; the young cockerel in cut weighs 9½ lbs., and will still grow. The Golden Wyandottes are very tame and easily kept in range; a four-foot fence is all that is needed; but if given full range will pick up most of their living by hunting and scratching for insects, etc. When dressed they show a fine plump body with clean yellow skin, with very few pin-feathers; their flesh is tender and juicy. A well-fed bird of this variety is fit for table any time after eight or ten weeks of age, filling out and dressing a finer and better carcass than their great rivals—the Plymouth Rocks. For the farmer they bring good profits, in furnishing a large supply of eggs, and as market fowls they also yield a good price, weighing very heavy for their size. A Golden Wyandotte will surprise everyone with its weight, and mating early as they do, there is more profit in them as early market chicks. For the fanciers, no variety can furnish a more beautiful plumage, for who can conceive of a more pleasing combination than a pure, clear nut-brown, laced with a greenish-black?"—Farmers' Advocate.



GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

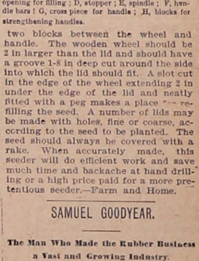
Cream for Churning.

The warmer the cream is up to 70 deg., the more quickly will it churn and the softer will be the butter. The lower the temperature at which butter will come in from 40 to 60 minutes, the firmer will the butter be. The right temperature for churning each churner must find out for himself. From 56 to 60 deg. F. summer will be a fair range for most cream. The temperature of the churn and room has quite a marked influence on the time required to churn. The warmer the room, other things being equal, the more quickly will the cream churn must be at about that temperature of the churn. To churn at 58 deg., the churn must be at about that temperature when the cream is put in. In nearly every case the temperature rises after churning for some time, due to friction. The larger the churn, or the smaller the amount of cream to be churned, the more quickly will the churning be finished. A box or barrel churn without dashers of any kind ought not to be filled much over one-third full. As to the ripeness of the cream, by raising the temperature a few degrees sweet cream may be churned in about the same time as ripe or sour cream. The loss of butter will be considerable, as sweet cream to be effectually churned requires a temperature of from 50 to 55 deg., and one to one and one-half hours to churn. Cream from strippers' milk usually takes a longer time to churn than that from fresh cows. It will pay to take a little more time at the churning and have it completely churned and the butter firm and granular when lifted from the churn. Quick churning and soft butter nearly always go together.

GARDEN SEED SOWER.

A Home-Made Article That can Easily be Made and That Will do Efficient Work

A machine for sowing seed may be made by cutting a wheel from a heavy smooth board and fasten to its center a lid from a 6lb lard pail with holes around the rim. The size and frequency of the holes should be regulated by the size or distance of the seed to be planted. Bore a hole through the lid and wheel for a spindle. Fasten the wooden wheel securely to the spindle, but leave the lid so that it may be removed. Bore holes in the ends of two strips of wood 3 ft long and 2 in wide so that the ends will work around the spindle as with a wheelbarrow. A round stick through the opposite ends will answer as handles. To make the frame-work firm, nail two blocks between the wheel and handle. The wooden wheel should be 2 in larger than the lid and should have a groove 1-8 in deep cut around the side into which the lid should fit. A slot cut in the edge of the wheel extending 2 in under the edge of the lid and neatly fitted with a peg makes a place for refilling the seed. A number of lids may be made with holes, fine or coarse, according to the seed to be planted. The seed should always be covered with a rake. When accurately made, this seeder will do efficient work and save much time and backache at hand drilling or a high price paid for a more pretentious seeder.—Farm and Home.



SEED SOWING MADE EASY BY MACHINE.

Explanation—A, tin lid; B, wooden wheel; C, opening for filling; D, stopper; E, spindle; F, handle bars; G, cross piece for handle; H, blocks for strengthening handles.

SAMUEL GOODYEAR.

The Man Who Made the Rubber Business a Vast and Growing Industry.

"Thousands of Cincinnatians who wear rubber overshoes and other things made of rubber know little of the ups and downs of the man who devoted his lifetime, and was ridiculed all the while, to perfecting, or discovering, as it were, the processes by which vulcanized rubber might be produced," said John G. Stetson, a New York rubber dealer, at the Grand yesterday evening. Samuel Goodyear devoted his life to perfecting a process whereby he might manufacture rubber shoes that would stand the heat and cold. He was characterized as a crank—made fun of and ridiculed by the very men who afterwards made a fortune out of his discoveries or inventions. Goodyear, I believe, was a Philadelphian, and his curiosity was aroused by a life-preserver which he bought. That was away back in the thirtie,s and hundreds of thousand of dollars had been sunk by different men in trying to perfect some process by which rubber could be utilized to a commercial advantage.

"I believe that Goodyear's attention was first attracted to the profits of rubber by the success of the India rubber companies. He began a series of experiments, sought capital in Philadelphia, and wound up his first experiment by being imprisoned for debt. He got out, borrowed some money and went ahead, and finally landed in New York, where he pushed along, but the financial crisis of 1837 spoiled his calculations, and after this we find him experimenting at the old abandoned rubber works on Staten Island. Here he was regarded as half-crazy, but did not yield, and sacrificed almost everything in the interest of his work—his family nearly starving, but his success was due to an accident in the darkest days of his life. But success was temporary, and he again had to look for capital. He triumphed, and rubber men all know the honors were thrust on him by some countries after his achievements, which made him one of the famous inventors of his country—for we all know what a factor vulcanized rubber is—how it is utilized in the manufacture of goods of everyday use.

"The rubber goods business of this country is simply enormous, and it is increasing many fold. Goodyear died in the sixties, disappointed and unhonored by his country, leaving his family insolvent, and Congress, after his death, declined to extent a patent for the benefit of his family. He received the ribbon of the Legion of Honor from France and a medal in London, but his own country did not appreciate his services. The rubber business of the United States alone amounts to millions annually."—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

A Weak Bell.

The following anecdote by Dr. Lyman Beecher was told by a former student of Lane seminary, present at the time. Even now he cannot refer to it without laughter.

There had been an unusual number of cases of tardiness in chapel attendance, and the blame was laid upon the chapel bell. Dr. Beecher waxed sarcastic over the frequent recurrence of this excuse, until one morning the students assembled as usual, found the service unaccountably delayed. At last Dr. Beecher, in dressing gown and slippers, with hair like the quills upon the "fretful porcupine," came jerkily down the aisle, mounted the platform and delivered himself of the following explanation:

"Didn't hear the old bell. Makes no more noise than a lamb's tail rung in a fur cap. Let us pray."—Youth's Companion.

A Beneficial Lesson.

The habits of practical economy forced on the people of this country by the hard times will survive when prosperity comes again. Many people have learned to make a dollar go as far as they used to find two able to go, because the dollar was the only one they had, and it had to do. When they are more fortunate, and have two dollars where they now have one, it is not likely that they will continue to live on the one, but a large part of the other will be put by.—Fort Worth (Tex.) Gazette.

EASTERDAY NOVELTIES.

IT IS THE THING TO GIVE PRESENTS AND SOUVENIRS.

Eggs Decorated With Every Possible Device—The Proper Thing for a Lover to Give to His Sweetheart—Pretty Confections.

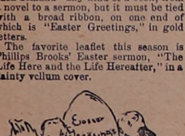
Eggs! fresh eggs! Easter eggs! all kinds of eggs, from the primitive affair dyed by boiling in a piece of colored calico to the gold egg with a diamond clasp, my lady's bonbonniere.

Eggs are, as usual, the feature of the Easter cards and souvenirs. There are the pretty, dainty ones, with flowers and ribbons; the big decorated ostrich eggs; the queer ones, with great Japanese-looking spiders crawling over them; the amusing ones, with faces grotesque enough to haunt one's dreams, a hideous laughing old woman, a sanctimonious young man, hand-painted and adorned with real hair. Then come two downy ducks laboring under the weight of Easter greetings, painted on a large egg.

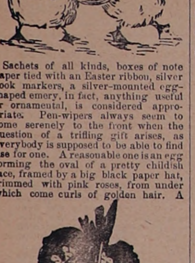
The practice of sending a remembrance to friends at Eastertide is increasing.

Never has the sale of cards been so large, in spite of the fact that gifts of all kinds are more popular than ever, and suitable books have never been in such demand—any kind of a book, from a novel to a sermon, but it must be tied with a broad ribbon, on one end of which is "Easter Greetings," in gold letters.

The favorite leaflet this season is Phillips Brooks' Easter sermon, "The Life Here and the Life Hereafter," in a dainty vellum cover.



Sachets of all kinds, boxes of note paper tied with an Easter ribbon, silver book markers, a silver-mounted egg-shaped emery, in fact, anything useful or ornamental, is considered appropriate. Pen-wipers always seem to come serenely to the front when the question of a trifling gift arises, as everybody is supposed to be able to find use for one. A reasonable one is an egg forming the oval of a pretty childish face, framed by a big black paper hat, trimmed with pink roses, from under which come curls of golden hair. A deep collar of white lays over a deeper frill of black, edged with pink, beneath which are concealed the chamois leaves for cleaning the pen. Another dainty one is a heart-shaped piece of white kid, tinted violet around the edge, and a bunch of violets fastened to it by a pin of two interlaced silver hearts.



All these, of course, are mere friendly gifts, but now comes the question,

"What shall a lover give to his sweetheart?" Something worthy he wants, something which costs a goodly sum. The really proper thing is a white kid or vellum prayer book with simple gold covers, and her monogram in gold in the center. To this may be added a gold marker consisting of a heart, anchor, and cross enameled in dark blue. Another offering of love is a bonbonniere made of a bloodstone in the form of an egg and overlaid with gold. Through the center is a band of white enamel, on which are the words "Croit d'Amour."

A watch fob with a small white enamel egg covered with forget-me-nots in color is one of the season's novelties. One jeweler put pins, etc., into dainty egg-shaped boxes of white kid lined with white satin.

"What shall a girl give to her fiance?" Alas! there seems to be no answer to that side of the question. So she must draw upon her imagination and produce something new.

Flowers seem to blossom in richer profusion this year than ever before, and blustering old March certainly has done his best this time. The advantage of sending potted plants which give pleasure for an indefinite time is at last fully recognized, and the pink, red, and white sweet-smelling azalia is first favorite. The silversmiths have added the touch of perfection to this offering in the way of silver-plated flower pots to cover up the unsightly redness. They come in various designs, but unfortunately only in small sizes.

The confectioners make as much preparation for the Easter trade as for that of the Christmas holidays, so the children are not forgotten. Candy boxes come in every shape imaginable, from a demure-looking nun filled with chocolates to a plump goose full of gumdrops; from a white cross encircled with violets to a bright red and yellow tulip.

There are eggs of every description, chocolate eggs and sugar eggs, to be eaten; eggs of glass, satin, straw and paper to be filled with sweets Perhaps the most artistic of these little boxes are the china ones with raised figures of cupids in delicate colors.

Fancy baskets are also used in which to store store the bonbons. Most of these are elaborately trimmed with flowers and ribbon. A particularly striking one has a handle made of twisted thorn branches tied with a big bow of violet ribbon. The body of the basket is formed by two pair of doves' wings. Apparently filling the basket are bunches of chrysanthemums, which nearly conceal the silk bag designed to hold the bonbons.

DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXINE.

How the New Remedy for This Disease Was Discovered.

A number of series of experimental observations regarding the nature and causation of diphtheria preceded the discovery of the new remedy. These began with the discovery of the diphtheria bacillus by Klebs in 1883. In the folowing year, 1884, the organisms described by Klebs were more carefully studied by Loeffler, were cultivated outside the living body, and diphtheria, or a disease resembling it, was reproduced in animals by inoculating them with the cultures of this germ. Loeffler was unable, however, to reproduce the various forms of paralysis which frequently follow diphtheria, but Roux and Yersin, in Paris, in 1888, succeeded in reproducing artificially, by the inoculation of animals with cultures of the diphtheria bacillus, a perfectly characteristic diphtheretic paralysis, and they were also successful in separating from the cultures of this organism a poison (the diphtheria toxine) with which they also produced paralysis in animals. Then Behring and Kitasato, in Berlin, found that by the inoculation of animals with the poison obtained from cultures of the diphtheria bacillus, they could be gradually rendered extraordinary insusceptible to both the poison and the diphtheria bacilli themselves. They further showed that this insusceptibility or immunity was due to the formation and presence in the blood of some substance which it has not been possible to separate chemically, and which is known as the diphtheria anti-toxine, or, from its wonderful action, the curative serum. Then followed experiments by Behring, Ehrlich and other observers in Germany, and Roux in Paris, experiments designed to make this discovery practically available for the prevention and treatment of diphtheria in the human being.

The first important results of these experiments were published in the early part of last year, and they showed a striking diminution in the mortality, in a series of cases of diphtheria subjected to the new treatment. The results obtained in these first cases have been more than confirmed by subsequent experiences in the treatment of this disease.—McClure's Magazine.

TO PRESERVE BUTTER.

DIFFERENT METHODS THAT HAVE BEEN ADOPTED.

A Process by Which Butter Can be Kept Absolutely Pure for a Month—A Cryosolein Solution is the Best Known Preservative.

No luxury of the table comes nearer to being an absolute necessity than butter. The reasons why it is so often poor, and the means for keeping it in good condition, are of general public interest. We translate the following article, which treats these points from the standpoint of recent science, from La Nature:

Butter, on exposure for some time to the open air, becomes rancid. Rancid butter is acid and has a disagreeable odor, due to the saponification of the glycerids and volatile acids. The rancidity of butter is due to several causes: 1st, the action of the oxygen of the air, in the presence of light, which saponifies the fat matter and sets free some of its elements, which are seized upon in their turn and transformed into divers oxidized products; 2nd, the action of microscopic organisms (microbes and cryptogams) . . . that saponify the butter just as the oxygen and light do. Under the influence of ferments, the butter can undergo lactic or butyric fermentation, especially when it contains much of the casein of the milk. Figs. 1 and 2 show the microbes and the microscopic vegetables that determine the different alterations of butter.

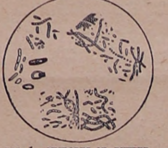


FIG. 1. MICROBES OF BUTTER.

Different methods have been proposed for the preservation of butter. The most in use consists in salting the butter with four to eight per cent., by weight, of white salt, dry and finely pulverized, and packing it in earthen or metal vessels so as to leave no empty space, covering it with a piece of linen on which a layer of salt is placed, and then sealing with a sheet of parchment.

In Scotland and in England, a mixture of two parts of salt, one of saltpetre, and one of sugar is used for salting. This mixture, which was advised by Anderson in 1705, is used in the proportion of six per cent. by weight. It gives a very sweet flavor.

Brion packs the butter in tin boxes with water slightly acidulated with tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda. The box is then soldered. It is easy to see that in this method the preserving agent is carbonic acid, which is produced little by little and impregnates the butter uniformly. This method has suggested others founded on the same principle. One of the following mixtures is added to the butter: 1. Bicarbonate of ammonia and tartaric acid. 2. Bicarbonate of ammonia and acid phosphate of ammonia. 3. Bicarbonate of soda and phosphoric acid. 4. Bicarbonate of ammonia and phosphoric acid. 5. Bicarbonate of soda or of ammonia and acid lactate of lime or acid sulphate of potash.

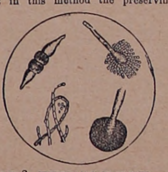


FIG. 2—CRYPTOGAMS OF BUTTER,

The preservation of butter may be made certain by using antiseptics such as salicylic acid, boric acid, boroglyceric acid, formic acid, formic aldehyde, or aseptol. Unfortunately all these drugs communicate to the butter a peculiar taste that betrays their presence. Other methods seek to prevent the action of the air and micro-organisms by the use of a vacuum, of carbonic acid under pressure, of wrapping in an impermeable antiseptic tissue, or of electric wrapping (the galvanoplastic deposit of a metal on the surface of the rolls of butter). One of the best methods consists in keeping the butter at a temperature near two degrees below zero (about 28° Fahr.) in an atmosphere of carbonic acid if possible. Such are the methods now at the service of the butter industry to assure the preservation of its products.

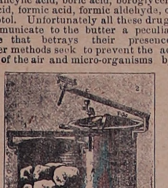


Fig. 3.—Cylinder Containing Lumps of Butter; No. 1, Section; No. 2, Outside View.

We have studied this problem for nearly five years. After many investigations we believe that we had found the wished-for solution in the use of carbonic acid under pressure, for which we took out a patent in 1890. Unfortunately, the working was not practicable; the cans were too heavy, the manipulations too complicated, and the material too bulky. Besides—one must confess one's failures—the butter assumed in the carbonic gas an acid taste hard to remove by washing. We had abandoned these researches, over which so much time had been spent, without reaching any valuable result, when we took them up again at the beginning of the year 1894 after our success in the preservation of milk by compressed oxygen.

Oxygen will not preserve butter; but we have experimented with all inoffensive antiseptics that have no taste and odor and that can be removed from the butter after the preserving action has once been exerted. We have obtained excellent results with the substance called in commerce "crysolein." According to information regarding this product collected for our "Dictionary of Industrial Chemistry," it is a mixture of ethers (camphoric and citric). Crysolein is a colorless liquid slightly soluble in water.

The butter is churned with a one half per cent. solution of crysolein, in the churn shown in Fig. 4, No. 3; the lumps taken from this apparatus are placed in a large cylinder a, closed by a cover b (Fig. 3, No. 2). When this cylinder is full the cover is put on and kept in place with the lever c, which is lowered; hermetical sealing is assured by an asbestos joint, pressed by the edges of the cover and the screw d. This done, crysolein solution is poured in by the tube e, after opening the air-vent f. When the vessel is full, e and f are closed, and the vessel is placed in a cool spot, such as a cellar. Butter so treated can be kept a month without change. Before delivery to customers, the butter is taken from the vessel, churned with fresh water, and molded into pats. For sending it to a distance, cans like those seen at Fig. 4, No. 3, are used.

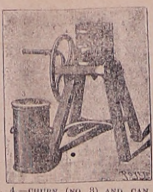


FIG. 4.—CHURN (NO. 3) AND CAN FOR SENDING TO A DISTANCE (NO. 4).

Butter may be kept in summer in the same way. It is easy then to buy it at the season when it is cheap and to preserve it in the cylinders till it is dear.

Salt for Stock.

We are surprised, when passing through the country, to find so few farmers who use rock salt for their stock. Whenever we find a man who uses it he always speaks of it in the highest terms. The writer can say from experience that there is no other way of salting stock nearly so satisfactory in every way as by the use of the rock.

It is a settled fact that stock salted once a week take too much when given to them, which has the effects of wasting much nutrition in the animal which the system requires, and before the next salting day comes round ill-effects are caused in the system by the lack of salt. This being the case, the farmer who depends upon weekly salting, be he even so regular, cannot fail to lose milk from his cows and flesh from his steers and other fattening stock. Some resort to the plan of putting a little salt into the food every day or two. Now, this is all chance work, and cannot give the best results, as the animal itself is the only proper judge of how much to take, and will never take too much or too little when given free access to it. Now, when stables have been fitted up with salt boxes in the stalls, the supply can be kept constantly before them by using either barrel or rock salt—the former having to be supplied every few days, while a four or five pound lump will last for weeks. Another advantage in using rock salt is that it can be thrown into an ordinary manger and not interfere with the food. The animals can lick at it as desired, and no evil results or waste in food or salt can follow. Then, again, for field salting in the summer, a lump can be thrown on the ground, exposed to sun and rain, without loss or other objection, while when barrel salt is used the box will be half the time empty, and irregular salting results.

For the Venus of Milo.

The administrative authorities of the National Museum of France were greatly flurried a few days ago by the receipt of a letter addressed in English to "the statue of Venus de Milo in the Galleries of the Louvre." The gallant and fervid imaginations of the administrative authorities at once concluded that the missive contained some wild profession of admiration for the fair statue, sent by some eccentric poet or madman. Curiosity was aroused to a high pitch, but as the authorities had no precedent to guide them, and as no such situation had been foreseen by the code of rules of the museum, the letter at first remained unopened. At length, however, the curator of the Louvre decided that it was his paternal duty to open the letter, the more so because Venus of Milo has no arms and consequently cannot open her own correspondence.

The letter was opened, and the curator was surprised, and perhaps disappointed, to find instead of a billet doux a number of coupons cut from the bill-heads of an English commercial house in question stated on the coupons that for twenty-five of them any person who asked would receive a photograph of the Venus of Milo, and that sixty of them would obtain for the sender a richly-framed photograph of the same statue. A little girl, misunderstanding the indications given, had addressed her letter to the statue itself, and, what is worse, had only put one penny stamp on the envelope. The Louvre authorities are gratified to find that Venus of Milo has not been carrying on a clandestine correspondence, as was at first feared.—New York Herald.

Cheap Lodgings for a Prince.

Accidentally a bill of an inn at Passeier, Tyrol, was discovered among the papers of a recently deceased member of the official household of Emperor William I. which gives an idea of the cost of living at that time. In 1851 William, then Prince of Prussia, with a suite of six companions stopped at the inn. The lodging for the company amounted to 12 kreuzer—5 cents! The breakfast coffee was more expensive, however, 6 kreuzer for each cup, i.e., two and one half cents. A dish of milk was 1 cent: 3 eggs for 1 cent. The dinner at the inn consisting of soup, meat, roast, fruit, preserves and wine, cost 27 kreuzer each, or less than 11 cents apiece. The total expense of lodging, breakfast and dinner for the party amounted to two florins and twenty-five kreuzer, or about ninety cents!

Diagnosis by Telephone.

The beneficent uses of the telephone are not as yet fully understood. The other night young Smythe awoke about 3 a.m. with an excruciating pain in his stomach. The more he squirmed the worse he grew. Finally the terrible thought flashed upon him that he had been poisoned. In a moment he dashed out of bed, down stairs to the telephone, and demanded to be switched on to his physician's number without delay.

"For Heaven's sake, Doctor, come at once! I'm poisoned!"

The M.D., who had also crawled out of bed to answer the summons, growled back, "What makes you think so?"

"Frightful pain—awful cramps—inside's on fire—hurry up, or I'm a dead man!"

"Humph! Does—er—does your stomach make any noise?"

"Yes; kind of growls—must be arsenic, or something."

"Growls, eh? Just put the 'phone against the pit of your stomach. Ah! I thought so—you've been to the French hospital fete this evening, haven't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Exactly. You're suffering from a general fermentation of lemonade, crab salad, fruit cake, pickled oysters, and Roman punch. You're all right. Just take a little peppermint and ginger, then go to bed, and grin it through."—San Francisco Examiner.

Robespierre's Autograph.

At a sale of autographs at the Rue Drouot the one that fetched the highest price—100 francs—was written evidently by a secretary, and signed "Robespierre." It is dated August 26, 179[illegible], and addressed to Bouchotte, a commissioner to the army on the Rhine.

Tramp (to buxom farmer's wife, standing on the porch and looking up at the sky)—How's the weather this morning, ma'am?

Farmer's wife (turning suddenly and catching up a pail of suds)—Clear.

And the tramp cleared.

ECONOMY IN KEEPING SWINE.

How the Labor in the Care of a Large Herd May be Reduced to a Minimum.

The plan below shows how the labor in the care of a large herd of swine may be reduced to a minimum. This piggery is 20x30 ft. and divided into four distinct sets of compartments. Fig. 1 is an inside view with a portion of the roof removed to show the interior of the passage which extends lengthwise through the center. This passage or hall, as will be seen by Fig. 2, is 4 ft. wide and 30 ft. long, closed at each end by a gate. Spouts opening into it communicate with the feed troughs and a gate opens into it from each pen. Beneath the roof are lofts for the storage of grain and other feed, to which access is had by doors hinged on the lower side. In the covered portion of the hall way are also convenient hooks for hanging small tools. The roof extends over a section of 14 ft. in which are the sleeping and nesting quarters, each 7x8 ft. The sides are covered horizontal boards. Between the lower with one and the plank floor is left a space an inch wide for drainage, which is caught in a trough extending along each side, directly under the edge of the flooring. Under the lower end of each trough is an old hogshead sunk in the ground for the storage of the liquid manure. A gate opens from one of the open pens into a yard. Such a structure is particularly well adapted for breeding sows and their young.

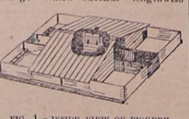


FIG. 1.—INSIDE VIEW OF PIGGERY.

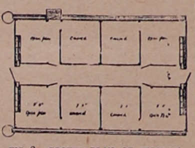


FIG. 2. GROUND PLAN OF PIGGERY.

THE COMING SEED-TIME.

Some Practical Hints on a Variety of Themes.

The horse blanket in the stable is as valuable as when in use while the horse is at service. It is not the wetting of the horse that causes it to take cold, but the drying, or evaporation of the moisture, which takes away the animal heat rapidly, and especially if a current of air flows through the stable. Rub the horse well and then keep the blanket on him until he is thoroughly dry, when it may then be removed if desirable.

When the trees bloom and the fruit is first formed, the grower can easily form an opinion in regard to picking off a portion, should the tree show indications of being well laden. It is better to pick off the fruit not desired when it is very small, so as to tax the vitality of the tree as little as possible. It will enable the tree to grow larger and beter fruit by thinning out should there be appearance of heavy bearing, and thus avoid propping the limbs later on.

Spraying should begin as early as the season permits, and it should be done as often as the opportunity presents for so doing.

To destroy bugs in seed peas put the peas in water, and the bugs and injured peas will rise to the surface. Skim them off and destroy them. Pour off the water and spread the peas to dry. Peas that have been attacked by weevil should not be used for seed not only because such seed may not germinate, but also because more weevil will be produced to attack the crop.

Give more air in the hotbed. Plants that have made rapid growth may be transplanted to cold frames, to allow them more room and mave them hardy and stocky. Water hot-bed plants carefully, so as not to allow too much.

Half a century ago a peach orchard was permanent on the farm, and was expected to last for many years. At the present day there is a liability of the trees dying off at any time, some orchards not remaining over three years. Whether the climate is unfavorable or the budded varieties will not endure the same treatment as those that come from the seed is a question to be considered, but it is only from the budded varieties that the best peaches are obtained.

Nearly all who seek pure breeds of poultry inquire, "Which breed produces the best layers?" The fact is there is not the difference of a dozen eggs in a year between the best and the least, but there is a great difference in the hardiness of breeds. The best layers are not the hardiest.

When planting peas and using the dwarf varieties for an early supply, the later crop may be planted at the same time, but of standard varieites. The latter may require sticks or supports, but they produce more pickings. The dwarf kinds seldom give more than one or two pickings, hence they may be planted at intervals to provide a supply until the tall varieties come into bearing.

Requisite Beauty.

Grenaille, a French author, has written a large and very scientific book on female beauty, and endows his idea of female loveliness with the following attributes: "Youth, medium stature, chestnut-brown hair, symmetry of limb, a delicate skin, revealing the blue veins, rosy complexion, a smooth, serene brow, uniformly arched temples, narrow eyebrows which do not meet, eloquent dark-brown eyes, a winsome smile, cherry-lips, a small mouth, small milk-white teeth, a sweet breath, a soft agreeable voice, a chin which does not protrude and is graced by a dimple, small rosy ears, a slender throat of ivory whiteness, small, soft, white hands, nicely tapering fingers, graceful gestures, an even dignified walk, shining finger nails smooth and well curved, an even, pleasant temperament, good taste in dress, superficial education, small, pretty feet and attentive demeanor towards others." "Come young man," says The New York Commercial Advertiser, "think over your list of acquaintances and double which one of the girls comes nearest to this description."

Joining Metal and Pottery.

By a process recently discovered a metal handle can be readily put on a porcelain or earthenware pot. The method is as follows:—The glaze on the pottery ought not to be applied at the part where a metallic joint is wanted or has to be ground off. The unglazed surface is rubbed in with graphite and can be plated by the ordinary electro-galvanic process. This metallic covering can be permanently joined to other metallic parts, handles, tubes, etc., by soldering, and such a joint will wear very well. Metal handles of ornamental design can be firmly attached to crockery and even to fine porcelain.

A FRIEND OF THE LITTLE ONES.

Robert B. English, Son of John English, Proprietor of the Lakefield Cooperage, a Victim of Nervousness and Fits.

A MOST AGGRAVATED CASE THAT DOCTORS COULD NOT CURE

When Hope Was Abandoned South American Nervine Effected a Complete Cure—His Parents Are Never Done Speaking of This Great Remedy.

ROBERT B. ENGLISH, LAKEFIELD, ONT.

The anxiety that comes to parents, because of the sickness of their children is one of the most severe trials of life. Here is the case of Robert B. English, son of John English, proprietor of the well known cooperage factory, at Lakefield, Ont. Five years ago this youth suffered from a severe attack of La Grippe, leaving him a perfect wreck. A result of this extreme weakness was an attack of nervous troubles, developing into some of their most trying and unpleasant ways. The youth was taken with severe twitchings, and following these would come fits that would rack the system two and three times every week. His parents did everything that a loving father and mother could possibly do. The highest medical skill was enlisted, but in the end the doctors explained to the parents that the boy's recovery was impossible. Medicine to no end had been poured into the boy's system and no relief came. Certain local circumstances influenced the parents to make a trial of South American Nervine. This medicine had only been taken a short time when the fits disappeared and the nervous twitchings gradually lessened. Encouraged by these results, the medicine was continued until six bottles were taken. Then no more was required for, as the father said, the boy was completely cured and stands to-day an object lesson of what Nervine can do in cases of extreme Nervous troubles. It is not surprising that these parents could never cease speaking in glowing terms of this great remedy. It is a great remedy, because it is based on a scientific principle that makes a cure effective in all cases. The nerve centers are located at the base of the brain and in the vicinity of the spinal cord. The secret of Nervine is that it commences its work at these points. No time is lost giving a little temporary ease. But the life-giving center refreshened, built up and strengthened to the utmost, and the whole system is invigorated. The common sense character of this method is plain to every one—lettered or unlettered, simple or wise. It is for this reason that it is to be said of Nervine, not that it cures some cases, but that it never fails in any case.

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"Are they not exquisite in their soft richness?" is the constant remark of ladies touching Priestley's famous black dress goods. And that is the truth, but it is not the whole description, for they have a character for refinement, for wearing and draping quality, which no other dress goods can lay claim to. The Priestley's appear to have gathered up all their excellences, and concentrated them in "Eudora," the latest black dress fabric they have given to the world. In every respect equal to the famous Henriettas, it surpasses them in extra width, and weight, and in dust-repelling quality. It is wrapped on "The Varnished Board" and Priestley's name is stamped on every five yards. 30

IT MAY GIVE YOU A PAIN

As many good things are likely to. But you are safe in running the risk if you keep a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER at hand. It's a never-failing antidote for pains of all sorts. Sold by all Druggists.

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